

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 18, 1909

No. 882

Nine O'Clock, and the Washing Done

The "New Century" Washing Machine washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes. And washes them better than you can possibly do the washing by hand.

New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain directly into the tub. Price \$9.50 complete—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free copy of our new book.

Dowsell Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



INSOMNIA

yields promptly to

18 POWDERS 25c

Martyrs to Insomnia find Mathieu's Nervine Powders (the wonderful headache remedy) a wonderfully effective remedy.

They act quickly—much more so than any cachet or tablet which necessitate absorption through the stomach, and have absolutely no bad after effects nor do their use create a habit. Thousands of people are now enjoying comfortable nights rest thanks to MATHIEU'S NERVINE POWDERS.

18 Powders in Box 25c.—Everywhere. If your dealer does not sell them send direct to 4-5-09 J. L. Mathieu Co. Proprs. Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere. Distributors for Western Canada. FOLEY BROS.; LARSON & CO. Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

How Weather Changes Bring Death to Roofing

The life of Roofing is Saturation and Coating. Yet this vital part is sorely neglected by nearly every Roofing maker. The Basis of most Roofing, except Brantford, is wood pulp, jute or cotton-cloth—all short fibred. When it passes through "Saturatory Process," it does not become actually saturated—merely coated. This "Coating" is of refuse and quickly evaporates—wears off—exposing foundation to savage weather. It absorbs water and moisture, and becomes brittle, cracks, rots and finally crumbles. Even when new it softens under heat, sagging and dripping. But the Foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a heavy, evenly condensed sheet of long-fibred pure Wool, saturated with Asphalt, which is forced into every fibre—not merely dipped. It is heavily coated with time-defying, fire-resisting Rock Crystals, which require no painting. This special Coating cannot evaporate and protects insides. Brantford is indestructible, pliable, tight, water, weather, spark, acid, alkali, smoke, fire-proof.

Brantford Roofing

cannot absorb moisture, freeze and crack in cold weather, or become sticky and lifeless in hot weather. Brantford Crystal Roofing is not the kind all manufacturers care to make, because it costs extra money, yet it costs you no more than short-life Roofing. Roofing Book and Brantford Samples are free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade (heavy). Mohawk Roofing one grade only.



BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY, LTD., BRANTFORD, CAN.

Winnipeg Agents: General Supply Co., of Canada, Limited
Corner Market and Louise Streets

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MAPLEINE

A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or Vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 50c cents for 2-oz. bottle and recipe book. CRESCENT MFG. CO., SEATTLE.

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SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best. Level as a Prairie Farm. No Rocks or Stones. Water for Irrigation at every lot. No Frosts. Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like. Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like. Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost. Prices and terms most advantageous to you. You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.

NELSON B.C.

SEED

BUCKWHEAT VETCHES, also open for shipments

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

LAING BROS.

224, 226 and 228 King St., Winnipeg

SUMMER SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

Farmers who have still wheat or oats on hand should not delay now in getting the same shipped forward to Port William and Port Arthur in order to secure the comparatively high prices which will be going for old crop grain during July, and probably the most part of August.

Farmers can only be sure of getting all that they ought to realize out of their grain by shipping it in carlots to Port William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for them by a first class commission house, acting as their agent.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling wheat, oats, barley or flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive the same, and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

When in Winnipeg, we will be much pleased to have farmers visit us at our office in the Grain Exchange Building.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects, and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS 700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

HERE IS A GOOD CHANCE FOR YOU!

As a reader of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal you know what an indispensable help it is to those engaged in any branch of Agriculture. Costs a lot of money and labor, thousands of dollars a year, yet we give it to you at three cents a week.

We are Working for You at 3 Cents a Week and Will give You a Bonus Besides

Send us one or more new subscribers at \$1.50 each, and take Your Choice. Subscriptions must be in addition to your own.

A Karlsbad China Tea Set 40 pieces

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)
This is a very handsome set of china which costs from \$5.00 to \$8.00 when purchased in the ordinary way.

A No. 2 Brownie Camera

For THREE NEW subscribers.
Costs \$2.00 when purchased from a dealer. It is a reliable article, simple to understand and easy to operate.

Your Choice of Two Knives

(For ONE NEW Subscription in addition to your own.)
These are the genuine Joseph Roger, two bladed. The large one measures, with large blade open, 6½ inches. The smaller one measures 5½ inches. This is an extra quality penknife, suitable for either lady or gentlemen. Both these knives are splendid value.

A Razor

(For THREE NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)

A Carbo-Magnetic razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way, \$2.50. A delighted subscriber in Alberta says: "I have a good razor that I have used for 22 years, and thought I had the best in the market, but the FARMER'S ADVOCATE razor is a little the smoothest I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Choice of Two Watches

(For THREE NEW Subscribers.)
Nickel case, open face, seven jewel, stem wind, stem set watch, gentleman's size.

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

A lady's silver watch, handsomely engraved, open face, fancy illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set, a splendid timekeeper.

"Carmichael"

(For TWO NEW subscribers and your renewal.)

A Canadian Farm Story, by Anison North, bound in cloth and finely illustrated. The story is a real picture of Canadian rural life. No other writer of Canadian fiction has ever drawn so true a pen picture. The Toronto World says: "It is a book that should be in the homes of all the people."

An Atlas

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)

Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions in the world, with names of cities and their population. Map of Western Canada showing new railway lines. Should be in every home where there are school children.

Your Own Subscription Free

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new sub-

scriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single new name, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months.

In clubs of four renewals or over we will accept \$1.25 each.

No premiums included in club offers.

Remember

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending us bona-fide new yearly subscribers at \$1.50 each.

Good terms to a few good agents.

If the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has benefited you it will benefit your neighbor. If he is not a subscriber tell him of the useful information you have received through its columns.

Every one of the above premiums are as represented. Those who have received them are warm in their praise.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

14-16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

WHEELER & CARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

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

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Special Summer Rates

TO THE EAST

Via Port Arthur or Duluth and Northern Navigation Co., including new STEAMSHIP HAMONIC, the largest and finest on the lakes. Special coaches and car Sarnia Wharf to London, Woodstock, Hamilton, and GRAND TRUNK RY.

Or Via

CHICAGO and GRAND TRUNK RY., the only DOUBLE TRACK LINE to Eastern Canada.

Stop over privileges. Agents for all STEAMSHIP LINES and COOK'S TOURS, for rates, reservations, apply to

A. F. DUFF,

Gen'l. Agent Passenger Dept. Phone Main 7088. 260 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Man.

THERE'S NOT A FLAW

In a Pail or Tub made of

EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask For EDDY'S MATCHES.

HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

P.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

Horsemen

We can supply you with up-to-date route cards, circulars, posters, receipt books, etc. Write for samples.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

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

To the Farmers—Read Carefully

Winnipeg, August 12, 1909.

GRAIN—Judging from the reports now being received our Western Canadian grain crop shows every prospect for a very large yield this fall. Such brilliant prospects may lead many farmers to throw the bulk of their grain upon the market as soon as threshed, thinking that such a large yield will force prices down considerably. We admit that if large quantities of grain are offered for sale early it is certain to force prices down and force them far below its real value. This should not be done. We contend that an absolutely perfect grain crop throughout both Canada and the United States this year will scarcely check an increase in the world's grain shortage, much less reduce that shortage to any extent. Don't get carried away with the idea that because Canada will have a very large yield of grain that the bulk of it will have to be given away. Our largest exportable surplus is really only a drop in the bucket, and at the very outside can only have a temporary local effect in forcing prices down. For three years we have been faithfully warning farmers not to rush their grain on the market too early, and those who heeded soon recognized the wisdom of our claims, and we are again trying to warn them. There is not the slightest occasion for selling grain at low prices. We claim that our wheat is worth 120 cents in store Fort William basis No. 1 Northern, and it should be held for that price at the very least. Later on in the spring a considerable quantity of our grain will be selling at around 140 cents and even higher. Why do we make these assertions when there is such a magnificent crop in sight? We have been studying the world's grain conditions for years (we have been in this Western grain business for nearly twenty-five years) and we find that, leaving out altogether the powerful upward tendency of speculative sentiment, the actual conditions certainly warrant even higher prices than we have had during the last three years. It is the farmer's opportunity to hold his grain until he can get a good profitable price for every bushel he possesses.

If you are in need of money, don't sell your grain but ship it to Fort William or Port Arthur and send the shipping bills in to us and we will advance around half the value of the grain as soon as we receive the shipping bill. Then when the car has been inspected and weighed we are willing to advance around 80 per cent. of the value. The grain can then be held until the price reaches a good saleable point.

Like last year we cannot be too strong and positive in urging farmers to hold their grain for high prices. Where is the wisdom in selling below the dollar mark when by simply holding a few months around 20 cents per bushel more can easily be secured? Didn't it pay you last year to hold? Didn't it pay you the year before? It will pay you this year also, because conditions governing the grain market are far more favorable for high prices. Don't allow yourself to be carried away by appearances. These are the things that deceive the farmer most readily and disastrously. We have already this season advised farmers and we are again advising them to "Hold your wheat." Make your slogan this year: "Hold Your Wheat for Dollar Twenty." It will be a battlecry that will win regardless of all or any opposition. — "Hold Your Wheat for Dollar Twenty."

Here is more advice, but we do not in the least mean that this statement be apprehended as throwing any bad reflection upon country grain buyers, because we do not intend it that way. Street buyers, as a rule, are not expert grain judges, and as the difference in market value between the various low grade classes of wheat ranges from four to ten cents per bushel, it is certainly only natural that they try to keep on the safe side when buying low grade wheat. They cannot afford to lose a grade, and besides the price might decline after shipment. The following illustrates what we mean. A farmer shipped two cars of low grade wheat, and the street buyer made him an offer which he did not accept. We sold these two cars for the shipper who claimed that we cleared over \$350.00 above the net value of the street buyer's offered price. At that time the spread between the various low grades was practically the widest of the season. The street buyer was not to blame. He could not afford to run the risk.

He quoted his price and the farmer could accept or leave alone as he wished. Now, before shipping your grain samples should be sent to us, which we will grade and advise market value, then the shipper will be in a position to talk business with the street buyer. There is no reason whatever for farmers to accept less than Fort William prices less commission for their grain at any time. Many farmers and grain dealers have been using the same commission firm for years to handle their grain. Suppose for a test you ship one car to us to handle and another to your regular firm giving both a specified time to sell in, but letting neither know there is any competition on, and then see which firm nets you the most for your grain bushel for bushel. We have every confidence in our ability to handle your grain to the best advantage for your account. Country merchants buying grain should get in communication with us, that an advantageous business connection may be arranged.

Don't forget to hold your grain for high prices. Don't forget that we are experienced grain merchants and that we are open to handle all your grain for you this season, and beyond all don't forget that the advice we give our customers is the best and most reliable we can possibly procure through a careful analysis of the conditions governing the grain product of the world. It may prove profitable for you to keep in touch with us by dropping us a letter occasionally asking our opinion of the market when you have grain nearly ready to ship or sell.

It is very noticeable just now that the price of our wheat for future delivery—October and December—has been declining daily. This is the result of manipulation by large speculators in New York, Chicago and Minneapolis. These speculators do not want to buy wheat at high prices, and therefore, just previous to the opening of a grain season, force prices down, knowing quite well that very, very many farmers, who need money badly, are obliged to sell, and many other farmers, who do not understand the situation, also sell through the fear that prices will be carried lower. This is exactly what these speculators want. They are after cheap wheat: and needy farmers, and many unthinking and uneducated farmers supply them yearly with many millions of bushels. Now, listen:—The grain trade here lately have been receiving reports estimating that our crop will yield around 130 to 150 million bushels of wheat. Is it not reasonable to expect that it is only those who want lower prices that would dare foist such utter nonsense upon the public. Older grain men here are perfectly aware that our yield at the very most will not be over 110 million bushels, if harvested uninjured. Why are such misleading reports issued? They want the wheat. Therefore, keep it yourself. Don't listen to this nonsense about big yields and low prices. We would gain exceedingly little by misleading our customers, and we cannot possibly be too strong in urging farmers to hold for high prices. Don't hand your grain to a speculator that he may make millions out of your hard labor. Gather in the extra profit yourself. Is there anything we can say that will persuade you to grasp this opportunity? If there is we want to say it. "Hold your wheat."

We have said nothing in the above about oats, barley or flax, but when wheat touches high prices these other grains very seldom fail to follow. Everything advances in proportion because a good demand for wheat seems to create a good demand for these other grains. We do not want farmers to ignore the advice we are giving as it is to their interest as well as our own to pull together and see that they get everything in it for them. This can easily be done if farmers will have all their grain handled by commission men who are well known and reliable. Become our customer and you will get the best grain advice that can be procured, and this certainly means money.

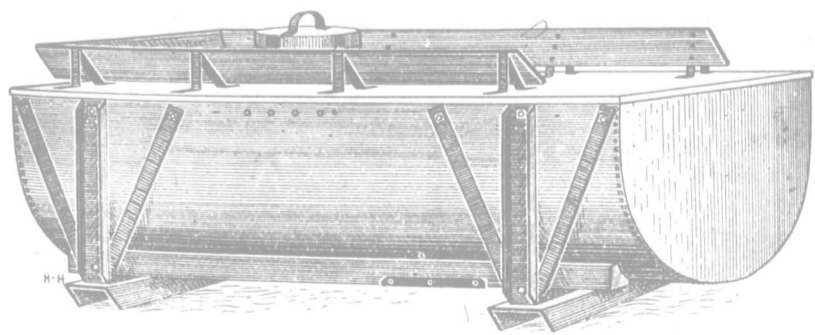
We feel sure that there will be many grain dealers throughout the country who will endeavor to ridicule these advertisements which we are publishing and paying for, but whether they mean it or not, you may be certain that it is your business and money they are after, regardless of whether the results prove beneficial to you or not. Don't let wordy influence swerve you. Calmly figure out a definite position and stick to it. Remember the slogan: "Hold your Wheat for Dollar Twenty."

McBEAN BROS.

600 GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG

STEEL WAGON TANKS



CAPACITY 9 1/2 IMPERIAL BARRELS

We manufacture steel Wagon Tanks for gasoline, oil or water. Send us particulars of what you require and we will be pleased to furnish specifications and prices. Write to-day.

Red River Metal Co., 51-53 Aikins St., Winnipeg

VACATION TIME LOW FARES

To EASTERN CITIES, for SUMMER HOLIDAYS
Via the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

"THE LAKE SUPERIOR EXPRESS"
DAILY

17.10k. Lv. Winnipeg. Ar. 9.25k
10.15k. Ar. Pt. Arthur. Lv. 16.20k

"THE DULUTH EXPRESS"
DAILY

17.10k. Lv. Winnipeg. Ar. 9.25k
7.30k. Ar. Duluth. Lv. 19.10k

These trains connect at Winnipeg with trains from the West
First Class Sleeping Cars—Longer, Higher and Wider Berths
Unexcelled Dining Car Service
Choice of Rail and Lake Routes

Ask any Canadian Northern Railway Agent for further particulars, or write:



C. W. COOPER,
General Passenger Agent
WINNIPEG, MAN.

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE



ANY SEPARATOR IS BETTER THAN NONE—while it works, **BUT** it makes an **AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR** whether the farm user of a separator uses the **DE LAVAL** or some other kind. It will make that difference this year, and go on making it until a **DE LAVAL** is used. A **DE LAVAL** catalogue helps to explain this, and is to be had for the asking, as well as an **Improved DE LAVAL** machine for practical demonstration of it to any intending separator buyer.

The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

Stockmen

Have you ever stopped to think that the man who advertises is the most prosperous? Think it over and then send us your copy.

Inside Facts

About All Kinds of Roofing

Before deciding on **any** roofing, for **any** purpose, send for our free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofings—shingle, tin, tar, iron—and prepared, or "ready" roofings.

This book is fair, frank, comprehensive. It tells all about the cost of each kind of roofing. It tells the advantages and the disadvantages of each, as we have learned them in twenty years of actual test. It is a veritable gold mine of roofing information.

The reason we send it free is because it tells, too, about Ruberoid roofing.

The First "Ready Roofing"

Since Ruberoid roofing was invented, nearly twenty years ago, there have sprung up more than 300 substitutes. Many of these substitutes have names which sound like Ruberoid. Before they are laid and exposed to the weather, they **look** like Ruberoid. But don't let these facts deceive you.

A roof of Ruberoid is flexible enough to stand the contraction of the cold and the expansion of the sun's hot rays.

It is so nearly fireproof that you can throw **burning coals** on a Ruberoid roof without danger of the roof taking fire.

It is rain proof, snow proof, weather proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes.

These wonderful properties of Ruberoid are due to the Ruberoid gum which we use—our exclusive product.

Ruberoid roofing also comes in attractive colors—Red, Green, Brown, suitable for the finest homes. These color roofings are made under our exclusively owned patents.

The colors of Ruberoid do not wear off or fade, for they are a **part** of the roofing.

If you are going to roof, though, learn about **all** roofs. To get this book, address Department 9, The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada

New York

Hamburg

London

Paris

WA-KO-VER FLOOR STAIN

HOW TO TURN YOUR SOFT WOOD FLOORS INTO HARD WOOD.



Just use a flat bristle brush and **Wa-Ko-ver Floor Stain**—and lo! the "modern miracle" is performed. Your former splintery, dingy, unattractive soft wood floor is changed into a smooth, elegant hard wood surface of oak, mahogany or walnut—or any one of the nine different finishes you may prefer.

A floor treated with **Wa-Ko-ver floor stain** is heel-proof and chair-proof. You can drag a heavy trunk over it; you can dance on it, without injury to its appearance. You can hit it with a hammer; but so remarkably tough is **Wa-Ko-ver** that, although the finish may dent in sympathy with the wood, it's elastic enough to give without cracking.

You will also find **Wa-Ko-ver Floor Stain** useful for all kinds of interior work where a remarkably durable and beautiful finish is desirable.

Any article treated with **Wa-Ko-ver Floor Stain** can be washed with soap and water without affecting the brilliancy of the finish.

Write us for **Free Booklet No. 12**, so you can read full particulars. Ask for color cards, too.

Progressive hardware dealers will fill your orders.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO., LIMITED,
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS,
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Stephens



Highland Park College Des Moines, Iowa.

Terms Open Sep. 7, Oct. 18, Nov. 30, '09 and Jan. 3, '10
A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other College in the country.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

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Instructions given in all branches by correspondence.
Tuition \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$49.40; six months \$93.11, nine months \$135.40. School all year. Enter any time. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course you are interested in and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.
Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Weak Women

should heed such warnings as headache, nervousness, backache, depression and weariness and fortify the system with the aid of



Beecham's Pills
Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

Ring-Bone

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

Founded 1866

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

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No. 882

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50
United States and Foreign countries, in advance 2.00
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearages.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C. England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Cost of Farm Machinery

The professor of mechanics in an American agricultural college has estimated that a grain binder on a 160-acre farm, if well cared for and properly housed, will last from twelve to sixteen years; that the same binder doing the same amount of work without extra care or housing will last from five to seven years. Observation along the same line in our own country bears out the professor's estimates fairly closely. The working life of a binder on the average Western farm is not more than eight years, on some farms not more than four years.

Farm machinery represents a very large proportion of the invested capital of the modern farmer. The authority quoted takes the case of two men who start farming each with \$1000 invested in machinery. One man allows his implements to lie outside and has to replace practically the entire outfit at the end of five years. The other gives his ordinary care and proper shelter getting from twelve to fifteen years use from the machines. At the end of five years compound interest at five per cent. on the original investment has raised the cost of the machinery to \$1276.28, and one farmer has to invest another \$1000 in a new outfit. Compound interest on the same rate on the double investment brings the total cost of machinery at the end of ten years to \$2,905.17, and by this time the second outfit is not in working order and a new equipment is required. The other farmer at the end of ten years has his original outfit costing \$1000, which with compound interest at five per cent., represents now a cost of \$1,628.89. If it has been well cared for it may last four or five years' longer, making a still greater difference between the cost of machinery for a given number of years on two farms.

It is estimated by the same authority that a serviceable implement shed, large enough to accommodate an average farm equipment, can be put up for \$200. Compound interest at five per cent. on this sum for ten years brings the cost of the shed to \$326.00, making the total cost for machinery and shelter for ten years \$1,854.89, which leaves a balance of \$1,050.28 in favor of housing machinery. And the shed perhaps is good enough for another ten years.

Early Breeding and Vitality

The tendency of the times to breed dairy heifers to calve at two years, or younger, is of doubtful expediency. The strain of motherhood upon so young an animal must necessarily tax her vitality, hinder her natural growth and sap her constitution to a considerable extent. Even though this effect may not show up seriously in one generation, it is reasonable to expect that if continued from generation to generation the natural tendency will be to reduce the size and weaken the constitution of the herd in which the policy is practiced. While size may not be considered the most important characteristic in dairy cows or other stock, it is desirable to the extent of affording plenty of room for healthy action of heart and lungs, and capacity of stomach to work up sufficient food to keep the animal vigorous and capable of giving a profitable return in milk or meat for the food consumed. The idea prevails that heifers bred to calve at or under two years will make better and more persistent milkers than those producing their first calves at two and a half to three years; that at the latter age they become disposed to fatten unduly for dairy purposes, but this is a theory, the truth of which has not, to our knowledge, been established, while there is danger of early breeding becoming a fad that will tend to undermine the constitution of a herd or a breed. There is little room to doubt that in the course of time, by unduly early breeding, continued from generation to generation, the largest breed of cattle could be reduced almost to the size of goats. There is little profit in milking heifers at or under two years old, as the quantity given at such age is, as a rule, comparatively small, and they need to be fed extra to keep them in passable condition. While the desire to increase the herd rapidly is natural, it may be done at the expense of its vitality, and the wisdom of breeding heifers to calve when under two years old, or, indeed, at two years, is doubtful. The age of two and a half years is a happy medium, and may well be adopted as the standard.

The theory that liberal feeding of heifers injuriously affects their milking qualities is another, the soundness of which is very doubtful. Provided the feed given is not of a heating or fattening tendency there will be gain, from

the standpoint of milk production, in keeping the heifers in vigorous, growing condition from the start, thus building up a strong constitution. Though they may take on a somewhat coarse appearance as heifers, it will be found that the processes of motherhood and milking will in a few weeks bring out the desirable feminine appearance and elasticity of hide handling, and it will be a strong femininity instead of the weak and delicate one forced by abnormally early maternity. The mother must possess strength and vitality if the offspring is to be strong and well developed. Doubtful theories and absurd fads, propounded by glib speakers and fertile writers, and followed by self-constituted, so-called, expert judges, have done much to injure the dairy breeds of cattle, and it is quite time that common sense had its innings in the conduct of the breeding, feeding and management of this most important class of farm stock.

Alberta's Agricultural College

The location of the proposed agricultural college for Alberta is a topic of live concern in the Sunny Province. It is now well understood that a college of agriculture will be established in the Province, but the advisability of making it a part of the University is being freely discussed, especially by the leading press of the Province.

By many, the view is held that the college is likely to do better work and to more satisfactorily fulfil the primary object of its existence if separated from the University, while others come forth with perhaps as good arguments, claiming that the economy in buildings and administration, the improved facilities, the increased efficiency in teaching, and an elevation of the status of the agricultural industry warrants the establishment of the institution in connection with the University.

While many sound arguments may be held forth in support of either side of the question, still the location should be discussed and determined from a beneficial as well as a practical agricultural standpoint. There are many conditions peculiar to Alberta that should not be overlooked. It is most lamentable that many whose voices sound the loudest seem to be inspired largely by the hope of snatching the location of the college for certain districts, rather than by an honest desire to secure a decision that would best serve the public interests and the interests of students of agriculture. It is to be hoped that those with whom the decision will rest, will not allow their judgment to be biased by local ambitions or local jealousies, but will keep before their view the single aim of the public welfare.

Agriculture is now a well recognized industry and a dignified science, as worthy of respect in the West as any other branch of learning. However, the practical side of such an institu-

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tion should not be lost sight of, for as much value is bound to come from the practical side as from the scientific training and the technical education of the farmer. The mission of an agricultural college should be to inculcate efficiently and economically the science of agriculture, besides materially benefitting the progress of the agricultural industry and the continued prosperity of the province, and not to embellish some aspiring village, or to direct a few dollars annually into the pockets of some active supporter of the government. All parochialism should be eliminated for such considerations prove detrimental to the welfare of any institution.

Saving Horse Flesh

Turning horses to pasture at night to roam the prairies and fight mosquitoes is a practice not calculated to induce working ability in the animals. Grass makes softer tissue than dry feed, tissue that "burns" up more quickly while the animals are at work, while the mosquitoes, during a part of the season, make the night rest of horses at pasture extremely light in nature. A horse needs rest to recuperate from the effects of toil as much as man does, and in no way can rest be more effectively secured than in well ventilated stables, that are either screened on the windows and doors or smudged out during the evening, for the Culex are not discriminative in their blood sucking and insert the proboscis into horse flesh as torturingly as they do into any other kind. The average farm horse of the prairie country furnishes sustenance for a sufficient number of these pests during his day's work without being required to fight off more than cannot be prevented of the nocturnal hordes of the same genus.

It costs more to keep a horse per year than the average farmer thinks but it costs no more to keep one that can be depended on for maximum performance than it does one that is out of condition half the time and not sufficiently spirited to come up to the scratch the other half. Measured in the amount of work performed the properly fed and well cared for horse, doing a reasonable amount of work per day will net more for his owner in the course of a year than will the improperly fed, carelessly handled one working close to the limit of endurance every day. But it is difficult to convince some men that such is the case.

HORSE

The Eel, a seven-year-old pacing stallion, owned by F. W. Entricken, Tavistock, Ont., has been doing some sensational racing this season on the American Grand Circuit. The other day at Kalamazoo, Mich., he paced off the fastest heats that have been made up to the present this season, equalling the best time made by Minor Heir last season; time 2.02½.

The Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland have presented Nelson Morris Company, Chicago, with a gold medal in recognition of the services rendered the breed by the exhibition in Europe and America of the champion six-horse team. The Old World tour of this now famous outfit is recognized as having given wider publicity to the Clydesdale than any kind of advertising attempted in recent years.

At a county fair in Minnesota this fall a class has been provided for stallions weighing 1,500 pounds or over which have served as many as 50 mares during the season. A prize of \$100 by the fair association together with a like amount from the owners of each horse goes to the winner. Horses will be shown without shoes so as to indicate to the best advantage the quality of hoofs. Individual excellence as judged by appearances will count 50 points; a timed walk of half a mile in single harness will count 25 points, and a pulling test with a weighed load on a stone boat will count 25 points. In case of a tie the horses will be moved at a trot to decide the final winner. The class is likely to prove popular among both stallion and mare owners. It is a utility test to demonstrate the usefulness of sires at the work their colts are intended to do.

Feeding Draft Foals

In horse raising it is well to remember that a colt makes very nearly half his growth the first year. The more growth that can be gained during the first twelve months the greater chance there is of the colt coming up to required draft size when he reaches maturity. To make the most rapid progress a colt should have grain right from the time he is old enough to use it, not a handful now and then when it is handy to give it, but regularly all the time he is on the dam, and all he will eat up clean.

After weaning the foal should have particular care and should not be allowed to get thin. A colt that loses his foal flesh loses something that has cost money to put on and which is extremely difficult to make up for afterwards. The treatment of the first year determines largely what the colt is to become, and there is no class of live stock at present, that is more certain than draft foals to return profit on the grain consumed. There is no danger of growing them larger than the market requires, and little chance of injuring them from over-feeding providing they have an opportunity to exercise at will, as growing colts should.

Watering in Harvest

More farmers each year are learning that it pays to water horses in the field during work; that horses work with more vim and better courage if they have been permitted to quench their thirst once at least during the long, hot half days. Horses are slaughtered every year in our harvest fields by being pushed beyond the limits of endurance; are worked into such condition of fatigue that they can neither rest nor feed properly at nights, and on the whole are more worn down during the few weeks of harvest than they are by doing the work required of them the remainder of the year.

The horse was not functioned by nature to work long hours without water. Had he been, his stomach would have resembled a camel's. He has been forced into the habit of drinking at half-day periods to suit the convenience of man. Drinking three times a day may be sufficient on cool days and in ordinary circumstances, but in hot weather, and at heavy work, hauling a binder for example, watering three times a day is not sufficient. Watch a horse at heavy work on a hot afternoon, if you wish to be satisfied of the correctness of this assertion. Until four o'clock, or a little after, he works in a vigorous and hearty sort of way. A whip is not required to keep him in place. But after that time he lags more and more, and needs more encouragement from the whip to keep him up to scratch. At night the horse is lank, and so thirsty that he drinks more water than is good for him if given access to an unlimited supply.

It is a good plan to have an old buggy, or a democrat, to drive to the field in, carrying your own drinking water, twine and oil. One of the binder outfits can be hitched in to haul the rig. A milk can filled with fresh water, or a barrel partly filled and covered with a blanket, will hold sufficient to give each horse from three to four gallons about the middle of the half day. Half an hour spent watering the horses each morning and afternoon will bring good returns in additional work accomplished, and in the satisfaction of knowing that the horses are not suffering from thirst.

Percheron Pedigrees

A pamphlet recently distributed by the Percheron Registry Co., of Columbus, Ohio, of which Charles Glenn is the secretary, contains names and numbers of several animals recorded or bearing alleged Percheron certificates of pedigree that the company does not recognize. It was deemed necessary to investigate the pedigrees of all horses as they appeared in other Percheron records. As a result of the scrutiny of the stud-book of the Percheron Society of America, large numbers of animals were found recorded that were not recorded in the Stud-book Percheron de France. In addition many American-bred animals traced in their pedigrees to these animals. A list of those recorded as imported animals was sent to the secretary of the Society Hippique Percheronne de France for verification. The report returned agreed with the findings of the Percheron Registry Company in every particular.

A list of the animals unduly recorded has been prepared in booklet form so that intending purchasers can guard against buying animals that are not pure-bred. The investigation into irregularities is not concluded, but the list already is lengthy.

Shying and Other Vices

A shying horse is very annoying to some, and the habit is attributed to all sorts of things, but never to the right one. I should be the last to say that all shying was from one cause, being fully aware that there are several causes, the two causes which produce the most shying being (a) fear, and (b) exuberance actuated by fear. A horse darts away from real or imaginary danger, sometimes moving in a desperate manner. Of course this class of shying is easily cured by plenty of work, and all shying is minimized, if not wholly cured, by hard labor. If a horse shies find him another job; provide an outlet for his spare energies, and he will shy no more. If you are on a journey with a shying horse, go much faster and he will soon desist.

But there are other faults of manner. If a horse is addicted to rearing in harness the driver must so manage the reins that the horse does not turn at right angles to the shafts, but comes down parallel with the shafts; if not, one shaft comes on the horse's back, and if the belly band be tight the shaft is broken beyond repair.

Some horses are so impetuous that they will not wait for the driver and others to get into the conveyance. This is a nuisance, especially for ladies, children, and decrepit old men, but such horses are easily steadied by keeping their faces to the wall during the time of attaching them to the conveyance until all passengers are ready to start. HORSEMAN.



WINNERS IN CLYDESDALE AGED STALLIONS AT CALGARY EXHIBITION. BARON KERR, MOUNT CLIFTON AND ROYAL BLACON.

STOCK

It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and again, say after a lapse of twenty-four hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have been so gradually diminished that no injury will result to the sow by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thrifter mates. — COBURN'S "Swine in America."

Lighter Clip in Alberta

The clip of Alberta range sheep for this year has been estimated at 400,000 pounds, which is rather lighter than the clip of 1908. The yield per sheep is less than last year, due to the dry fall of 1908 and the late spring this year. Grass on the ranges has been rather light. Wool is selling around 13½c. per pound. Boston buyers are bidding actively on the clip, and it is probable that quite a quantity of wool will be exported to eastern American manufacturers despite a duty of 11c. per pound. Prices are averaging 2c. higher than a year ago.

Advertising the Breed

The Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association of America have recently issued a pamphlet from headquarters in Chicago bearing the title, "Supremacy of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle." The matter has been prepared with the object of giving to the black cattle all the publicity possible. It contains a mass of information regarding the winnings of the breed at all the great shows in Great Britain and America, which is not to be found summarized elsewhere. It also gives an account of the sales and prices realized for several years past, showing the fluctuations in the markets. But perhaps its most useful feature is the photographs of typical groups of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and their grades. These are invaluable, and all breeders should see them.

It should be the object of the breeders of any particular breed, to gain for the stock they are working with all the publicity which the record of the breed in the show or sales ring, in production or in popularity entitle them to. Aberdeen-Angus breeders have started out in the right direction. There is in connection with all breeds a mass of information that could be published annually or more frequently and which if not gathered together and summarized into readable form cannot be brought before the public at all. An illustrated bulletin, prepared each year by a breed association, and distributed among those interested in the breed as well as among those whom it would be profitable from a breeder's standpoint to interest in it, would go a long way in keeping the merits and records of that particular breed before the public. And that is partly what live stock associations exist for.

Opposes Co-Operative Marketing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have read with much interest an article in your Exhibition Number, by Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, of Minnesota Agricultural College, on "Co-operative Live Stock Marketing." The Professor would have us believe that the farmers of Minnesota have at last found a panacea for our economic ills in the stock trade. The line of action followed and recommended is for farmers to form co-operative societies and put the grasping middleman out of business. This is the rock on which farmers' co-operative crafts have been wrecked during the last few decades. I am not here discussing farmers' co-operative ventures in private business matters, but the distribution of wealth in our great industries which is of municipal, provincial and federal import. What organizations promised better results? Where are they today? Why were they short-lived? Why the complete and ignominious failure of the Patrons

of Industry, Farmers' Alliance, Society of Equity, Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company, and kindred organizations? The war cry has been, supplant the greedy middleman, smash the trusts and combines, and curse the governments that foster these by special privileges in charters and other regulations. This course of action is not only unscientific but irrational. The middlemen are an essential factor in our industrial and commercial life. Why supplant these by the farmer? Why drive experts in their own line of business into the ranks of the unemployed or to the farm, a calling to which they may be entire strangers? Why supplant these by farmers unaccustomed to the experiences required in business?

If I were asked to recommend and advocate such a line of action in regulating the live stock trade as would be most acceptable to those middlemen who are today getting the lion's share of the profits I would recommend such independent co-operative effort as the Professor describes and endorses. At best it only touches the fringe of this great problem. We have had such organizations for years and economic conditions instead of improving are becoming worse. This should open our eyes. We have in our governments the most perfect machinery possible to regulate such matters, and the only logical course open to us is to use our governments in providing those conditions that will give producers, middlemen and consumers a square deal in distributing between them the wealth produced in the stock and meat trade. We elect men to our municipal, provincial and federal governments to manage our affairs, and adjust social relations that are continually developing out of the increasing complexity of the social organism. We provide them with the required equipment and pay them a salary. Why should we farmers at our own expense leave our business to regulate matters that by human and divine right are the duties of these representatives of ours? We have the privilege of nominating the men of our choice at our party conventions. We have the privilege of electing them. Behind these we should also have an organization as broad as our industry whose object should be three-fold: First, to conduct a campaign of education along economic lines on all matters affecting our industry; second, to watch and direct legislation in our own interest; third, to inspire executive action, and, if necessary, bring pressure when required.

The following provided by the government responsible in each case would, in my opinion, helpfully regulate the live stock and meat trade: Schedule stock trains during certain days of the week; union stock-yards in the city of Winnipeg under independent management; provision for feeding and watering stock before weighing; a public abattoir, or one under public regulation; a stock commissioner whose duty it would be to look after the interests of shippers, and cold storage equipment for exporting in the chilled state.

Until recently there were a number of abattoirs and slaughter houses in the city of Winnipeg; but when the federal government passed the Pure Food Act, put inspectors into the leading abattoirs, stamped their product with "Canada Approved," it means that all other slaughtering concerns are discriminated against, and must eventually go out of business. The big dealers have, by a process of natural evolution, obtained a quasi control of the trade, and the action of the government in guaranteeing these as the only concerns from which pure meat can be obtained completely specializes the trade. No one will contend that this is not along the right line, but in the evolution of the stock and meat trade there are many relations to be adjusted and the class that puts up the most persistent appeals to the government for legislation get their demands attended to, no matter how such legislation aggravates conditions in other branches of the trade. This shows the weakness in our general methods of regulating the affairs of society under modern co-operative conditions, which is, generally speaking, simply class legislation. We should have some more comprehensive method whereby all the changes that have taken place in the evolution of the trade would be so adjusted that producers, local buyers, abattoir and retail dealers would be partners in the production of the best possible meat products under government regulation, rather than as at present being warring factions under the regulation of private greed.

Man

ALEX. M. CAMPBELL.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

August 25.—How can garden crops best be stored to ensure having them fit for table use to as late date as possible? What precautions are necessary in harvesting to avoid undue loss?

September 1.—What treatment of stock do you advise during late summer and fall in order to have them in fit condition to winter well? Particularize for the class or classes of stock with which you have most experience and also distinguish according to age of animal. Under what conditions would you advise the feeding of grains or green crops and what feeds do you prefer?

September 8.—How do you feed and care for the early hatched pullets and older hens at this season to induce fall and early winter laying?

September 15.—What has been your experience in marketing wheat, as regards selling immediately after threshing or holding until the rush was over? Does it pay as a rule to hold wheat? What do you intend doing this year?

Plowing Timothy Sod

Discussion this week is on the question of breaking timothy sod. When and at what depth should timothy sod be plowed, and how should it be handled after plowing to have the soil in best condition for the growth of the succeeding grain crop? Those who have grown timothy have found some trouble in bringing the land in sod back to a satisfactory condition for grain growing, and experience shows that about the only way in which the grass can be thoroughly eradicated, and the sod broken down, is to plow the land shallow immediately after haying, work it on the surface at intervals during summer and backset it late in the fall. First award in the competition goes to Thos. Walker, Manitoba, and second to C. D. Blackburn, Manitoba.

Breaking Timothy Sod

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The methods of preparing timothy sod for a grain crop depend upon the nature of the soil and the length of time the land has been under sod. In the first place a great many farmers seed down to timothy with the idea that the grass cleans the soil and enriches it at the same time. I think a great many make a mistake by seeding down and not leaving the land in sod long enough. One year is about as long as the majority of farmers leave land in meadow. This, I think, is a mistake and the land will neither be cleaned nor enriched by the seeding.

As a rule land that is seeded to timothy is dirty, and the prospects are that the timothy will be very dirty and a poor crop, consequently if broken after the first crop and prepared for wheat as many weeds will remain as were present in the first place. I have tried both ways of breaking

timothy sod after the first crop of timothy, plowing deep and keeping cultivated all summer, and breaking shallow and backsetting in the fall. I do not approve of either. In the first place if the land is dirty there are weed seeds in the soil that have not germinated when the timothy has been taken off and the land broken in either of the ways mentioned. The growing season is too far advanced to germinate the seeds, so they just lie in the sod till the following spring. The consequence is you will have a very poor grain crop and very dirty one as well.

I will give my way of handling timothy sod which I think is very satisfactory. There is no use of trying to grow either wheat or timothy on dirty land. I think all land that is to be seeded to timothy should be summer fallowed and sown to wheat and seeded with timothy when the wheat is sown, using regular grass seeder attachment. This land should be left seeded down for about four years taking two crops of hay, then pasture for one year and in the fourth year breaking up about the first of June to about two inches in depth. After breaking use the packer, leave till fall and then backset. By this method what weeds grow in the timothy each year will be cut and what grow after will be pastured down; then when the land is broken early it gives all the growing season to germinate the weed seeds and by backsetting in the fall all growth is killed, thus insuring clean crop the following year. I do not approve of breaking and cultivating deeply. If the land has been seeded four years I think land so worked will be too flat and solid, whereas if it is broken and backset it will be left open for the frost and will be in better shape for a crop; more so if the land is a heavy clay.

Man. THOS. WALKER.

Plows Sod Twice

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have had some little experience in the preparing of timothy sod for grain which I will give as briefly as possible. First I tried plowing the sod at the usual depth, about six inches, discing it twice and harrowing in the fall. The crop following was very unsatisfactory. Next time I tried plowing as shallow as possible, discing twice and harrowing as before in the fall. The grain crop that followed was fairly good. Then I tried another plan. I cut the timothy just as early as it was fit to make good hay and dropped all other work to hurry the plowing of the sod. I plowed very shallow, not over two inches in depth, followed the plowing with the roller and left the field until the last week in the fall. It was then plowed again, backset, as we would ordinarily call it, to a depth of about four inches. The crop next season was so satisfactory that I concluded this was very nearly the proper method of breaking up timothy and have followed this plan ever since, always with the most satisfactory results.

Man. C. D. BLACKBURN.

Seeding Down Versus Summer Fallow

At present there is considerable discussion regarding the comparative merits of seeding to permanent grasses and bare summer fallow. If we consider the objects aimed at in these two farm operations we will at once see that there is no conflict between them and the best results will be obtained where both are carried on. We summer fallow with the following objects in view, first to destroy weeds and their seeds by plowing down all weeds already germinated and then to encourage as many more weed seeds as possible to start and kill these as quickly as they appear above ground. By frequent and thorough cultivation an immense number of weed seeds can be destroyed in one season, but the work must be commenced early in June, otherwise some of the early ripening weed seeds such as sweet grass, French weed and pepper grass will have already shed their seed and instead of the summer fallow lessening the number of weeds it will increase it.

Summer fallow properly performed greatly increases the water content of the soil, plowed early and worked frequently on the surface every particle of rain that falls soaks into the soil and very little of it escapes through the dust mulch on the surface. This moisture helps to decay all accumulated stubble, roots, etc., and is available for the next year's crop.

Although a summer fallow does not add fertility to the soil it makes what fertilizing material there is in the ground available; it destroys weeds and adds moisture; it also enables the

farmer to plow and otherwise prepare for seeding a portion of his land during a comparatively slack season which is a great advantage where farmers are so pressed for time in spring.

The advantages gained from seeding down to grass are often fully as great as those from summer fallow, but are of a very different character.

By seeding a variety of grass adapted to the locality abundance of excellent fodder is provided, and when the grass is plowed up the land is supplied with sufficient fibre to prevent it drifting with the wind. Seeding to grass I consider one of the most promising means of successfully fighting the wild oat. By seeding down an infested field to some good vigorous grass and taking off a crop of hay for two years, then pasturing for two more years, very few wild oats will have survived and the field will be found nearly free of them when next put into crop.

Instead of abandoning either summer fallow or grass seeding, they should each be given a place on the Western farm.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Road Making System for West

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I was glad indeed to see that you are again drawing the attention of your readers to the necessity of better roads. As you state, this is as much a matter of importance to the towns and villages as to the farming community, but as most of these places are in the embryo state they have to devote their energies to improvements within their corporation limits. In practice, therefore, the country districts must work out their own salvation.

The question is, which is the best way to it.

There is certainly one way by which roads will never be built, viz.: by statute labor in any of its forms. The rural public should be given distinctly to understand that they have no more right to work out their road tax than they have to take turns in teaching school because they pay a school tax. In many cases they are just as well fitted for the one job as the other, and in most instances if a man is farming his land he has no time to waste on road making at the season of the year in which road work is usually done, and often he breaks up a four-horse team to take a couple of horses on the road.

The "contract" system has generally proved unsatisfactory because usually insufficient work is let at one time to induce men inclined to make a business of it to leave their present vocation and no farmer can afford to take teams from his land during the open season.

In my opinion there is but one system suited to the West, and that is the appointment by each municipality or local improvement district of a road commissioner, who, needless to say, should be an intelligent, competent man and as such should receive a fair annual salary. In the early winter he should look over the ground with the councillor of the Ward and then with the aid of an engineer the work could be laid out in the cold weather. Then brush could be cut and filled into sloughs where necessary, and material drawn to the ground for bridges, culverts, etc.

In the spring he would be provided with a camping outfit, cooking equipment, and all necessary implements (and one quarter of the present expenditure on such would suffice) and be empowered to hire teams and men sufficient to do the required work before freeze-up.

With this outfit he would move to the vicinity of the work to be done and before leaving complete the job, which is quite contrary to the usual practice in most of the localities with which I am acquainted. If the roads are once made, many farmers would be willing to use "King road drags" free of charge to help keep them in order.

SYSTEM

The outline above would, of course, need money and the question is how is it to be raised?

SUPPLYING THE FUNDS

In my opinion a large share of the necessary funds should be supplied by the Dominion government — not to be raised by taxation, but by the sale of lands now being given away as homesteads. This, of course, opens up another question but it seems to me that now that the country has been proved by a quarter of a century of pioneering to be a land in which, by using methods suitable to the soil and climate crops can be raised as regularly as in regions apparently more favorably located geographically, that it is time that these indiscriminate gifts (stated by some recent writers in the press to be worth \$3,000.00 to each individual) should cease.

There is no danger that immigration would cease (and to tell the truth we would be better off without a lot that we have). You could not stop it "with a club" now.

The only other possible scheme appears to me to be by the issue of debentures to run for long periods of time — 20 to 40 years — for their is no reason why posterity should not help pay for the roads they will use — and if such debentures are approved by the provincial governments as those raised for school purposes are at the present time, doubtless money could be secured at four or, at the most, five per cent. and the cost need not exceed \$15.00 per annum, per quarter-section, in the average municipality.

At present we are not paying inroad tax more than enough to properly maintain the roads of the country, let alone build them.

Sask.

F. J. COLLYER.



GOOD ROADS IN STONEWALL DISTRICT.

This fine road is on the abandoned bed of the C. P. R. that formerly ran from Stonewall to Portage la Prairie. The photograph was taken by a representative of the Farmer's Advocate soon after a rain. Mud never forms.

After a barn the next best place for storing hay is a shed with an adjustable or lifting roof. The ground dimensions should be ample to allow the first cutting to cover its floor and not be over five or possibly six feet deep when first put in. The bottom of the mow should be raised at least one foot from the ground, and the floor should have at least a twelve-inch air space every three feet. Poles or joists covered with dry straw or old hay make a good floor. Spread the hay over the entire floor surface, on a layer of straw or other dry material. Use barrels or boxes for ventilation, and lower the roof until the second cutting. For such a roof the covering should be of some such material as rubberoid, and the rafters need not be heavy, except about every sixteen feet. Strong iron clamps can be easily adjusted to the supports. When the second cutting is ready, raise the roof, which should be in sections, and put the second crop on top of the first. Follow this plan for all other cuttings. If a shed with a stationary roof is used, dry straw, or hay, or corn stover should be put on top of each cutting to protect the alfalfa from rain. Almost any kind of a shed or covered structure is preferable to a stack. — Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

POULTRY

Poultry Producers' Association

The Poultry Producers' Association of Eastern Canada had a very successful meeting last month at Ottawa. The President, A. P. Hillhouse, gave an interesting address dealing with the objects and aims of the organization.

The following were the grades for dressed poultry and eggs adopted by the meeting, and also the rules governing members:—

DRESSED POULTRY—SELECTS

To consist of specially-fattened chickens, extra well fleshed, and of superior finish and appearance, unbroken skin, without blemish, straight breast bone, and neatly packed in packages that hold one dozen birds; the package shall be made after the plan recommended by the Department of Agriculture and illustrated in Bulletin No. 7. One package shall include only birds of a uniform size and color of flesh and legs.

No. 1.

To consist of well-fleshed chickens of neat appearance, straight breast bone, no disfigurement; packed in neat, strong boxes.

No. 2.

To consist of fairly-fleshed chickens, packed in neat, strong packages.

The term "chicken" shall mean all birds under seven months of age.

FOWL

Meaning birds not over two and a half years old, shall be graded the same as chickens, but shall be marked fowl, and must not be mixed with chickens.

Cocks must not be included in these grades. Birds that have been sick or show any indication of disease; birds that have food in the crop, that have decidedly crooked breast bones, that have blood or other dirt upon their bodies, shall not be included in these grades.

All birds must be dry-plucked, gradually but thoroughly chilled before packing, not dipped in water. Put on the market undrawn; having head and feet on.

GRADES OF EGGS SELECTS

To consist of strictly new-laid eggs, weighing not less than twenty-four ounces to the dozen. Clean, of uniform size and color, packed in substantial and neat cases having clean fillers.

No. 1.

To consist of new-laid eggs, not less than twenty-two ounces to the dozen. Clean, fairly uniform in size and color, packed in substantial, neat cases with clean fillers.

During the months of November, December and January, the weight clause shall be reduced by two ounces.

No. 2.

To consist of new-laid eggs. Packed in substantial cases.

All eggs must be marked with the registered trade mark.

RULES FOR MEMBERS OF BRANCHES

1.—Each member should bear in mind that the aim of the Association is not only to get better prices, but to raise the standard of poultry produce and to make the trade mark an absolute assurance of quality.

2.—All produce of a Branch must be shipped through the central depot, and the packages must bear the trade mark, grade and number of the Branch.

3.—The manager is responsible for the output of the Branch. He must see that all grades are properly marked, and that all members get full value for produce offered. In case of a buyer's complaint against a Branch, the manager must be able to trace the misdemeanor to the member.

4.—Members must abide by the manager's rating of the produce, and adhere to all by-laws of the local Branch; shut up or otherwise dispose of all male birds, except from January 1st to June 15th; offer for sale no eggs except those laid by his own hens, and what may be contained under the three grades mentioned. This excludes eggs that may have been laid twenty-four hours before gathered, eggs that have been found under sitting hens; in fact, all eggs that cannot be guaranteed as absolutely fresh.

5.—None but artificial eggs must be used for nest eggs. Eggs must be gathered at least once every day, and must be stored in a clean room, free from any deteriorating influences, and of a temperature not to exceed sixty degrees.

6.—Eggs must be delivered to the collector, or brought to the central depot as often as requested by manager.

7.—No egg on hand but not delivered at any collection shall be offered at next collection.

8.—No birds shall be offered for sale that show signs of disease or are known to be diseased.

9.—Any member found guilty of violating any of the foregoing shall, on the first offence, be fined not less than one dollar, and in case of a second offence be expelled.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

President Hillhouse's address was as follows: Although we do not hope at first to revolutionize or change the whole poultry industry, we do hope to remedy certain existing conditions which are greatly to the disadvantage of the industry as a whole.

The backbone of the poultry industry is the farmer on the farm, and although poultry plants now and in the future may contribute their share, yet for some time fully ninety per cent. of their products will owe their origin to the farm, so one of our first aims will be to assist farmers.

Most farmers are small producers of eggs and poultry, and owing to the light weight and perishable nature of these products they do not produce enough individually to make frequent and regular shipments to distant or best markets.

To assist these conditions, we consider that a co-operative system might be established in various localities and eggs and poultry brought in to a central packing and shipping point. At present farmers have individually small lots that cannot be marketed till they are stale. These could be gathered together and would make a sufficient parcel to be shipped while still fresh. This would do away with the present wasteful system most universally practiced in all parts of the country, of marketing eggs at the village grocery in exchange for goods. No attention is given to age or quality; they never reach the consumer until long after their best is passed. The egg is at its best when just laid, and the longer time taken in putting it on the consumer's table the less it is worth.

Then by establishing grades for these eggs we believe the whole trade will be greatly improved. We do not want the saying that "an egg is an egg" to continue. We all know that there are vast differences in eggs, and we want people to say these are "Selects" or No. 1, from Stanbridge, from Farnham and Bondville, as the case may be, and we want them to be selects and No. 1. We do not want there to be any question but that they are just what they are represented and graded to be. We want the dealers and consumers to be able to order whatever grade they want, knowing that they will receive that grade and pay for it, and get value for what they pay.

The same with poultry of all kinds. We want more produced of the better quality and less of the poorer; more sold at a profitable price and less at an unprofitable price. This is in the interest of the producer, dealer, consumer and the country.

The farmer should not sell his poultry for seven or eight cents a pound as they run, when by two or three weeks more of crate feeding double this price might be obtained. Farmers fatten their cattle and their hogs. Why should they not fatten their poultry? There is no place where they can be fattened better and more economically than on the farm. It will not take any more time feeding for fattening than it has taken feeding for all other stages of their growth, and one of the most essential feeds for this purpose, skimmed milk, is usually found on the farm.

We have been looking up the reasons why more of this is not done on the farms, and we find the chief difficulty seems to be the lack of experience in killing, plucking and packing, quantities too small for even cases, lack of knowledge of the markets, and the feeling of uncertainty that exists between the producer and the consumer.

Under our proposed system of co-operation with central packing and shipping centers all those difficulties will be overcome. Farmers will not be required to do the plucking, packing or shipping, and will know that the marketing will be handled capably and satisfactorily for them.

At present it is not the intention of the association to buy and sell the produce of the branches but to assist in the bringing the consumer nearer the producer. This may be done by shipping as direct as possible, and through as few hands as practicable. All members will not receive the right to the use of the brand or the association, except where there is a local branch and the

produce is shipped through the local manager, or, perhaps, in exceptional cases, where the individual may not have co-operation privileges.

The gradings may be severe, but none too severe for an association that wishes to have its brand stand for the best.

It is not expected that the association will market large quantities under the brand this year. It will rather pay more attention to quality than quantity.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Eleven persons were burned to death and five seriously injured in a fire that destroyed the Okanagan Hotel, at Vernon, B. C., on the morning of Aug. 10. The large death list is due to the fact that the fire gained such headway before discovery that inmates of the house were cut off from either the stairs or fire escapes.

On Aug. 13 a riot occurred at Fort William, Ont., in which some sixteen persons were more or less seriously injured. Striking dock laborers, most of them Greeks and Italians, proceeded to take the law into their own hands, and appeared in the street well armed with rifles and revolvers. Shots were exchanged with the city and C. P. R. police, after which the mayor read the Riot Act and turned the civic government over to the military authorities. Militia and regulars have been rushed to the scene from Kenora and Winnipeg.

A terrific heat wave passed over the eastern part of the continent last week. In Montreal and New York deaths and prostrations occurred with alarming frequency. Children, especially, suffered and out of 194 deaths in Montreal for the week, 125 were children under five years of age. In New York infants died by the score. August 9 was the hottest day in that city since 1888.

A flying machine is being tested by the Dominion Militia Department at Petawawa Camp, Ont. Another inventor has a machine under test at Winnipeg; in the United States, Wright Bros. are carrying on some successful experiments with aeroplanes; one Frenchman has crossed the Straits of Dover in a heavier than air machine, and another has flown across the Alps into Switzerland. Thus the conquest of the air is being steadily carried on.

The first train-load of harvesters from the East arrived in Winnipeg on Aug. 12, and were started at once for the harvest fields. Oat and barley cutting was in full swing in Manitoba all week and men are reported scarce. The C. P. R. expect to bring up some fifteen thousand from the East. Reports from North Dakota are to the effect that farm hands are hard to get in that State this year, and difficulty is anticipated in getting sufficient help to garner the crops.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

In Spain the government seems to be gaining the upper hand in the revolution of anarchist socialists and striking laborers, of which Barcelona was the center. Scores of revolutionists have been shot for taking up arms, men and women alike paying the death penalty for participating in the disorders.

Delegates from South Africa have been in England lately arranging for the union of all British dominions in that quarter. It is expected that the union shall come into operation May 31st, 1910, the eighth anniversary of the concluding of peace between Briton and Boer.

Ginseng Growers to Meet

Ginseng growers in Ontario have formed an association to be known as the "Ginseng Growers' Association of Canada," with P. Thompson, 39 Lakeview Ave., Toronto, secretary-treasurer. The first annual meeting will be held in Toronto on September 8. Ginseng growers in any part of Canada are invited to identify themselves with the movement. The membership fee is one dollar, and sixteen members are already on the roll.

Those farmers grow richest, and enjoy their occupation best, who use the land for the purpose nature intended, and at the same time exercise their brains in working it. To such men "The Farmer's Advocate" is a necessity. There are enough copies for everyone, so let the neighbors know.

FEATURES OF GOOD FARMS IN CONTEST

The most elaborate competition in good farming ever held in the West, if not in all Canada, was passed upon recently in Rockwood and Woodlands Municipalities, Manitoba. This contest included handsome cash prizes for entire farms, for crops of the farm, for best kept roadside and for attractive house surroundings and garden. But rivalry was not aroused only in rural sections. In the town of Stonewall, too, cash prizes were offered for best kept house surroundings, including lawns, garden, fencing, etc.

Ever since Ira Stratton instructed the youth in a small rural school some miles from Stonewall,

50; machinery, 60; rotation of crops, 30; book-keeping, 20; evidence of improvement in buildings, in stock, in crops, in management, and in general appearance, 50.

The judges spent the greater part of a week from early morning until late at night scrutinizing every detail. After close comparisons of the various features according to the maximum points, the results as announced last week were:

I.—Good farming competition for silver cup and money prizes—1, Ed. Mollard, score 401 (possible 590); 2, Alex. Matheson, score 395; 3, Albert Mollard, score 375; 4, John Taylor, score 343;

many farms scoring much lower, but the barn and granary were all that could be desired. The buildings were well protected by trees; the garden was well filled with a rare assortment of vegetables and small fruits. In fact, everything indicated a prosperous home in which gradual improvement is being made.

A more pretentious home and a more attractive front was in evidence on the second-prize farm belonging to A. Matheson. In fact, the residence and surroundings as well as the roadside cannot well be improved upon without going to unnecessary expense or undue labor. A few trees, shrubs and flowers, with a spacious lawn and well-kept garden provide a home that makes farm life in Western Canada worth living. But the quarter-section on which the dwelling is located is badly cut up with unbroken scrub land. Besides, weeds have gained a comparatively good footing on the area in crop. From the good farming standpoint it would seem that attention has been directed largely to surrounding and adjoining sections farmed by Mr. Matheson and his sons. Both Mr. Mollard and Mr. Matheson have excellent horses in thrifty condition.

The third-prize farm, owned by Albert Mollard, also is an attractive home with good front, excellent house, much similar to Mr. Matheson's, and suitable barn and granary. A combination of circumstances, however, delayed operations in connection with fences and walks. Shelter belts are scarcely adequate. Crops are not as good or as free from noxious weeds as those on the first-prize farm. Neither has sufficient provision been made for caring for farm machinery.

On none of the farms do the fields promise, generally, higher yields than on John Taylor's. But there is a general sprinkling of wild oats as well as some Canada thistles and French weed. This season energy has been directed specially to building a new barn, so that details that count on a score-card necessarily have been neglected. Wind-break is lacking to the west. Granaries are ample and of good construction, while implement sheds provide protection for the machinery. In another season or two with careful management this farm will prove a strong competitor.

Thoroughness seems to be the watchword on H. E. Tyler's place. Farm buildings are well laid out and convenient. Within the past two or three years many buildings have been erected, all on modern lines and with conveniences that facilitate labor. Hen-pens and piggery are specially meritorious, and considerable money is made each year from both these classes of live stock. On the fields, however, Tyler Bros. have a contract. For years, weeds were in the ascendancy. But these Old Country boys took over the farm with a determination to conquer the pests. Green feed and barley form the main crop. Some land has been cleared, and on it a big yield is assured.

A huge mansion for residence and very ordinary outbuildings are features of H. W. Smallwood's farm that make it stand low in a good farming competition. The fields, too, are weedy, but crops, generally speaking, look well. A block of 40 acres of barley is hard to beat. Provided it does not lodge, the average yield should run over 50 bushels per acre. Sow thistle is being fought with common salt and intense cultivation.

Crops that promise a good return and a vegetable and small fruit garden well suited to a farm home are outstanding features of Jas. McIntyre's farm. If there is anything more in evidence it is the genial Scotch hospitality. In five years this canny, hard-working Scot has transformed a rough and weedy farm into a well-ferred home-like place that will in future stand out prominently in good farming competitions.

The farm owned by Thos. Good is nicely laid out and well fenced. J. D. Sinclair has fairly good crops, but buildings will stand improvement. J. E. Davis has an ideal site for farm buildings and great accommodation for stock, but weeds give a great handicap.

In the Woodlands district scores were not compiled as a careful examination of the farms and buildings revealed the fact that none of them would score high enough to take the cup from Rockwood Society entries. Jas. Carr has a well-kept farm and excellent crops, though some fields were seeded too sparingly. Unlike the average Manitoba farmer, Mr. Carr is going slowly on clearing his land and practicing thoroughness as he goes. With a field or two more under cultivation this farm will score high. S. G. Sims also has a farm that easily can be made a prizewinner. A change of management and lack of interest in connection with the contest detracted greatly from the general appearance. The barn easily was the best in the competition, while crops also promise well. Thos. Scott has a fine home and fair farm buildings with many conveniences. The lack of windbreaks and garden crops, as well as the presence of weeds, keeps down the score. Jas. Robertson has fair crops



COSY HOME OF EDWARD MOLLARD, SHOWING GRANARY, HOUSE AND BARN.

it was known that he had a high regard for agriculture and the man who toils. This fact was demonstrated at that time by his enthusiasm over flowers and vegetables. Since Mr. Stratton assumed control of the Stonewall Argus, news items of general interest to the farming public have been given due prominence. But his enthusiasm developed into genuine form when a few months ago he became so generous as to donate a handsome silver cup to go to the man who made the highest score in a good farming contest among farmers residing in the northern row of townships in Rosser and the electoral division of Rockwood. In addition, he agreed to pay the expenses of the judges selected to make the awards.

How valuable, or how far-reaching this competition will be is a matter of conjecture. Suffice it to say that a great enthusiasm has been aroused throughout the district affected. The cup must be won three times before becoming the property of a contestant. Special efforts have been made to encourage better methods in every department of the farm, to induce the brightening up of home surroundings, and to arouse an interest in proper care of roadsides and fences. The motto reads: "Farm well. Look well. Live well." The next three or four years should find the Stonewall district one of the brightest and most attractive communities in the West.

Awards were made by G. Batho, editor of the Nor-West Farmer, and J. Albert Hand, editor of The Farmer's Advocate. For the entire competition there were twelve entries in Rockwood and for the silver cup eight in addition in Woodlands. For the specials offered by Rockwood Council almost all of the twelve had entries. In addition, four competitors entered for prizes offered in town by the Stonewall Council. The score-card used was most comprehensive: General appearance, 50; house and surroundings, 60; outbuildings and yards, 50; wind-breaks, 20; water supply, 20; farm crops (condition, suitability, freedom from weeds, etc.), 130; horses, 50; other live stock,

5, H. E. Tyler, score 340; 6, H. W. Smallwood, score 327, and 7, Jas. McIntyre, score 309. The remaining competitors in Rockwood, Thos. Good, J. D. Sinclair, and J. N. Davis, also made creditable scores, all standing high in one or more departments. In Woodlands, the contestants were Jas. Carr, S. G. Sims, Thos. Scott, Jas. Robertson, A. Kelly, Alex. Campbell, Geo. Tait, and Donald Munro. Some of these scored high, but not up to the best of the Rockwood Municipality.

II.—Best kept Roadside—1, John Oughton, score 84 (maximum 100); 2, A. Matheson, score 82; 3, Albert Mollard, score 80.

III.—Special for crops on the farm.—1, Ed. Mollard, score 72 (maximum 100); 2, Albert Mollard, score 51; 3, John Oughton, score 50.

IV.—Best kept house surroundings (open to farmers)—1, A. Matheson, score 82 (possible 100); 2, John Oughton, 78; 3, Albert Mollard, score 68.

FEATURES OF THE FARMS

Soil conditions throughout the district are excellent. In most cases the seed seems to have been put into a desirable seed-bed last spring. But the weed problem is a serious one. Some of the contestants scored full points—and should have been given more—for evidence of improvement, but the handicap, owing to former neglect, is enormous. On the whole, however, the Stonewall district is freer from weeds than many parts of the West. Wild oats are the most serious of the pests in evidence. Perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle, too, are fighting hard for a stamping ground, but, at least, those farmers who entered the competition are working systematically to keep them in check. Some have a contract too huge to carry out successfully without engaging extra help that would entail large expense.

The farm of Edward Mollard was awarded first place and the silver cup on account of the general excellence of the crops and the freedom from weeds. Every field gave evidence of good farming. The residence is not as imposing as that on



BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND EXPANSIVE LAWN OF A. MATHESON.

and some weeds. With improvements in his farm buildings, and more attention to the weed problem his farm would score high. Alex. Campbell has a magnificent garden.

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

In the farm crops special 60 points were allowed for freedom from weeds, 25 for condition of crops, and 15 for other evidences of care. First place easily fell to Ed. Mollard. He stood higher than the others in freedom from weeds, and also was close to the top in the remaining two items on the score-card. Weeds are being well looked after, special care being taken in the summer-fallow. The placing stood largely on freedom from weeds; as a rule, this feature was governed by the exercise of care in farming, and also regulated the condition of the crops. Tyler Bros. are exercising every precaution in an effort to eradicate weeds; but this season's crops are not sufficiently free to permit of a high score. On the farm of P. T. Hawkins a similar state of affairs exists. For three years he has worked hard and methodically without hope of obtaining a crop worth threshing. Green feed has been his crop, and a great part of it is derived from wild oats that come without provocation. This year he will thresh some fine oats and barley, and also a small block of spring wheat tolerably free from weeds. Canada thistles in one field are being cut down and burned. John Oughton did not enter the general contest, but in the farm crops race he came in third. He has a good variety of crops with eleven acres in potatoes. Most of his fields will give a good return. On most of the farms a strict watch was kept over perennial sow thistles, in many instances, patches of considerable area in the grain fields being kept under constant cultivation. Methods in summer-fallows were interesting. In most cases a thorough plowing in early summer followed by frequent cultivation all season was recommended. Some, however, plowed again in the fall, while one man said he would plow three times. Many have realized the advantage of having a good spring-tooth cultivator with sharp, broad tines. For efficiency and time-saving in summer cultivation, it is admitted to be the best farm implement on most soils in Western Canada.

BEST KEPT ROADSIDE.

Scattered stones, litter weeds, and other rubbish on roadsides detract seriously from the general appearance of any farming community. With a view to remedying this defect, Rockwood Council donated cash prizes to be awarded on the following score for best kept roadside of one-half mile: Outside fence, freedom from litter, 10; freedom from weeds, 15; inside fence, freedom from brush, etc., 15; condition of fence, 15; crop line and general appearance, 15. In many cases great efforts at improvement were in evidence. Whether they won a prize or not, none will regret the labor given when they see the results.

HOUSE SURROUNDINGS.

Rockwood Municipality does not lack in attractive homes, but the recent contest will do much to give an impetus to improvement of surroundings. The score-card was: General appearance, 20; fences, drives and walks, 20; lawns and flowers, 20; gardens, 20; trees and other ornamentals, 20. A. Matheson has almost an ideal home with an elegant stone house and beautiful surroundings. John Oughton has made about the best possible with his present residence. His vegetable and fruit garden is good enough to surprise those who consider Manitoba is not adapted for the production of garden crops. Flowers are planted to advantage, but little use is made of shrubs. The grass stretch between the house and the road is almost too large to make it easy to present an attractive appearance at all times.

Albert Mollard's stone house also forms a glorious center for attractive surroundings. Fences and walks are under course of construction. At present the fruit and vegetable garden is not suitably arranged for high scoring. Flowers are not in evidence.

The Smallwood house is large and beautiful with plans for surroundings that should please anyone. However, it scarcely can be called a farm residence. Nevertheless, surroundings can be made that will give a high score a year from now.

CONTEST IN STONEWALL.

Citizens of the town were greatly interested in a competition for prizes donated by Stonewall Council. The score-card was: General appearance, 20; fences, drives and walks, 25; lawns and ornamentation, 40; garden, 15. The awards were: 1, Miss Stratton, score 72 (possible 100); 2, Joseph Smith, score 46; 3, J. Turner, score 43; 4, Mrs. Walton, score 42.

The large well-kept grounds and garden of Miss Stratton easily stood first. For second place, Joseph Smith deserved to win because of a better balance on the score-card. Everything was neat and tidy, and a fairly good, though small garden stood at the rear. J. E. Turner, with a newly-arranged home is rapidly getting things in such shape that he will have no difficulty in scoring much higher next year. The fourth-prize home

has a great large lawn and superior specimens of plants and flowers. However, there are bare patches on the lawn, and a great high board fence stands almost naked. Besides, there is no pretense at vegetable or fruit garden, these products being grown on a farm some distance from town.

Altogether Stonewall district had great competitions. The awards demonstrated that a farmer does not need a palatial residence in order to win the cup, and that a plain town dwelling stands a chance in the urban contest. The result should be that many new entries will be made next year. At any rate, the rivalry in good farming and in beautifying home surroundings and roadsides will continue. Naturally, one farmer dislikes being outdone by his neighbor.

A successful fair was held at Sanford, Man., on

Macleod Summer Fair

The agricultural society of Macleod, Alberta, held their annual summer fair August 4th to 6th. On the first day the greater portion of the exhibits were judged, the latter two days being given over to horse racing and the stock parade. The accommodation was quite insufficient in almost all classes. The rapid growth of the exhibition the past few years has necessitated the removal to larger quarters and next year the directorate hope to hold the fair on new grounds and in new buildings.

From an agricultural standpoint the horse show marked to a great extent the success of the fair. There was an average entry of the other classes of live stock but they could not be considered strong. The vegetable and grain exhibit, however, was large, quite characteristic of the productive soils in the Macleod locality. Grasses and clovers were worthy



BUILDINGS ON FARM OF ALBERT MOLLARD.

Aug. 7th. The display of grains and domestic products being unusually large and of high excellence. Live-stock classes were fairly well filled. This is the third fair that has been held at Sanford, and those in charge deserve credit for the manner in which the show has progressed. Quite a number of visitors were present from Winnipeg and other places.

No Racing at Claresholm

The first annual exhibition of the Claresholm agricultural society was held at Claresholm on August 3rd. The number of entries, especially in the stock, grain and vegetable classes far exceeded expectations and competition with classes was very keen. There was no racing and the fair was purely of an agricultural character. The success of the first exhibition guarantees that Claresholm will in future have one of the best district exhibitions in the province.

American Breeders' Association

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Breeders' Association is called for December 8, 9, and 10, at Omaha, Nebraska, in association with the National Corn Show held at that place December 6 to 18. A program of addresses by prominent breeders of live stock, prominent breeders of plants, and scientists prominent in the study of the heredity of plants, animals and men is being prepared.

Arrangements are being made to have many of the addresses illustrated with stereopticon views and moving pictures.



PART OF EXCELLENT VEGETABLE GARDEN ON FARM OF A. MATHESON.

End of Foot and Mouth Scare

A ministerial order from the Veterinary Director-General at Ottawa, announces the removal of the last remaining restrictions imposed in connection with the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States some months ago. The document reads as follows:

The order made under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," on the third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine, in so far as the same affects the importation of hay, straw or other fodder from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland and Delaware, is hereby rescinded.

Dated at Ottawa, this twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Our Scottish Letter

July has been a most fitful month as regards weather. The temperature, generally, has ruled low. There has been an absence of sunshine, and while grain crops promise well for bulk of straw and weight of head, sunshine-loving crops, like potatoes, are not nearly up to the standard reached in 1908. That was distinctly a potato year. The chief objection to it was that one had too many "tatie pits," and prices, therefore, ruled low. At present prices are ruling higher than they have done, and almost all kinds of farm produce are making prices which one day were thought to be impossible. Beef is selling at a figure with which feeders here have not been familiar for many years—44s. and 45s. per live cwt. of 112 lbs. being quite common quotations. The most depressing element in the farmers' lot at present is sheep. Wool has hardened in price, but sheep and lambs have been making bad prices, and should no improvement take place, the outlook for the flockmaster at the autumn sales is gloomy in the extreme. The hope is that as wool is keeping up, mutton will respond in sympathy. The reasons for the advance in beef prices are not easily read, but we suppose a shortage on your side of the Atlantic will have a good deal to do with it. There are rumors of an attempt on the part of the Chicago "Big Four" to corner the Argentine meat supply, and no doubt they would, if they could, corner that and everything else under heaven. One sometimes wonders where this process of throttling the individuality of trade is to end, and the lessons of the markets are difficult to learn. Of one thing we are well assured: the consuming public will not be easily held in check should they once get hold of the idea that men are cornering foodstuffs while millions are on the verge of starvation. There is something diabolical in such a policy, and those who plan and direct it should have no mercy.

HIGHLAND AND OTHER SHOWS.

During the month we have had quite a number of first-class exhibitions of stock culminating in the Highland and Agricultural Society's great show at Stirling. Shows have been held at Alnwick, in Northumberland; Aberdeen, Stranraer, Lanark, Galashiels, Forfar and Elgin, and as all of these are centers convenient for the exhibition of stock, the visitor who was able to take them all in was well repaid for his pains. One feature almost all of them had in common, a display of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. The other sections might vary, but the importance of these two classes of stock was demonstrated by the constant character of the representatives of these breeds. Ayrshires were in evidence at Lanark and Stranraer, but were almost, if not altogether, unknown at the other gatherings named—of course, excepting the Highland—but wherever there was a show there were good Clydesdales, and more or less worthy Shorthorns. The show of the year was held at Stirling. The Highland Society has seldom held as fine a general show, and anyone who viewed the parades of stock could easily understand the supremacy of the British Isles as the home of improved stock. The weakest sections, relatively, were probably those of Shorthorn cattle and Border Leicester sheep. A finer display of these breeds has certainly been seen at the Highland on some previous occasions. The champions and prizewinners, generally, were superior animals. The champion Shorthorn bull was Geo. Campbell's great bull, Excelsior (91648), which was also champion at Aberdeen. He was bred by Mr. Lipp, Haddoch, Methlie, and is a typical Aberdeen Shorthorn. The champion cow was Wm. Bell's Ratcheugh Beauty, from Alnwick, where she was champion, and she was first at the Royal, Gloucester. The Aberdeen female champion, Mr. Campbell's heifer, Cadboll Mina, was reserve female champion, and the reserve male champion was Mr. Rothwell's Lord Brilliant, the second-prize aged bull, from Much Hoole, Preston.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were a much stronger exhibit all through than the Shorthorns. The quality was much more uniform, while the numbers were quite as creditable. The championship of the breed went to the Royal champion, Mr.

Cridlan's level, evenly-built bull, Everwise, all the way from Gloucester. Mr. Cridlan is a London butcher, who is an enthusiast for the Black Polled, breed. He knows their merits at the block, and he breeds them of high-class quality. But more striking was the success of David Arnot, of Brechin, with the champion cow. This wonderful animal is Violet III. of Congash (39314). She was bred by Mr. McAnish, Congash, Strathspey, and was purchased in Perth sale for the canny figure of £10, or thereby. She has done marvels for her owner, and last year was first in the three-year-old class. She is one of the best cows of the breed exhibited for many years, and her beautiful symmetry and style attracted widespread attention.

Galloways also found their champion in an unwanted quarter. The honor went to Mr. Fox-Brockbank, for his first-prize two-year-old heifer, Clare, a beautiful and level heifer, which was only placed second at the Royal, but looked her very best on the judging day at Stirling. Mr. Fox-Brockbank is from Kirksanton, Cumberland, and is a spirited patron of the breed. He shows with splendid zeal, and his victory was popular. Clare, although owned in Cumberland, was bred in Dumfriesshire, and is one of the best seen for some years.

Ayrshires made one of the best displays ever seen at the Highland, and once more, as in the case of the Galloways and the Highlanders, the breed champion was found among the females. This was Mrs. Howie's Heather Bell, a three-year-old, from Finnich Boy, Inverkip, Renfrewshire, and a capital specimen of the Scots dairy cow. Mrs. Howie is a new exhibitor at the H. & A. S. shows, although she and her late husband have always kept a superior stock of cows. The best bull was Homer Young's Everlasting (6169), a four-year-old, which won his class.

HORSES.

Clydesdales have not often been better represented in the younger sections than they were on the recent occasion at Stirling. The females were much better than the males, and the younger classes of both sections were better than the older. The male championship was awarded to A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, for their first two-year-old colt, Fyvie Baron (14687). This is one of the few Clydesdales about which there is no difference of opinion. He is an acknowledged champion, and has never yet known defeat. With size, quality of feet and legs, straight action and splendid style, he stands out a first-class colt among good ones. He was got by Baron's Pride (9122), and his dam, Lady Ida (15438), was got by the champion horse, Prince Thomas (10262), a very massive, big horse, which left valuable stock. He was himself champion at the Highland some years ago. The reserve champion was William Dunlop's first-prize yearling, Dunure Footprint, by Baron of Buchlyvie, which has this season been all but unbeaten. This is an exceptional colt altogether. The first aged horse was A. & W. Montgomery's Gartly Pride (12997), and the second, Gartly Bonus (13491), both bred by A. MacG. Mennie, Brawlandknowes, Gartly, who also bred the celebrated Royal Garely (9844). The first three-year-old was T. Purdie Sorerville's handsome big horse, Scotland Yet (14839), which last year stood second, and this year was first at Kilmarnock and third at Ayr. He is a great horse. Second to him stood A. & W. Montgomery's British Time (14610), which beat him, the winner, at Ayr. This horse was shown out of bloom, and hence was under a handicap.

A splendid show of females in all classes resulted in John P. Sleight, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, securing the Cawdor Cup with his first-prize yearling filly, Moira, which has this year been unbeaten. She was got by Baron's Pride, out of Thelma, by Mains of Airies 10379, and forms one of a remarkable series of high-class winning foals all out of this one mare, and, with one exception, got by the same sire. The exception is Thelma's first foal, Royal Lady, the Angus champion mare both this year and last. She was got by Royal Edward, a notable son of Baron's Pride. The others were all got by the old horse himself, namely, the unbeaten Baron Fyvie, now in New Zealand; Thelma II., which won both here and at Glasgow and Aberdeen in the two-year-old class, and Moira, which is regarded as the best of the lot. But although Moira won the coveted Cawdor Cup, she was beaten for supreme honors by J. Ernest Kerr's first-prize three-year-old mare, Nerissa, which, having won the Cawdor Cup last year, could not compete for it again. Nerissa is another daughter of Baron's Pride, and this season has only once been beaten, and that was by Boquhan Lady Peggie, which stood second to her on this occasion, and was placed reserve to Moira for the Cawdor Cup. Blood tells, but one never can tell when the cross will be made which is crowned with success.

"SCOTLAND YET."

* * *

When a man can make a few hundred dollars more easily by speculating in land than he can in cropping it, his pocket becomes fuller, but his brain emptier, and in the end he is a poorer man.

Irrigation Convention at Lethbridge

The Western Canada irrigation convention was held at Lethbridge, Alta., August 5th and 6th. This was the third annual convention and it was attended by delegates from British Columbia, Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. The subject of irrigation and irrigation development has become a very important matter in many parts of the three provinces. The supply of moisture for growing crops is a vital question in all parts of Western Canada for upon it largely depends bountiful harvests. Artificial watering is quite possible and the enormous possibilities of the results to be obtained from it seem destined to be the salvation of large areas of land now being settled upon in Western Canada.

The citizens and governments of those provinces have already recognized these facts and they were all well represented at the convention. Questions relating to the users of the water, those constructing and operating irrigation systems, and the general public who benefit by the development were discussed. Many prominent men were there lecturing and taking active part in the discussions. Premier Rutherford of Alberta in his address of welcome on behalf of the province to those who were present from Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the United States spoke of Southern Alberta attracting this year such a large immigration and it all was due to its agricultural possibilities. Last year Alberta produced 23,000,000 bushels of wheat. This year he thought a conservative estimate would be 30,000,000 bushels. He thought the time would come when that large semi-arid tract lying between Calgary and Medicine Hat would support as dense a population as any in the West and this would be made possible by better tillage and irrigation methods.

J. S. Dennis, of Calgary, the president of the association, made some able remarks at the opening of the convention, outlining the purpose and the work of the association. Mr. Dennis claimed that the law relating to the use of water is the foundation of all irrigation work and he claimed that Alberta had the best law relating to water ever passed. However, there are a number of questions in connection with the use of water that cause a certain amount of trouble and if all districts would get together in a convention such as this and come to an understanding, the work of development would not be retarded. If irrigation was going to do as he believed we should look forward to the irrigation association as the medium between people and governments.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton of British Columbia gave an address dealing with irrigation in the Pacific province, while H. Auld of Regina spoke as representative of the province of Saskatchewan. R. B. Bennett, M.P.P., of Calgary was a leading figure at all meetings, while C. W. Peterson of the Canadian Pacific irrigation department outlined the place of irrigation in sub-humid districts. He claimed that irrigation was an agricultural art of wide application and value. In fact, irrigation was a system of improved culture to be applied like other means of improvement when the soil needs it. Water was the most important food of plants, not alone because it enters in such volume into their tissues, but because without it, in adequate amount, the plant cannot use other food in sufficient quantities. He claimed the summer fallow system reduced the crop area to one-half of the farm and also it was applicable to annual crops only that could be produced with a minimum of moisture. Irrigation promoted intensified farming and made it possible to raise a crop annually. By it the farmer was not so much at the mercy of adverse seasons and each season he was enabled to have every acre of his land produce, and so practise a system of rotation destined to give him the best results.

Professor H. W. Campbell gave an address on cultivation as applied to irrigation. In his opening remarks he claimed that he had been wrongly named. He wished not to be understood as "dry farming" Campbell, but as "summer tillage" Campbell, for it was summer cultivation he advocated. It was not water alone that produced results but in all soils there must be plenty of air. Too much water was as detrimental as not enough for the simple reason that it eliminated the air. In this country the water evaporated bringing with it the salts of the soil to the surface, forming a crust and shutting out the air. A firm soil beneath to retain the moisture and a loose mulch on top to prevent evaporation was most necessary, no matter whether one irrigated or not. He claimed the cultivation was

as great an agency in crop production as water. Crops that were cultivated grew twice as well as those that were not.

Mr. Campbell devoted much time to answering questions. He advised farmers to irrigate where possible, but also to follow stringent methods of cultivation. He claimed that farmers should disc their land immediately after the grain is cut, cultivating between the shocks, if necessary. Especially should alfalfa be cultivated after each cutting. He advocated the use of the alfalfa renovator, a disc with spikes instead of a ring or plate disc. Also in the spring should alfalfa be cultivated. All crops, he said, should be cultivated to keep the earth in perfect condition to allow freedom of air circulation and to retain the moisture no matter how it received it.

R. H. Campbell, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, gave a paper on the relation between forestry and irrigation. He outlined the work done by the Dominion department in all the provinces, putting stress on the need of forest preservation. The need of shelter belts on the prairies was also a very important question, not only for moisture preservation but also for shelter protection and landscape improvement. Mr. Campbell claimed that the growing of trees in a district in many ways improved the yield of all classes of crops.

Many resolutions were brought before the convention and sanctioned. Among those were: That a series of bulletins be issued by the proper departments in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia; that amendments be made to the Act in the various provinces respecting the destruction of weeds on the irrigation canals and distributaries laying the responsibility on those who had charge of maintenance of the ditches; that the governments incorporate among their institute lecture staffs experts on irrigation farming; that the Dominion government be petitioned to cause a forest reservation to be made covering the entire east slope and highest foothills of the Rocky Mountains and within the railway belt of British Columbia, in order to prevent the deforestation of these areas; that some action be immediately taken to have the canal ditches bridged in Southern Alberta and thus allow farmers to market their products; that the agricultural college should be located in Alberta at a point where the necessary area of irrigable lands can be included in the college farm, and also that it is the opinion of the convention that speedy steps should be taken by the government of British Columbia towards the establishment of a provincial agricultural college wherein practical instruction in the proper methods of applying water shall be given. Before each resolution passed much discussion took place.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Dunsmuir, B. C.; president, Hon. F. J. Fulton, B. C.; first vice-president, J. S. Dennis, Calgary; second vice-president, A. M. Grace, B. C.; treasurer, C. W. Hallamore, Kamloops, B. C.; a permanent secretary will be appointed by the executive. Next year the convention will be held at Kamloops. The delegates visited the experimental farm and afterwards were entertained at luncheon at the farm of D. J. Whitney, adjoining Lethbridge.

Dominion Crop Report

The crop report of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for July, issued August 10, shows that field crops and live stock are not uniformly good, but they denote on the whole a very satisfactory condition for all of the Dominion. Timely rains at the end of June and frequent showers throughout July proved to be very helpful, and there are only a few localities where all the crops are under the average. Fall wheat has done well in parts of Ontario where it is chiefly grown. It was cut early and gathered in a fine condition. Reports of threshings already made show averages ranging from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and the estimated average for the province is 23½ bushels for an area of 581,000 acres in crop.

Alberta is the only other province growing a considerable quantity of fall wheat, and there fully one-third of the acreage sown was killed by the hard winter weather. The 81,000 acres harvested has an estimated yield of 23.40 bushels per acre.

It was too early to get estimates of spring grains for the Maritime Provinces, but for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with an area of 7,022,200 acres in spring wheat the estimated yield is 22.07 bushels per acre, which makes an aggregate of 159,662,000 bushels. The spring and fall wheat in the five provinces show a total of 175,223,000 bushels, grown on

7,684,300 acres. Last year the area in wheat in the same provinces was 6,610,300 acres, and the estimated yield at the same date was 130,263,000 bushels. For Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the estimated yield this year is 157,464,000 bushels, and last year at the same date it was 110,524,000 bushels.

The estimated yield of hay and clover is 8,984,000 tons. The condition of fall wheat when reaped was 76.53, for spring wheat at the second of July 84.57, and of barley 83.84. The other field crops at the end of July show conditions of 87.78 for oats, 81.84 for rye, 87.07 for peas, 86.15 for buckwheat, 87.23 for mixed grains, 84.33 for beans, 82.86 for corn, 92.03 for potatoes, 84.22 for turnips, 81.57 for other field roots, 73.79 for hay, 83.09 for sugar beets, and 81.82 for pasture. The condition of live stock at the end of July was 94.46 for horses, 93.36 for milch cows, 94.39 for other horned cattle, 93.24 for sheep and 92.39 for swine. The June averages of live stock have been very closely maintained throughout July.

Horticultural Exhibition

An interesting display of horticultural products grown in Western Canada is promised for the Provincial Horticultural Exhibition to be held in the Horse Show Amphitheatre at Winnipeg on August 25 to 27. Over \$1,000 are offered in prizes. Classes are arranged for amateurs and professionals in fruits, vegetables and flowers. Prizes of \$40, \$25 and \$15 are hung up for collection of vegetables made by an agricultural or a horticultural society. Many specials are given by those interested in horticultural development.

Entries close August 21. For particulars write to Prof. F. W. Brodrick, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

MARKETS

Wheat opened strongly bearish. In addition to the seasonal sentiment which is pushing prices downward, the United States Crop Report, issued Aug. 9th, was of bearish tone. The government estimate of the winter wheat crop was 432,000,000 bushels, as against 425,940,000 bushels in August, 1908. The condition of spring wheat is placed at 91.6, as against a condition of 80.7 a year ago. While spring wheat is 1.1 per cent. lower in condition than a month ago, the marked improvement over the estimate for July, 1908, gave plenty of ground for bear activity, and prices lowered immediately. Cash wheat dropped off 1½, and futures from 1¼ to 1½ cents. The report was a surprise in some ways, as the winter wheat yield of 432,920,000 bushels was larger than the most ardent bears dared to hope for, and an indicated spring wheat crop of 292,000,000 bushels placed the total of 725,000,000 bushels, compared with 664,602,000 bushels harvested last year. In the United States every indication points to a lower wheat market. The winter wheat farmer has sold a great deal of his crop for forward delivery, and sellers offering showed a willingness to sell at the present price level. The spring wheat farmer has sold goodly amounts of wheat, and this grain will be rushed to points of distribution as rapidly as it comes away from the thresher. There are twenty bears to every bull in the market, and bear sentiment will be found as a ruler for a time at least.

Total Canadian visible stood at the close of the week at 1,156,760 bushels, as against 1,621,764 bushels for the week previous, and 2,436,944 bushels for the same week a year ago. World's shipments for the week totalled 7,808,000, against 6,608,000 a week ago, and 7,840,000 bushels a year ago. America was the largest shipper last week, Russia, India and the Danube contributing the bulk of the remainder. Shipments from these last three countries are much heavier than a year ago. For the same week in 1908, India shipped only 16,000 bushels of wheat. Last week 1,584,000 bushels was exported from this quarter. Russia and the Danube, also, have naturally increased over last year's shipment figures, but America, while in the lead, was a million bushels behind shipments for the same week a year ago.

The Dominion Crop Report, issued on Aug. 10, was likewise bearish in tone. As the report is published in another column, reference need not be made to it here, save to remark that the estimated yield is considerably better than for July, 1908. The bear element consequently continued to control the market, and wheat prices on Tuesday showed further decrease, the drop being from 1 to 1½ cents. Prices strengthened a little on

Friday on the strength of reports from the Dakotas and unexpected higher cables from Liverpool.

Of the foreign crop outlook, little is filtering through. In Great Britain, the weather is reported unfavorable, which, in part, was responsible for advance in Liverpool quotations. From Europe there is nothing to indicate that conditions have materially changed, which means that the continent is likely to harvest a larger crop than in 1908, the increase being due to the larger acreage sown to the cereal during the present year. In coarse grains there is little activity. Prices are not fluctuating as in wheat. The United States Crop Report indicates an increased yield of oats and corn, corn, especially, being rated high in outlook.

Little cash business is being done locally. Quotations given are in the option market. As Thursday was a holiday in Winnipeg, there was no trading on the local exchange that day.

Closing prices Winnipeg options:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Fri.	Sat.
Aug.	111	108	107	109	110
Oct.	99	97½	98½	98½	99½
Dec.	95½	94½	94½	95	96
May	100	99	99½	100	100½
Oats—					
Aug.	40½	40½	40½	40	39
Oct.	37	36½	36½	36½	36
Dec.	35	34½	34½	34½	34½
Flax—					
Aug.	130	130	130	130½	132
Oct.	122	122	122	126½	126½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran		\$22.00
Shorts		23.00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley		30.00
Oats		36.00
Barley and oats		34.00
Hay, track Winnipeg (freshly baled)		10.00
Timothy	12.00 @	14.00
CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Manitoba fancy fresh made, in boxes, 28 and 5621½ @	.22
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Dairy, in tubs, according to grade13 @	.16
CHEESE—		
Manitoba, first half of July, per lb., Winnipeg10 @	.10½
EGGS—		
Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling18
POTATOES—		
New potatoes, per bushel	1.35 @	1.65

LIVE STOCK

At the local yards large shipments of export cattle are being received and forwarded East. The movement from the ranges is on in good form, and trainloads pass through each day. Exporters are quoted at \$4.50 at point of shipment. In butcher stock, shipments from Manitoba points have been fair in numbers and about average in quality. Prices are unchanged practically from the previous week. The bulk of the butcher stuff is selling at from \$3.00 to \$3.50. Some choice stock sells above this latter figure, but pretty nearly everything coming in is average or below average in quality. Calves are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt., with few coming in. Sheep receipts from western points are practically nil. A few are arriving from Manitoba, but not sufficient to supply demand. Leading packing houses have been importing from the East to meet requirements. Prices quoted on Western sheep are \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Hogs advanced 25 cents during the week, and \$8 is being paid for first-quality stock. Deliveries are extremely light. The bulk of the hogs coming in are arriving in small bunches, farmers' lots mostly mixed in with consignments of other stock. Receipts indicate that it is difficult for buyers to pick up carlots at country points. Hogs arriving are mostly below first-quality grade, and sell for less than the price quoted, ranging from \$8 for choice bacon stock, to \$6, and even lower for the poorer grades. With the commencement of harvest, it is expected that hog prices may advance some over present figures, though the feeling prevails among buyers that the prices quoted are very nearly all that can be paid for the stock offering.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.50 to \$6.15; picked butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.60; medium butchers', \$4.50 to \$5.00; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.25 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$5.00; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$7.60 to \$7.90.

CHICAGO

Beeves, \$4.75 to \$7.55; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.25; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.90; hogs, \$6.85 to \$7.95.

Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

People and Things the World Over

A new planet of extraordinary brilliancy has been discovered. Peasants interpret it as a portent of evil and are making preparations to flee.

* * *

A movement is projected in Calcutta to raise funds for the erection of a statue of Lord Kitchener. It is receiving an enthusiastic response, particularly among the army.

* * *

Lord Kitchener is to succeed the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General of the Mediterranean forces. This the London 'Express' declares means that he will be inspector of all the overseas forces. He will be the youngest man to receive the rank of field marshal in the whole of British history.

What Are Children Worth?

The following article, "The Wealth of a Nation," was kindly sent for the benefit of its readers to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE by Mr. Chadwick, the superintendent of neglected children in Alberta. It came as a response to an appeal for information as to the workings of the Children's Aid Society. The organization is practically the same in all the provinces so that you can substitute "Manitoba" or "Saskatchewan" wherever "Alberta" occurs in the article without altering the significance of the statements which are well worth perusal by every reader.

THE WEALTH OF A NATION

The criminals in our jails, the useless, the paupers, the feeble-minded, all points with more or less directness to a neglected youth, and golden opportunities allowed to pass unimproved; to a childhood passed in misery or neglect through the fault of some one aside from the individual who was most directly concerned, the child.

Nearly one-third of the public revenue of America is spent in protection from individuals who, had their childhood been properly protected and guided, would have been helpers rather than drags on the wheels of humanity.

Few people realize that nearly all confirmed criminals and paupers are made such early in youth. Bad environment, bad example and training, have produced bad citizens with all the consequence of crime, terrorism and public expense.

Dr. Leonard of the Elmira Reformatory, states that at least ninety-eight per cent. of the young men who come to that Institution could readily have been prevented from following the life of crime which necessitated their incarceration, had the environment of childhood been such as to encourage them to strive for the best in citizenship.

The juvenile Judges of the North American continent, and those dealing with juvenile crime the world over, are unanimous in stating that nearly all juvenile offenders are the victims of circumstances over which they as children had no control. The logical outcome of the early dangers and temptations to which these children have been subjected, is a life of crime, or if physically a weakling, a cost to the community as a feeble-minded person or a pauper.

It was with the idea of helping children to a better life, and to protect society from the increase of crime and pauperism, that such men as J. J. Kelso, Judge Lindsay, Judge Adams and other noted workers among children devoted time and energy to the outlining of a policy and plan which would result in the saving of at least some of these children to good citizenship, and lives of usefulness.

The Province of Alberta has been fortunate in having the experience of others to draw upon in

the formation of its Act for Neglected and Dependent Children. This Act was presented at the last meeting of the Legislature of Alberta by the Honorable the Attorney General of the Province, Mr. C. W. Cross. It aims at the utilization of the vast forces of human sympathy that goes out to the homeless and unprotected child rather than to the creation of a State system which would become more or less official, and which would require a chain of institutions for the protection of the children for whom homes, as a rule, are waiting.

No government grant is given, as it was felt that a work so noble and munificent in its character would be liberally maintained by benevolent people, supplemented by grants from the municipalities.

Societies organized under the Act have full authority to receive the guardianship of neglected and homeless children. They are empowered to warn or prosecute in the Courts, parents or those responsible for gross neglect of children in their care. This system, although new in Alberta, has obtained magnificent results in Ontario during the past sixteen years.

The greatest difficulty which Children's Aid Societies have to contend with, is the keeping alive of the work in spite of its discouragements. Children are allowed to remain in the charge of utterly degraded and worthless parents, for fear of arousing the ire and revenge of the latter, or because some Magistrate will not assist the Society in protecting children by ordering their removal. Nothing can be done without the assistance of the Court, and when a case is dismissed the Society frequently loses heart, and other cases are allowed to go by default.

Another discouragement in this work is the failure of good people to give as liberally towards its support as the Society has a right to expect. When there is no money to pay an agent or provide the necessary expenses, these people are willing to give up in despair. Municipalities are frequently indifferent, or openly refuse to provide the necessary shelters for the protection of the neglected and dependent children in the community.

Every cent invested in preventing a child going wrong or in providing a child with a good home, yields a greater return than any other form of benevolent work. Everytime that a municipality expends a dollar, in the encouragement of this work, it reaps a reward of untold dollars, because of the good citizenship which is bound to follow the care and attention to the neglected or dependent children of the community.

Under the provision of the Act, all children coming under the guardianship of a Society are required to be placed in foster homes as soon as possible. A child placed in a public institution will remain homeless. The rules and regulations of an institution cannot take the place of that affectionate sympathy and individual treatment which is so essential for the proper growth of a child.

There is a home for every homeless child in Alberta! The problem is the finding of the childless home and the homeless child, then to bring the two together, to obtain happiness in the home and in all probability prevent a child from growing up to a life of either non-productiveness or crime.

A great many people hesitate to take children into their homes for fear they should turn out badly. It has been the experience of the past 20 years in New York State, Ohio and in Ontario, that at least ninety per cent. of the children placed in foster homes turn out successful.

During the past year in Alberta something over 40 children have been adopted into permanent foster homes, and about 185 have been placed in temporary foster homes, that is, in homes where children are expected to stay for indeterminate periods varying from six months to three years.

No matter in which part of the province a child may be, it is visited some time during the year, a written report of such a visit is submitted to the Superintendent at Edmonton, and to the present time these reports have been most satisfactory. Of course, there is an occasional case where a child is kept from school or overworked. If a friendly visit fails to correct this condition the child is immediately removed and placed with some other individual who is willing to give the child a chance. We frequently find that a child who will not succeed in one home may be exchanged and transferred to another home, and will do exceedingly well.

In the direction of this work many sad and painful stories of child abuse and hard family conditions are revealed. Children frequently charge their parents with offences which one would think beyond human conception. The problem of child abuse even in Alberta is unhappily far greater than the general public imagines, and it would not be hard to bring proof to the most skeptical that there is a pressing need for a thoroughly authorized Children's Aid Society in every center of population in Alberta.

Those who know of genuine cases of neglect can give valuable assistance by reporting them without delay to the Superintendent of Neglected Children at Edmonton. Those who are in a position to bring up a homeless child, should not hesitate to take their part in this laudable work? Information in reference to this work can be obtained from the same source at any time.

If we are to conserve the wealth of our nation we should look to it that our greatest asset, the children, are protected and guarded, in order that our future citizens will be clean and wholesome-minded men and women.

Troubles in Spain

Castles in Spain, particularly royal castles, are not desirable places of residence these days. The Queen and her babies and their royal grandmother have fled to a more peaceful land, and King Alfonso is left alone to contemplate what the newspapers in sensational headlines have called a "tottering throne." A line from the old hymn, "Fightings and fears within, without" describes the condition of Spain during the last few weeks. Spain seems to have more than a large proportion of her population who are naturally "agin the government," and the province of Catalonia provides a home for many of them. A fine opportunity to embarrass their rulers and to stir up trouble came their way and they took advantage of it with a zeal worthy of a better cause. The chance came through an uprising of the Moors, and the Sultan of Morocco was not able to quell the disturbances of his unruly subjects or to keep them from getting into mischief. Among other transgressions they attacked Melilla on the north-east coast of Morocco, which happens to be a city under Spanish dominion. In a battle waged there the rebel troops had much the best of the engagement, and were so strongly entrenched in a mountainous district near the city that a very large force would be required to dislodge them. Then additional troops were called for from Spain, and the departure of this contingent to Morocco was the signal for a revolutionary outbreak in Catalonia, the centre of which is the large commercial city of Barcelona. All army reserves were called out for duty at home, and a sickening conflict ensued. The city streets were stained with blood and acts of violence were committed in the frenzy of the anarchist mob. There was awful slaughter among the nuns and priests, some being cut down at the very altars. It was reported that even the Red Cross nurses were not allowed to carry on their work. The last few days have apparently been quieter in Barcelona, but the censorship of the press has been so strictly established that no very full account has reached the outside world yet.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

WHO ARE THE RICH?

There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing: there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches.—Prov. xiii., 7.

"There were two men beneath the sun, one lacked and one had much;

One counted money by the ton, objects of sight and touch.

The 'fat, well-liking things of earth were all at his command, Servants, and servers from his birth, stood ever at his hand;

In fact, what he desired he got—each pleasure gratified;

Life ambled, just an easy trot, until the day he died.

"The other man, as men count wealth, had none, or next to naught;

Just trifles, such as wit and health, nothing that might be bought.

Dreams were his friends, the shadowy tribe of visions unfulfilled,

Laughter at things of boast and pride, harvests no hand had tilled.

He was not humble: 'You might guess the world his own,' folks said,

He overheard and answered, 'Yes, it is.' They laugh'd, 'his head is plainly falling—world, indeed!

Who owns no inch of land. He came of just an obscure breed,'

They did not understand. Each other, as is often so, since judging men are prone

To talk as though the way all go runs level to their own.

"There were two men beneath the sun, one lacked and one had much;

Yet, if we talked till all were done, should we agree on such?

For one was rich and one was poor, I've said it o'er and o'er,

But, to distinguish which was which, means... what you mean by poor."

It is very easy to deceive one's self about this matter of "riches." Our Lord—in Rev. III.—speaks of some who fancy they are "rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing," perfectly unconscious that they are "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." He counsels them to buy of Him "gold tried in the fire," that they may be really rich. It is a self-evident fact—though one that is often overlooked—that gold and jewels are not valuable in themselves, but are only worth what they will buy. A miner in the Yukon may be weighted down with gold, ready to give it all for food and warmth, yet dying for want of the common necessities of life, far from shelter or friends—his gold is, in such a case, worth no more than stones. He is not rich, but awfully, desperately poor. A man may be a millionaire, able to eat off gold plates, and yet hardly able to enjoy any food, because his digestion has been ruined by the nervous strain of piling up more money than he can use. Gold plate may be all very well for a few days, but when the novelty wears off, the poor dyspeptic millionaire would surely find a healthy appetite and digestion more valuable. A "rich" lady, in silks and lace, who has sold her woman's crown of glory for gold, and married for money instead of for love, may well feel herself a beggar as compared with the busy, happy wife and mother—wife in more than name, mother of loving children who claim her sympathy and care as their right.

I saw in a newspaper the other day the description of a funeral which took place lately in Paris. A multi-millionaire had died, evidently expecting that even after death his millions could minister to his self-justification. According to his directions a great display was made

The coffin cost \$100,000. The shroud was cloth of gold, and the pearl buttons on the waistcoat were valued at \$100,000. Everything was on a scale of the utmost magnificence—though how such display could give any satisfaction to a soul that had left material things behind, it would be hard to say. But the funeral was a terrible mockery, for gold spent in selfish fashion cannot buy love, nor even respect. The poor were angry with the man who had thrown away vast sums in senseless extravagance for his own selfish caprice. They could not be restrained, even by the police, but interrupted the ceremony by cat-calls, tin whistles, and hisses. The funeral was, indeed, an affair of note, attracting great attention, though hardly the kind of attention desired by the man who had imagined himself rich, when he was really so poor that even the thousands of people who had been working in his employ showed neither regret for his death, nor respect for his body. Was he rich?

When the Sultan of Turkey was deposed, and his harems scattered, the Circassian women who were fortunate enough to return to their homes, thought they had exchanged poverty

for riches. Many of them took up gladly a life of hard work, and considered the scanty fare of home a great improvement on the luxury of the harem. Think of the peace of living among people who loved them, instead of being surrounded by those who fawn upon them and pry out their secrets, each one trying to rise by pushing others down. Five clothes and idle days can never satisfy anybody. These do not constitute riches.

William C. Gannett says: "The workless people are the worthless people, even to themselves. What wealth gives, or should give, is choice of work, never exemption from it. A man born rich, is born into danger. He, as also the man quick to win riches, must make himself trustee for causes not his own, or else his riches become his doom. In our land, at least, a 'gentleman,' whatever else he is, must be a good workman; that is, one who has something to do, who can do it well, and who always does it well."

"And if you are seeking pleasure Or enjoyment in full measure, Do something. Idleness! there's nothing in it; 'Twill not pay you for a minute— Do something."

Riches that are allowed to stagnate are valueless. The miser, who starves himself that he may count his gold—gold which is doing no good to anybody—might just as well count vel-

low stones, or bits of glass. The learned man, who shuts himself up from his fellows, "taking in" continually with no intention of "giving out," is missing the opportunity which the riches of his knowledge open to him, and is almost as poor as the miser with his pile of unused gold. It is the same with everything. God gives us many things—life, time, money, talents of various kinds, most of all, the power of loving—if we allow these gifts to stagnate, or if we try to use them principally for ourselves, then we grow steadily poorer. If we pour them out generously—knowing ourselves to be only stewards in God's household—then we are really rich. Then, only, we are winning the great prize which life offers. For life, as Browning declares,

"Is just our chance of the prize of learning Love."

Are we setting ourselves with all our might to the business of growing rich in Love? If not, don't let us waste precious time over less-important business any longer.

"Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not?"

Some day we shall feel that the years which might have been poured out for love's sake, and which have been wasted in selfishness—perhaps in hard but selfish toil—were a priceless opportunity, not to be regained. "Now is the day of salvation," not only

One who seeks to be rich without God's blessing, is simply heaping up a great burden to crush him miserably. Some men can be bought with gold—they are the men whose favor is not worth buying—but even they are only pretending to bow down in respectful homage before the rich man. Money cannot buy real respect from anybody, while true worth of character—the real riches—never fails to win appreciation even from enemies.

And it is utter folly to seek riches unlawfully, fancying that God takes no notice, because He lets the oppressor go on his way for a time unchecked. It is folly to obtain money dishonestly, or by grinding down the poor, and then try to make everything straight with God by giving large sums to charitable societies.

"Will He esteem thy riches? No, not gold, nor all the forces of strength."—Job xxxvi., 19.

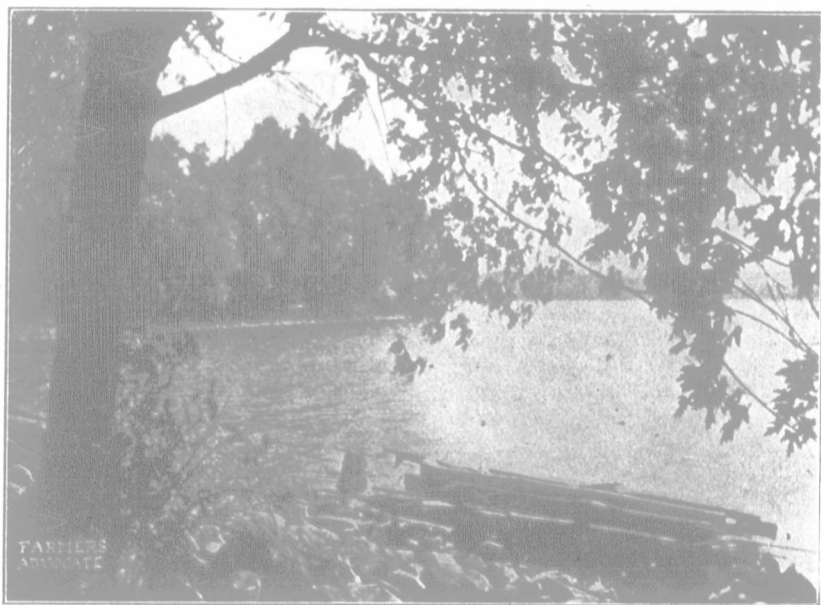
"Treasures of wickedness profit nothing; but righteousness delivereth from death. The LORD will not suffer the soul of the righteous to famish: but He casteth away the substance of the wicked."—Prov. x: 2, 3.

"They shall cast their silver in the streets, and their gold shall be removed: their silver and their gold shall not be able to deliver them in the day of the wrath of the LORD."—Ezek. vii., 19.

But it is little use to multiply texts—we all know that wealth cannot blind the eyes of men to unrighteousness, how much less can it buy God's favor. We may be rich, if we will—rich in the dear blessing of God—every day. And life is made up of days, so a lifetime of riches is waiting at the door, waiting to be gathered up. God grant that none of us may sadly lament:

"Who's seen my day?
'Tis gone away,
Nor left a trace
In any place.
If I could only find
Its footfall in some mind,
Some spirit-waters stirred
By wand of deed or word,
I should not stand at shadowy eve
And for my day so grieve and grieve."

DORA FARNCOMB.



A HOLIDAY SPOT IN QUEBEC.

INGLE NOOK

TEACHING FOR CHILDREN

Dear Dame Durden,—I saw in June 23rd issue a letter from Annie M. W. asking you to forward a letter to me. I received two letters from members of your cosy corner of which I trust I am a welcome guest; one from a little girl and one from a lady regarding guinea fowl, for which I sincerely thank you, but the other I have not received. Cynthia Kee was also enquiring about guinea fowl in the Ingle Nook. I have a hen sitting on guinea eggs, and, if I am successful, I shall be pleased to get orders for birds in February, for I cannot guarantee their sex until the hen cries "come back." There may be other ways to tell, but I cannot find a better. If Cynthia Kee will write I will reply with pleasure, and I thank her for her kindly opinion of my poor attempts to explain the habits of these curious birds. One can tell as soon as something strange appears, for they make a curious noise, especially the male bird. I like to hear them; the prairie is so lonely and quiet that their calls and warning cries are quite cheering. It is too late to set eggs now. I will write you, Dame Durden, about the success I have. I believe we are going to have a warm fall, so I am in hopes of raising the little chicks under the hen.

My good man and a little girl who is spending her holiday with me have joined a party to the Cypress Hills for berry picking. I think it a little early for Saskatoons, but wild raspberries and gooseberries are very plentiful up there. Our cultivated

There is a story told of a Sibil who once came to a king and offered to sell him nine books of oracles for a great price. While he hesitated, three books were burned. Again she asked the same price for the six books which remained. He still hesitated to pay the price, and again three books were burned. Still the same price was demanded for the remaining three. Then the king paid it, and discovered—by the priceless value of the volumes he had gained—what a treasure had been lost in the other six books, a treasure that could never be recovered.

So it is with our life. God asks for it all, asks because He loves us, and knows that a life entirely consecrated to Him is infinitely rich. If we waste the first and best years, intending to devote a few to His service when we get near death, we are destroying a treasure. Who can give us back the years that have been recklessly squandered? The talents carefully laid out for the Master, become the treasure of the faithful steward. "The blessing of the LORD, it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it."

fruits are doing fine; the strawberries are large and juicy, the black, white and red currants and the gooseberries are good, too.

By the way, Dame Durden, did it ever strike any of your guests—you being a bachelor girl have not perhaps the opportunity to observe—how few children ask God's blessing on their food or thank Him afterwards for all they have enjoyed?

Yours for a good grain year and good fortune.

WILLING-TO-LEARN.

Alta.

(Can you add to all your other kindnesses by telling "A Friend" something about strawberry cultivation? She is in Saskatchewan. I sent on all the letters that came for you, so that one must have gone astray. Perhaps Annie M. W. will write again when she sees this.—D. D.)

PRESERVING MEATS

Dear Dame Durden,—You will think I never write except when I want help. Well, you are right, but this time I will send some good recipes in return for your kindness if you, or some member, can tell me any way to save pork that is killed now. We like to kill about every six weeks. We do not like smoked meat, and I have no ice or cool place to keep it in. So I find that after about three weeks the meat is not nice; it seems old and tainted. I have tried it in dry salt and pickle, and neither answers the purpose. The side meat will keep not too bad, but the hams and shoulders spoil, although I cut them up in small pieces and put a weight on them to keep them well under the brine. If you can help me in this, you will have my thanks and good wishes for all time. As we want to kill soon again, I will await your answer. I am enclosing some cake recipes that I have tried and found first class.

Fruit Cake.—Ingredients: Twelve eggs, three cups each of sugar, raisins, currants, butter, half cup molasses, half pound chopped walnuts, half pound mixed peel, one teaspoon soda, seven cups flour.

Devil Cake.—Ingredients: One cup sugar, two tablespoons butter, two eggs, three-quarters cup sweet milk, one-quarter cup grated chocolate melted in hot water, one teaspoon vanilla, flour enough to make the batter drop from the spoon. Ice with chocolate icing.

OLIVE.

(You do not mind my keeping your old name, do you? It saves confusion usually. Here are one or two hints that help in the preserving of meat, and no doubt others will be able to help when they read this letter. I have read that meat will keep excellently in buttermilk, changing the milk every time you churn, and being careful to keep the meat entirely covered. Then, too, frying down is often the method used. Cut the meat in slices and fry, being careful not to cook it until it is hard. Then pack into a crock and pour over it sufficient melted lard to cover it over the top to the depth of at least an inch. Sometimes cooking the brine will keep pickled meat from tainting in the summer-time. For a hundred pounds of meat use eight pounds of salt, four pounds of brown sugar, two ounces baking soda, four ounces salt peter and three gallons water. Let it boil for five minutes and cool, before pouring over the meat, which must have been cooled after killing.—D. D.)

GRASPING AT AN OPPORTUNITY

Dear Dame Durden,—At last has come a time when I may help a little. In July 28th issue a lady who signed herself "A Friend" wished for a bed-spread pattern. I am sending it to her through you as she desired. She need not return it; perhaps a time will come when she can pass it on. I always enjoy Ingle Nook and Hope's Quiet Hour in your paper.

KENMUIR.

(It was very kind of you to send

the pattern which I forwarded the day it came, and we have another very kind member in your town, too. But there isn't much use trying to be definite in a corner where everybody is kind, is there? Come again.—D. D.)

A NEW WAY OF MAKING BUTTER

Put the cream intended for butter into a strong linen cloth, tie it up tight, dig a hole in the earth fifteen inches deep, and let the bottom of it be large enough to allow the cream to lie about four inches deep all over it.

Put another cloth round that which contains the cream to keep the dirt from it. When put into the hole, cover it up with the earth, but do not tread it down, and let it remain twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Then take it out and pour the cream, which will be very thick, into a bowl or vessel, and stir it well five or ten minutes with a wooden spoon, when the butter will be completely formed, and may be taken out and washed as usual. Butter made thus is not rancid, and the cream yields more butter than by churning; this sounds strange, but give it a trial. I herein enclose you a very good recipe for making butter, and trust you will kindly insert it in your valuable paper for the benefit of your readers.

E. G. P.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come for a little help from your little Ingle Nook, which I always find interesting, although I have never call-



PITCH YOUR TENT HERE.

ed before. I have quite a lot of raspberries, and should like to make some raspberry vinegar. Can you, or any of your Nookers, give me a recipe for making it? I cannot stay long as I am busy with work for the coming show in our nearest town.

ENGLISH GIRL.

(If you had given me your full name I'd have sent the recipe and so avoided the danger of being too late. The only recipe I have seems a simple one. Would you tell me if it is a success? To four quarts red raspberries add enough vinegar to barely cover and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then scald and strain, adding a pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Boil twenty minutes and then bottle. When wanted for use, put a large tablespoonful to a glass of water.

Best wishes for the success of the show.—D. D.)

HELP GIVEN AND WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—At the request of "Counter Kicker" I am enclosing her want as we do it in England, and in return shall be glad if hints as to the increasing of the wild canes can be given, as I have a few around my Canadian home.

To Can Raspberries.—Fill the bottles with fresh, sound fruit (not over-ripe), shaking well to settle the fruit into the bottles, then fill up with clean, cold water to one-quarter inch off the rim. Put lid on and fasten.

When sufficient are ready, place the bottles in a large pan, fill with cold water until the bottles are completely covered, gradually heating water until the temperature of the water in the pot reaches 160 degrees F., allowing about 1½ hours in doing it. Take pot off fire (or draw fire), and allow to cool. When quite cold, take the bottles out, wipe dry, and store in a cool, dry cellar away from the light. To cook, use as fresh fruit.

MERE MAN, NO. 2.

(It is a long time since you called on us before, but the busy season is no time, I suppose, to expect men to attend to social duties, and we'll have to wait a while. I am sure the member you have helped will be glad to reciprocate.—D. D.)

TO SAVE THE BABIES

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been an interested reader of your Ingle Nook pages, and have found lots of useful information in them. Now, I want to help some of the members who have the wee babies' health at heart, so am sending directions for the cure of cholera infantum. This cure I know has saved two babies' lives when the doctors could not stop the disease.

Dig a handful of wild strawberry roots; wash well, and boil until the strength is well out, then strain through a cloth. Add enough sugar to make a syrup, and give a teaspoonful every little while. It is a good plan to dig, wash and dry some roots while the leaves are on, as it is

We live the same distance from Daysland, which is a little bit larger. I go to the Montrose school, which is three miles from here. We live on a hill and there are lots of pretty groves around here. There are lots of flowers too. I like Canada pretty well, but I believe I like United States better as I was born there. We came to Canada nearly seven years ago, and we had to drive out from Wetaskiwin, which was fifty miles from here; that is as far as the train ran then.

Alta. (b).

OXALIS (11).

A SCOTCH MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I am nine years old. I do not go to school as it is too far to go, but mama and dada teach me at home. I read all the letters to the Wigwam. I came from Scotland four years ago. We live on a farm twelve miles from town. I have two sisters. We have a horse and a cow; the horse's name is Bob, and the cow's name is Nellie. I have a dog, whose name is Storm.

Sask. (a).

SNOWDROP.

WISHES TO BE A WIG

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am not a member of your club, but I wish to be one. My father has taken your paper a long time now. I enjoy reading the letters. I am in grade four at school. My studies are spelling, reading, composition, drawing, geography, and arithmetic. My teacher's name is Miss McG.—I like her very much. I have two brothers, but no sisters. There was a slight earthquake shock here, and I was asleep and did not feel it. They thought it came shortly after ten. I am nearly nine years old.

KATHLEEN McCORMICK.

Man. (a).

A BUTTON WELL EARNED

Dear Wigs,—I am again going to take the pleasure of writing to you. It's such a long time since I wrote last I think you have nearly forgotten me. I think it is nearly three years now. I read the page with interest every week, and am very glad you have such a suitable name for the club, and the pen-names are lovely. I will try to make this as interesting as I can in order to receive a button.

The prairies are at present covered with the most beautiful flowers I have ever seen. I think the tiger lilies are the prettiest. They are a dark red color, and sometimes we find five and six lilies on one stem. The most peculiar thing about them is that they grow both in low-down sloughs and on high-up hills. The green grass shows them off beautifully.

There are also many other kinds of flowers. The white anemones are in full bloom now, and are scattered throughout the land. They also make a great show. I do wish you could visit this part of the country, Cousin Dorothy. I should make you as welcome as flowers in May.

I am a great reader. I will mention some of the books I have read: "The Flower of the Family," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," "East Lynne," "The Old Curiosity Shop," and many others. My favorite authors are Mrs. Henry Wood and Charles Dickens. I also read many serial stories too. My favorite authors in them are Agnes C. Mitchell and Annie S. Swan. Both live in Great Britain and write excellent stories. The names of some I have read are: "Lost for Love" by A. S. S.; "Resale'n." by A. C. M., and many more.

Did you ever read any of their stories, Cousins?

I go to school every day, and live going very much. I should like very much to be a teacher; or, if I am not a teacher I think I should like to be a dressmaker.

We have quite a good garden this year. It contains peas, beets, onions, radishes, lettuce, carrots, cucumbers, celery, tomatoes, parsnips, sweet corn, rhubarb, potatoes and

WESTERN WIGWAM

DETAILS OF A TOWN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Here I am again to join in a word now and then with the other wigs. But I see you are all awfully busy, aren't you?

I think it would be nice to have games and stories in our club, don't you? I am going to describe our place in Canada: We live nine miles from a railway station, and the name of the town is Bawlf.

There is an elevator, four stores, a butcher shop, a hotel, two restaurants, two hardware stores, a hospital, a harnessmaking shop, a milliner, a post-office, a bank, two livery stables, a creamery, a printing office, a depot, a drug store, and same private buildings. I think that is all. Do you think Bawlf is a very large town, Cousin Dorothy?

ONE MOTHER.

(We are all glad that you have left the ranks of the mere readers for a better place inside the Ingle Nook, and we hope to hear often from you.—D. D.)

turnips. We think there is nothing like a good vegetable garden. We also have a small flower garden containing poppies, sweet peas, asters and stocks. They make a great show when in bloom.

I was so sorry to hear of dear Philadelphia's death. We shall miss her cheerful letters, to the page exceedingly.

I think there must be a large number of children enrolled in the Western Wigwam, and if Cousin Dorothy has the number handy, I should be glad to know how many there are.

The wild strawberries are ripe now, and we have fun picking them. They are very large for wild ones.

Now, I think I shall leave, in case Cousin Dorothy orders me out.

HICKORYNUT.

Sask. (a).

(We have about 1,500 Wigs now.—C. D.)

FROM RUNNING MOUSE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I should like very much to get a button. Excuse my writing; it is very poor. I have a girl friend that would like to write to your paper; her name is Ethel Garrison. They do not take the paper. Would Running Mouse be a good pen-name?

MELVILLE NEIL ROBERTS.
Sask. (b).

A WISE DOGGIE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As so many of the boys and girls were writing to your club, I thought I would try my luck. I have a little black-and-white dog called Towser. He is a very intelligent little fellow. He knows when it is meal time, for he climbs up on you, and then he runs to the table. He always scratches at the door to be let out or in. I was at a picnic at Gooseberry Lake yesterday. I had a very good time. Only in the evening, when we were going home, it rained. We got wet, but, of course, that was in the evening so no one minded it. But I must close, hoping to get a button.

HIGHLAND LADDIE.

Sask. (a).

TELL ABOUT THE PAPER MILLS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—May I enter your club? Have any of you seen a paper mill and seen paper made? My father has worked in the Denver Paper Mills for about six years. I am eleven years old. I like the letters in the club very much. Papa has taken the paper for about five years, and he likes it very much.

SHOOTING STAR.

Alta. (b).

THE JOYS OF RIDING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about a year, and although I have read your letters with interest I have never written. This being my first letter, I hope it will escape the waste-paper basket.

Our school was out the last day of June, and I was glad, being tired after writing my exams. for the sixth grade.

I would like very much to have a button to remember this delightful little club, "The Wigwam," with. Roy Irwin is certainly a good rider. I have a pony, but am not such an excellent rider.

WILD FLOWER.

Alta. (a).

WHO KNOWS THE FLOWER?

Dear Editor and Members,—I got your nice button. I thought it was pretty, and so did mamma. I am having my holidays now. On the last day of school we had a programme. A girl and I sang a song; all the little ones had recitations and others had readings. Our mothers were all there for the programme. After we had our programme, the teacher had a basket of fruit. We could have an orange, or a plum, or an apricot, or banana, and we got all sorts of candy and lemonade. I started to read another children's page. The letters are all right, but

I think our page is the best. There are a lot of wild flowers out, such as the roses and sunflowers, marigolds, bluebells, lilies and a lot of other flowers. I saw a flower last night, and I would be pleased if any of the members, or Cousin Dorothy, could tell me the name of it. The flower has little bells all up the stem, just shaped like a bluebell, and it was blue and white in the center.

MARY E. GEMMILL.

Man. (a).

A FLOWER GARDEN

Dear Editor,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. We are having six weeks holidays. I passed into the fourth book at holidays. I think we are going to have a new teacher after vacation. How many of the members have a flower garden? I have one, and some of the flowers are blooming. There are a number of wild flowers now. I like the roses the best.

ROSE BUD.

Man. (a).

A STRANGE SIGHT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I received my button safely and am delighted with it, and hope that the other members are pleased with theirs too. I like Oriole's and Violette's letters best as they seem to be very interested in our club and try to improve our page. Summer is again greeting us with its fruits and flowers. The gooseberries and strawberries are beginning to form now, and it will soon be time to get out our berry-picking pails. How many of the members like berry-picking time? I do. Nearly all the flowers are in bloom, such as the rose, orange lily, lady slipper, brown-eyed Susan, shooting star, blue-eyed grass, wood violets, etc.

We are having our midsummer holidays, and we are to have six weeks for them. I have a vegetable garden this year of my own, with several kinds of vegetables in it, and I enjoy working in it. Not long ago a greyish white bow appeared in the sky about six o'clock in the morning. It seemed as if it was composed of mist, and it stretched right across the Rockies from the south-west to the north-west, and ever since it has been terribly wet.

As soon as "The Farmer's Advocate" comes we make a rush to get it first, and then I read the Western Wigwam. I hope to soon try to send in a drawing. My letter is kind of long, so I will close with a riddle. There was a house full of people, yet there wasn't a single person in it? They were all married.

GORDON RYAN.

Alta. (a).

A YANKEE GIRL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I have one sister and one brother. We have five baby kittens. We have eight head of horses and one team of mules, and fifteen pigs. We have one horse that we can drive to Sunday school, and we can ride him to school. We live three miles south-east of Dauphin.

Man. (a).

VIOLA. P

NEARLY EVERY DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your corner, and I thought I would join your club. The weather is improving very much in Twin Butte. Everything is growing and a lot of flowers are out. I go to school every day, nearly every day at least. We have not far to go, so, therefore, we do not drive. Our teacher's name is Miss B—W. My sister, Florence, is going to write to your corner if she finds mine in print and that I receive a pin. A riddle: What has a neck and no head? Ans.—A beer bottle.

Alta. (b).

HOT WEATHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father does not take the Advocate, but our neighbor does, and I read the letters when we take in their mail. Our school stopped, and I am hav-

ing a good time now. We had a nice time at our school picnic, and I got a good many prizes for races. It is pretty hot out here these days, and sometimes there are a good many storms after the great heat. Well, I think I must come to a close for now. I am going to try and coax my father to get the Advocate.

MINNEHAHA.

Man. (a).

WATCHED THE BIRDS

Dear Cousin Dorothy :— This is my second letter, but the last time I wrote is so long ago that I guess you've forgotten me. I hope to earn a button.

I have watched the birds a great deal this year. There was a nest of robins under the railroad near Ponoka crossing the Battle River. We have great fun in the river near Ponoka, but to make things sad a little boy was drowned the other day in the river.

We are having holidays now. The first of July was cloudy this year so that it was not very nice, but it cleared off about two o'clock and turned out quite nice.

I am quite a hunter both with the rifle and shotgun. I shot about sixty ducks last year.

We have a big garden this year of almost everything used on the table from a garden. So I will sign myself,

Alta. (a) GARDENER. (14)

FORGOT TO TELL HER NAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy :— This is my second letter to your Wigwam. We are having nice weather now. I had a fine time the first of July. I have found two birds' nests this summer. We get strawberries to feed the little birds. I would like to get a button from Cousin Dorothy.

Alta. (a) BROWNIE.

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION

Dear Cousin Dorothy :— This is the first time I have ever written to your paper and I would like to join the Western Wigwam. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for many years and I always read the boys' and girls' letters.

The first of July was celebrated at a neighboring town. I was there and had a good time, but on the way home a storm came on and we got drenched. The storm did a lot of damage. About ten miles north of here three people were killed and many injured, and lots of buildings were blown down.

I must not make my letter too long so I will close. I would like a button if you let me become a member. I enclose a stamp.

Sask. (a) TRY. (10)

TWO DRAWBACKS

Dear Cousin Dorothy :— My brother and myself walk three miles to school. My brother is in grade two and I am in the fourth grade.

I am very much like Bookworm, fond of reading. I have read Little Women and Good Wives and think they are very nice.

We came out here on the 24th of May, 1906, and we like it very much except for the cold in winter and the mosquitoes in the summer. Don't you think that the flowers are lovely, Cousin Dorothy, and there is such a variety?

I have enclosed a stamp for button. I will close now wishing the club success.

Alta. (a) AN ENGLISH LASS.

AN EXPLORATION

Dear Cousin Dorothy :— This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I go to the Minerva School which is two miles from my home. The teacher's name is Miss P— and she is my sister. I am in grade five.

One afternoon in this month we all (children) went out into the woods to find birds' nests. The boys went together and the girls in another group. First we went to a house where no man has been living for several years. There we found an old robin red breast's nest, and a nest with four or five eggs in but we do not know the name of the bird. Then we walked for a long time and did not find anything. Then we went home to the school. When we came the teacher and girls were just going. We got a drink and then

started off again to another farm but did not find anything no matter how we searched. Then we went to another farm and looked and looked there for a long time but did not find anything. So we went where there was a lot of spruce in the next farm and there we found a fox den, a gopher's den and a wolf's den, but the young ones had just gone out of it. And near there I found a crow's nest up in a tree which I climbed. There were four very ugly young ones in it. (I have found 18 birds' nests this spring.) Then we went to the school again. The girls were all back. Here I will close wishing the club success. I enclose an addressed and stamped envelope hoping to receive a button. May I send a composition to the club?

KARL HERBERT PETURSSON. (12)

(You did not say whether you and your school mates were contented to look at the birds' nests or whether you destroyed them. Remember that the birds are the farmers' good friends. We shall be glad to have a composition from you. C. D.)

A SCHOOL CONCERT

Dear Cousin Dorothy :— As I saw my first letter in print I thought I would write again and get a pin. We are having fine weather here now and the crops are looking fine. There are lots of wild flowers here now. I have a flower garden and a vegetable garden too. Some of my flowers are in bloom. We have 45 little pigs and one little colt. There is going to be lots of fruit this year and the strawberries are ripe. My brother and sister and I go to school. We drive six miles with a pony named Boob. My sister and I are in the second book. We like the teacher fine. We had a concert at the school on the 25th of June and had a good time. I was in two of the songs.

Sask. (b) EMMA DOWNIE. (11)

NO STICK IN THE MUD

Dear Cousin Dorothy :— I am a young warrior ten years old, and would like to join your band very much. I was very sorry to hear that two of our members died, and hope we will not lose any more for a long time.

I planted a vegetable garden this spring and it is doing fine. I planted some beans, field and garden peas, carrots, beets, pumpkins, squash, cabbage and onions. I think it is nice to have a garden and watch it grow.

Do any of our Indian brothers ever go fishing? I have gone several times but only got one and it was a heap big one.

My sister says I should sign myself "Chief Stick-in-the-Mud," for one day when we were going to my uncle's we came to a creek, and she was going to throw me across but instead I landed in the middle and got all wet and muddy. But I don't like that name so I will sign myself,

Alta. (a) BLACK-HAWK.

WE GIVE BUTTONS

Dear Cousin Dorothy :— I have been an interested reader for a long time and so at last I take the privilege to write a few lines. I am 10 years old, I weigh 80 pounds, am 4 feet 8 1-2 inches, and am in Grade IV. We take up arithmetic, reading, grammar, history, writing, nature study, letter writing, drawing, music, singing.

We came to Saskatchewan in 1907 from Ontario. Father made three trips to the West. He came up twice, then mother and I came up, then father, then we sold our place in Ontario and we all moved up. I belong to two clubs beside this one. I write to ask Cousin Dorothy if the Western Wigwam club gives buttons if you send a stamped and addressed envelope.

I will close for this time. I forgot to write with ink.

VERA POOLE.

Medical Student—What did you operate on that man for?

Eminent Surgeon—Two hundred dollars.

Medical Student—I mean what did he have?

Eminent Surgeon—Two hundred dollars.—The Christian Register.

THE GOLDEN DOG

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

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CHAPTER XXVII.

CHEERFUL YESTERDAYS AND CONFIDENT TO-MORROWS.

The ladies retired to their several rooms, and after a general rearranging of toilets descended to the great parlor, where they were joined by Messire La Lande, the cure of the parish, a benevolent, rosy old priest, and several ladies from the neighborhood, with two or three old gentlemen of a military air and manner, retired officers of the army who enjoyed their pensions and kept up their respectability at a cheaper rate in the country than they could do in the city.

Felix Beaudoin had for the last two hours kept the cooks in hot water. He was now superintending the laying of the table, resolved that, notwithstanding his long absence from home, the dinner should be a marvellous success.

Amelie was very beautiful to-day. Her face was aglow with pure air and exercise, and she felt happy in the apparent contentment of her brother, whom she met with Pierre on the broad terrace of the Manor House.

She was dressed with exquisite neatness, yet plainly. An antique cross of gold formed her only adornment except her own charms. That cross she had put on in honor of Pierre Philibert. He recognized it with delight as a birthday gift to Amelie which he had himself given her during their days of juvenile companionship, on one of his holiday visits to Tilly.

She was conscious of his recognition of it,—it brought a flush to her cheek. "It is in honor of your visit, Pierre," said she, frankly, "that I wear your gift. Old friendship lasts well with me, does it not? But you will find more old friends than me at Tilly who have not forgotten you."

"I am already richer than Croesus, if friendship count as riches, Amelie. The hare had many friends, but none at last; I am more fortunate in possessing one friend worth a million."

"Nay, you have the million too, if good wishes count in your favor, Pierre, you are richer"—the bell in the turret of the chateau began to ring for dinner, drowning her voice somewhat.

"Thanks to the old bell for cutting short the compliment, Pierre," continued she, laughing; "you don't know what you have lost! but in compensation you shall be my cavalier, and escort me to the dining-room."

She took the arm of Pierre, and in a merry mood, which brought back sweet memories of the past, their voices echoed again along the old corridors of the Manor House as they proceeded to the great dining-room, where the rest of the company were assembling.

The dinner was rather a stately affair, owing to the determination of Felix Beaudoin to do special honor to the return home of the family. How the company ate, talked, and drank at the hospitable table need not be recorded here. The good Cure's face, under the joint influence of good humor and good cheer, was full as a harvest moon. He rose at last, folded his hands, and slowly repeated "agimus gratias." After dinner the company withdrew to the brilliantly lighted drawing-room, where conversation, music, and a few games of cards for such as liked them, filled up a couple of hours longer.

The Lady de Tilly, seated beside Pierre Philibert on the sofa, conversed with him in a pleasant strain, while the Cure, with a couple of old dowagers in turbans, and an old veteran officer of the colonial marine, long stranded on a lee shore, formed a quartette at cards.

These were steady enthusiasts of whist and piquet, such as are only to be found in small country circles where society is scarce and amusements few. They had met as partners or antagonists, and played, laughed, and wrangled over sixpenny stakes and odd tricks and honors, every week for a quarter

of a century, and would willingly have gone on playing till the day of judgment without a change of partners if they could have trumped death and won the odd trick of him.

Pierre recollected having seen these same old friends seated at the same card-table during his earliest visits to the Manor House. He recalled the fact to the Lady de Tilly, who laughed and said her old friends had lived so long in the company of the kings and queens that formed the paste-board Court of the Kingdom of Cocagne that they could relish no meaner amusement than one which royalty, although mad, had the credit of introducing.

Amelie devoted herself to the task of cheering her somewhat moody brother. She sat beside him, resting her hand with sisterly affection upon his shoulder, while in a low, sweet voice she talked to him, adroitly touching those topics only which she knew awoke pleasurable associations in his mind. Her words were sweet as manna and full of womanly tenderness and sympathy, skilfully wrapped in a strain of gaiety like a bridal veil which covers the tears of the heart.

Pierre Philibert's eyes involuntarily turned towards her, and his ears caught much of what she said. He was astonished at the grace and perfection of her language; it seemed to him like a strain of music filled with every melody of earth and heaven, surpassing poets in beauty of diction, philosophers in truth,—and in purity of affection, all the saints and sweetest women of whom he had ever read.

Her beauty, her vivacity, her modest reticences, and her delicate tact in addressing the captious spirit of Le Gardeur, filled Pierre with admiration. He could at that moment have knelt at her feet and worshipped in her the realization of every image which his imagination had ever formed of a perfect woman.

Now and then she played on the harp for Le Gardeur the airs which she knew he liked best. His sombre mood yielded to her fond exertions, and she had the reward of drawing at last a smile from his eyes as well as from his lips. The last she knew might be simulated, the former she felt was real, for the smile of the eye is the flash of the joy kindled in the glad heart.

Le Gardeur was not dull nor ungrateful; he read clearly enough the loving purpose of his sister. His brow cleared up under her sunshine. He smiled, he laughed; and Amelie had the exquisite joy of believing she had gained a victory over the dark spirit that had taken possession of his soul, although the hollow laugh struck the ear of Pierre Philibert with a more uncertain sound than that which fluttered the fond hopes of Amelie.

Amelie looked towards Pierre, and saw his eyes fixed upon her with that look which fills every woman with an emotion almost painful in its excess of pleasure when first she meets it—that unmistakable glance from the eyes of a man who, she is proud to perceive, has singled her out from all other women for his love and homage.

Her face became of a deep glow in spite of her efforts to look calm and cold; she feared Pierre might have misinterpreted her vivacity of speech and manner. Sudden distrust of herself came over her in his presence,—the flow of her conversation was embarrassed, and almost ceased.

To extricate herself from her momentary confusion, which she was very conscious had not escaped the observation of Pierre,—and the thought of that confused her still more,—she rose and went to the harpsichord, to recover her composure by singing a sweet song of her own composition, written in the soft dialect of Provence, the Languedoc, full of the sweet sadness of a tender, impassioned love.

Her voice, tremulous in its power, flowed in a thousand harmonies on the

enraptured ears of her listeners. Even the veteran card-players left a game of whist unfinished, to cluster round the angelic singer.

Pierre Philibert sat like one in a trance. He loved music, and understood it passing well. He had heard all the rare voices which Paris prided itself in the possession of, but he thought he had never known what music was till now. His heart throbbled in sympathy with every inflection of the voice of Amelie, which went through him like a sweet spell of enchantment. It was the voice of a disembodied spirit singing in the language of earth, which changed at last into a benediction and good-night for the parting guests, who, at an earlier hour than usual, out of consideration for the fatigue of their hosts, took their leave of the Manor House and its hospitable inmates.

The family, as families will do upon the departure of their guests, drew up in a narrower circle round the fire, that blessed circle of freedom and confidence which belongs only to happy households. The novelty of the situation kept up the interest of the day, and they sat and conversed until a late hour.

The Lady de Tilly reclined comfortably in her fauteuil, looking with good-natured complacency upon the little group beside her. Amelie, sitting on a stool, reclined her head against the bosom of her aunt, whose arm embraced her closely and lovingly as she listened with absorbing interest to an animated conversation between her aunt and Pierre Philibert.

The Lady de Tilly drew Pierre out to talk of his travels, his studies, and his military career, of which he spoke frankly and modestly. His high principles won her admiration; the chivalry and loyalty of his character, mingled with the humanity of the true soldier, touched a chord in her own heart, stirring within her the sympathies of a nature akin to his.

The presence of Pierre Philibert, so unforeseen at the old Manor House, seemed to Amelie the work of Providence for a good and great end—the reformation of her brother. If she dared to think of herself in connection with him it was with fear and trembling, as a saint on earth receives a beatific vision that may only be realized in Heaven.

Amelie, with peculiar tact, sought to entangle Le Gardeur's thoughts in an elaborate cobweb of occupations rivalling that of Arachne, which she had woven to catch every leisure hour of his, so as to leave him no time to brood over the pleasures of the Palace of the Intendant or the charms of Angeliqne des Meloises.

There were golden threads too in the network in which she hoped to entangle him: long rides to the neighboring seigniories, where bright eyes and laughing lips were ready to expel every shadow of care from the most dejected of men, much more from a handsome gallant like Le Gardeur de Repentigny, whose presence at any of these old manors put their fair inmates at once in holiday trim and in holiday humor; there were shorter walks through the park and domain of Tilly, where she intended to botanize and sketch, and even fish and hunt with Le Gardeur and Pierre, although, sooth to say, Amelie's share in hunting would only be to ride her sure-footed pony and look at her companions; there were visits to friends far and near, and visits in return to the Manor House, and a grand excursion of all to the lake of Tilly in boats,—they would colonize its little island for a day, set up tents, make a governor and intendant, perhaps a king and queen, and forget the world till their return home.

This elaborate scheme secured the approbation of the Lady de Tilly, who had, in truth, contributed part of it. Le Gardeur said he was a poor fly whom they were resolved to catch and pin to the wall of a chateau en Espagne, but he would enter the web without a buzz of opposition on condition that Pierre would join him. So it was all settled.

Amelie did not venture again that night to encounter the eyes of Pierre Philibert,—she needed more courage than she felt just now to do that; but in secret she blessed him, and treasured those fond looks of his in her heart,

never to be forgotten any more. When she retired to her own chamber and was alone, she threw herself in passionate abandonment before the altar in her little oratory, which she had crowned with flowers to mark her gladness. She poured out her pure soul in invocations of blessings upon Pierre Philibert and upon her brother and all the house. The golden bead of her rosary lingered long in her loving fingers that night, as she repeated over and over her accustomed prayers for his safety and welfare.

The sun rose gloriously next morning over the green woods and still greener meadows of Tilly. The atmosphere was soft and pure; it had been washed clean of all its impurities by a few showers in the night. Every object seemed nearer and clearer to the eye, while the delicious odor of fresh flowers filled the whole air with fragrance.

The trees, rocks, waters, and green slopes stood out with marvellous precision of outline, as if cut with a keen knife. No fringe of haze surrounded them, as in a drought or as in the evening when the air is filled with the shimmering of the day dust which follows the sun's chariot in his course round the world.

Every object, great and small, seemed magnified to welcome Pierre Philibert, who was up betimes this morning and out in the pure air viewing the old familiar scenes.

With what delight he recognized each favorite spot! There was the cluster of trees which crowned a promontory overlooking the St. Lawrence where he and Le Gardeur had stormed the eagle's nest. In that sweep of forest the deer used to browse and the fawns crouch in the long ferns. Upon yonder breezy hill they used to sit and count the sails turning alternately bright and dark as the vessels tacked up the broad river. There was a stretch of green lawn, still green as it was in his memory—how everlasting are God's colors! There he had taught Amelie to ride, and, holding fast, ran by her side, keeping pace with her flying Indian pony. How beautiful and fresh the picture of her remained in his memory!—the soft white dress she wore, her black hair streaming over her shoulders, her dark eyes flashing delight, her merry laugh rivaling the trill of the blackbird which flew over their heads chattering for very joy. Before him lay the pretty brook with its rustic bridge reflecting itself in the clear water as in a mirror. That path along the bank led down to the willows where the big mossy stones lay in the stream and the silvery salmon and speckled trout lay fanning the water gently with their fins as they contemplated their shadows on the smooth, sandy bottom.

Pierre Philibert sat down on a stone by the side of the brook and watched the shoals of minnows move about in little battalions, wheeling like soldiers to the right or left at a wave of the hand. But his thoughts were running in a circle of questions and enigmas for which he found neither end nor answer.

For the hundredth time Pierre proposed to himself the tormenting enigma, harder, he thought, to solve than any problem of mathematics,—for it was the riddle of his life: "What thoughts are truly in the heart of Amelie de Repentigny respecting me? Does she recollect me only as her brother's companion, who may possibly have some claim upon her friendship, but none upon her love?" His imagination pictured every look she had given him since his return. Not all! Oh, Pierre Philibert! the looks you would have given worlds to catch, you were unconscious of! Every word she had spoken, the soft inflection of every syllable of her silvery voice lingered in his ear. He had caught meanings where perhaps no meaning was, and missed the key to others which he knew were there—never, perhaps, to be revealed to him. But although he questioned in the name of love, and found many divine echoes in her words, imperceptible to every ear but his own, he could not wholly solve the riddle of his life. Still he hoped.

"If love creates love, as some say it does," thought he, "Amelie de Repentigny cannot be indifferent to a passion which governs every impulse of my being! But is there any especial merit in

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on a stone nd watched ve about in like soldiers ave of the ere running enigmas for nor answer. Pierre pro- ing enigma, e than any -for it was at thoughts

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some say it de Repen- o a passion e of my be- ial merit in



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loving her whom all the world cannot help admiring equally with myself? I am presumptuous to think so!—and more presumptuous still to expect, after so many years of separation and forgetfulness, that her heart, so loving and so sympathetic, has not already bestowed its affection upon some one more fortunate than me." While Pierre tormented himself with these sharp thorns of doubt,—and of hopes painful as doubts,—little did he think what a brave, loving spirit was hid under the silken vesture of Amelie de Repentigny, and how hard was her struggle to conceal from his eyes those tender regards, which, with over-delicacy, she accounted censurable because they were wholly spontaneous. He little thought how entirely his image had filled her heart during those years when she dreamed of him in the quiet cloister, living in a world of bright imaginings of her own; how she had prayed for his safety and welfare as she would have prayed for the soul of one dead,—never thinking, or even hoping to see him again. Pierre had become to her as one of herself,—she knew that night that

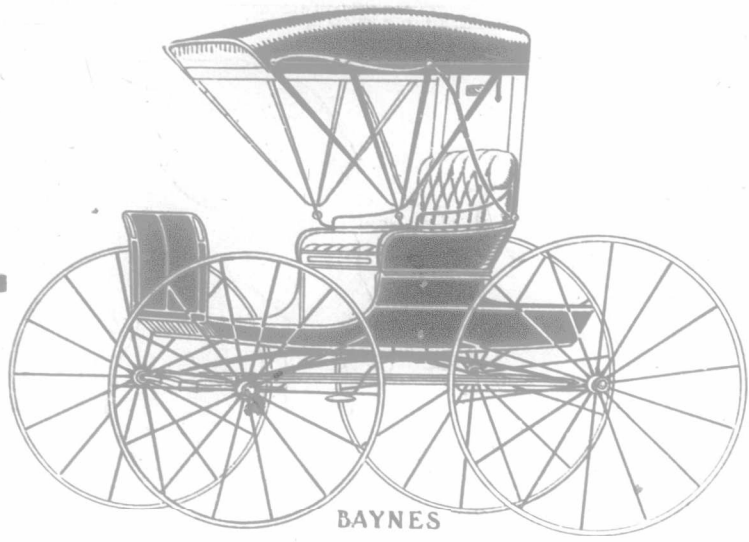
the disembodied saints or angels whose pictures looked down from the wall of the Convent chapel—the bright angel of the Annunciation or the youthful Baptist proclaiming the way of the Lord. Now that Pierre Philibert was alive in the flesh,—a man, beautiful, brave, honorable, and worthy of any woman's love,—Amelie was frightened. She had not looked for that, and yet it had come upon her. And, although trembling, she was glad and proud to find she had been remembered by the brave youth, who recognized in the perfect woman the girl he had so ardently loved as a boy. Did he love her still? Woman's heart is quicker to apprehend all possibilities than man's. She had caught a look once or twice in the eyes of Pierre Philibert which thrilled the inmost fibres of her being; she had detected his ardent admiration. Was she offended? Far from it! And although her cheek had flushed deeply red, and her pulses throbbed hard at the sudden consciousness that Pierre Philibert admired, nay, more,—she could not conceal it from herself,—she knew that night that

loved her! She would not have fore-gone that moment of revelation for all that the world had to offer. She would gladly at that moment of discovery have fled to her own apartment and cried for joy, but she dared not; she trembled lest his eyes, if she looked up, should discover the secret of her own. She had an overpowering consciousness that she stood upon the brink of her fate; that ere long that look of his would be followed by words—blessed, hoped-for words, from the lips of Pierre Philibert! words which would be the pledge and assurance to her of that love which was hereafter to be the joy—it might be the despair, but in any case the all in all of her life forever. Amelie had not yet realized the truth that love is the strength, not the weakness of woman; and that the boldness of the man is rank cowardice in comparison with the bravery she is capable of, and the sacrifices she will make for the sake of the man who has won her heart. God looks up in a golden casket of modesty the yearnings of a woman's heart; but when the hand in which he has placed the key that opens it calls forth a

her glorified affections, they come out like the strong angels, and hold back the winds that blow from the four corners of the earth that they may not hurt the man whose forehead is sealed with the kiss of her acknowledged love.

CHAPTER XXVIII. A DAY AT THE MANOR HOUSE

Amelie, after a night of wakefulness and wrestling with a tumult of new thoughts and emotions,—no longer dreams, but realities of life,—dressed herself in a light morning costume, which, simple as it was, bore the touch of her graceful hand and perfect taste. With a broad-brimmed straw hat set upon her dark tresses, which were knotted with careless care in a blue ribbon, she descended the steps of the Manor House. There was a deep bloom upon her cheeks, and her eyes looked like fountains of light and gladness, running over to bless all beholders. She inquired of Felix Beaudoin of her brother. The old majordomo, with a significant look, informed her that

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References: Any Bank or Business Man in Vancouver

Monsieur Le Gardeur had just ordered his horse to ride to the village. He had first called for a decanter of Cognac, and when it was brought to him he suddenly thrust it back and would not taste it. "He would not drink even Jove's nectar in the Manor House, he said; but would go down to the village where Satan mixed the drink for thirsty souls like his! Poor Le Gardeur!" continued Felix, "you must not let him go to the village this morning, mademoiselle!"

Amelie was startled at this information. She hastened at once to seek her brother, whom she found walking impatiently in the garden, slashing the heads off the poppies and dahlias within reach of his riding-whip. He was equipped for a ride, and waited the coming of the groom with his horse.

Amelia ran up, and clasping his arms with both hands as she looked up in his face with a smile, exclaimed, "Do not go to the village yet, Le Gardeur! Wait for us!"

"Not go to the village yet, Amelia?" replied he; "why not? I shall return for breakfast, although I have not appetite. I thought a ride to the village would give me one."

"Wait until after breakfast, brother, when we will all go with you to meet our friends who come this morning to Tilly, — our cousin Heloise de Lotinbiniere is coming to see you and Pierre Philibert; you must be there to welcome her, — gallants are too scarce to allow her to spare the handsomest of all, my own brother!"

Amelia divined the truth from Le Gardeur's restless eyes and haggard look that a fierce conflict was going on in his breast between duty and desire, — whether he should remain at home, or go to the village to plunge again into the sea of dissipation out of which he had just been drawn to land half-drowned and utterly desperate.

Amelie resolved not to leave his side, but to cleave to him, and inch by inch to fight the demons which possessed him until she got the victory.

Le Gardeur looked fondly in the face of Amelia. He read her thoughts, and was very conscious why she wished him not to go to the village. His feelings gave way before her love and tenderness. He suddenly embraced her and kissed her cheeks, while the tears stood welling in his eyes. "I am not worthy of you, Amelie," said he; "so much sisterly care is lost upon me!"

"Oh, say not that, brother," replied she, kissing him fondly in return. "I would give my life to save you, O my brother!"

Amelie was greatly moved, and for a time unable to speak further; she laid her head on his shoulder, and sobbed audibly. Her love gained the victory where remonstrance and opposition would have lost it.

"You have won the day, Amelie!" said he; "I will not go to the village except with you. You are the best and truest girl in all Christendom! Why is there no other like you? If there were, this curse had not come upon me, nor this trial upon you, Amelie! You are my good angel, and I will try, oh, so faithfully try, to be guided by you! If you fail, you will at least have done all and more than your duty towards your erring brother."

"Le Brun!" cried he to the groom who had brought his horse, and to whom he threw the whip which had made such havoc among flowers, "lead Black Cesar to the stable again! and hark you! when I bid you bring him out in the early morning another time, lead him to me unbridled and unsaddled, with only a halter on his head, that I may ride as a clown, not as a gentleman!"

Le Brun stared at this speech, and finally regarded it as a capital joke, or else, as he whispered to his fellow-grooms in the stable, he believed his young master had gone mad.

"Pierre Philibert," continued Amelie, "is down at the salmon pool. Let us join him, Le Gardeur, and bid him good morning once more at Tilly."

Amelie, overjoyed at her victory, tripped gaily by the side of her brother and presently two friendly hands, the hands of Pierre Philibert, were extended to greet her and Le Gardeur.

The hand of Amelie was retained for a moment in that of Pierre Philibert,

sending the blood to her cheeks. There is a magnetic touch in loving fingers which is never mistaken, though their contact be but for a second of time: it anticipates the strong grasp of love which will ere long embrace body and soul in adamant chains of a union not to be broken even by death.

If Pierre Philibert retained the hand of Amelie for one second longer than mere friendship required of him, no one perceived it but God and themselves. Pierre felt it like a revelation — the hand of Amelie yielding timidly, but not unwillingly, to his manly grasp. He looked in her face. Her eyes were averted, and she withdrew her hand quietly but gently, as not upbraiding him.

That moment of time flashed a new influence upon both their lives: it was the silent recognition that each was henceforth conscious of the special regard for the other.

There are moments which contain the whole quintessence of our lives, — our loves, our hopes, our failures, in one concentrated drop of happiness or misery. We look behind us and see that our whole past has led up to that infinitesimal fraction of time which is the consummation of the past in the present, the end of the old and the beginning of the new. We look forward from the vantage ground of the present, and the world of a new revelation lies before us.

Pierre Philibert was conscious from that moment that Amelie de Repentigny was not indifferent to him, — nay, he had a ground of hope that in time she would listen to his pleadings, and at last bestow on him the gift of her priceless love.

His hopes were sure hopes, although he did not dare to give himself the sweet assurance of it, nor did Amelie herself as yet suspect how far her heart was irrevocably wedded to Pierre Philibert.

Deep as was the impression of that moment upon both of them, neither Philibert nor Amelie yielded to its influence more than to lapse into a momentary silence, which was relieved by Le Gardeur, who, suspecting not the cause, — nay, thinking it was on his account that his companions were so unaccountably grave and still, kindly endeavored to force the conversation upon a number of interesting topics, and directed the attention of Philibert to various points of the landscape which suggested reminiscences of his former visits to Tilly.

The equilibrium of conversation was restored, and the three, sitting down on a long, flat stone, a boulder which had dropped millions of years before out of an iceberg as it sailed slowly out of the glacial ocean which then covered the place of New France, commenced to talk over Amelie's programme of the previous night, the amusements she had planned for the week, the friends in all quarters they were to visit, and the friends from all quarters they were to receive at the Manor House. These topics formed a source of fruitful comment, as conversation on our friends always does. If the sun shone hot and fierce at noontide in the dog-days, they would enjoy the cool shade of the arbors with books and conversation; they would ride in the forest, or embark in their canoes for a row up the bright little river; there would be dinners and diversions for the day, music and dancing for the night.

The spirits of the inmates of the Manor House could not help but be kept up by these expedients, and Amelie flattered herself that she would quite succeed in dissipating the gloomy thoughts which occupied the mind of Le Gardeur.

They sat on the stone by the brook-side for an hour, conversing pleasantly while they watched the speckled trout-dart like silver arrows spotted with blood in the clear pool.

Le Gardeur strove to be gay, and teased Amelie in playfully criticizing her programme, and, half in earnest, half in jest, arguing for the superior attractions of the Palace of the Intendant to those of the Manor House of Tilly. He saw the water standing in her eyes, when a consciousness of what must be her feelings seized him; he drew her to his side, asked her forgiveness, and wished fire were set to the Palace and himself in the midst of it!

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He deserved it for wounding, even in jest, the heart of the best and noblest sister in the world.

"I am not wounded, dear Le'Gardeur," replied she, softly; "I knew you were only in jest. My foolish heart is so sensitive to all mention of the Palace and its occupants in connection with you, that I could not even take in jest what was so like truth."

"Forgive me, I will never mention the Palace to you again, Amelie, except to repeat the malediction I have bestowed upon it a thousand times an hour since I returned to Tilly."

"My own brave brother!" exclaimed she, m, "now I am happy!"

The shrill notes of a bugle were heard sounding a military call to breakfast. It was the special privilege of an old servant of the family, who had been a trumpeter in the troop of the Seigneur; of Tilly, to summon the family of the Manor House in that manner to breakfast only. The old trumpeter had solicited long to be allowed to sound the reveille at break of day, but the good Lady de Tilly had too much regard for the repose of the inmates of her house to consent to any such untimely waking of them from their morning slumbers.

The old, familiar call was recognized by Philibert, who reminded Amelie of a day when Eolus (the ancient trumpeter bore that windy sobriquet) had accompanied them on a long ramble in the forest,—how, the day being warm, the old man fell asleep under a comfortable shade, while the three children straggled off into the depths of the woods, where they were speedily lost.

"I remember it like yesterday, Pierre," exclaimed Amelie, sparkling at the reminiscence; "I recollect how I wept and wrung my hands, tired out, hungry, and forlorn, with my dress in tatters and one shoe left in the miry place! I recollect, moreover, that my protectors were in almost as bad a plight as myself, yet they chivalrously carried the little maiden by turns, or together made a queen's chair for me with their locked hands, until we all broke down together and sat crying at the foot of a tree, reminding one another of the babes in the wood, and recounting stories of bears which had devoured lost naughty children in the forest. I remember how we all knelt down at last and recited our prayers until suddenly we heard the bugle-call of Eolus sounding close by us. The poor old man, wild with rapture at having found us, kissed and shook us so violently that we almost wished ourselves lost in the forest again."

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION

The auction sale of 20 imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares, fillies and stallions, the property of Jas. J. Hales, to take place at his farm at Chatham, Ont., on September 1st, as advertised, should attract the attention and consideration of breeders, farmers, and dealers. Rarely indeed are so many good imported mares and fillies found on one farm in Canada; and the two imported stock horses are high-class in breeding and individuality. Bute Baron (imp.), one of the best of the fine string being offered, is more than half-brother to the noted sire of champions, Baron's Pride, being got by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride, while his grandam was by Springhill Darnley, the sire of Baron's Pride's dam, and a son of the noted Darnley (222). Bute Baron is a big, strong-boned horse, standing 17½ hands, and weighing close to a ton, has grand action, and a perfect disposition. The other stud horse, Eureka Prince (imp.), is a bay five-year-old sired by Eureka, by Baron's Pride, dam by Gregor MacGregor, by MacGregor, by Darnley (222). He is a very thick, broad, well-proportioned horse, has grand quality of bone, and true action, and is proving an exceptionally good sire, as the fillies in the sale got by him, and that fact that his book this year contains 110 mares (his third season in the country), amply evidences. There is also in the sale the capital two-year-old stallion colt, Gold Seal, a red-roan son of King's Seal (imp.), by Rozelle, by Baron's Pride, while his grandam, Princess Alexandra, was by Prince Patrick (imp.), by Prince of Wales (673), and was champion mare at the World's Fair, Chicago. He is a closely-built, strong-backed, deep-bodied colt, with grand quality of bone and pasterns. Space will not admit of individual mention in this issue of the sixteen in the sale, of which there are sixteen, eight of which are imported mares, 5 and 6 years old, four of which are nursing splendid filly foals by imported sires. These mares are of the most desirable age, and of high-class quality, have proven sure and good breeders, and are all believed to be safe in foal again to imported horses. There are also several excellent yearling and two-year-old fillies, bred from imported sire and dam. They are all in fresh condition, on good pasture, with no special fitting for sale, and will not go back in the hands of buyers. They will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and good bargains may be had at this sale. See further notes next week and send for the catalogue.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF PEDIGREED STOCK

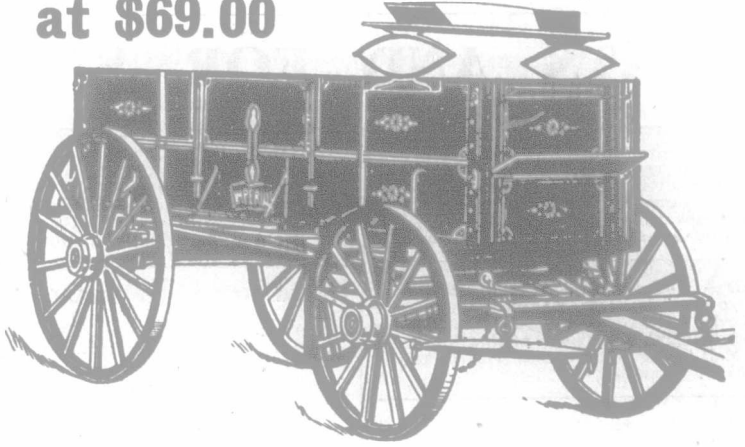
On Tuesday, July 13th, Avonmouth Dock, Bristol, was the scene of great activity, when some 675 head of sheep, horses, etc., were loaded on the Canadian Pacific, Monmouth, leaving next day for Quebec, Canada. Of the above total, which, we understand, is the largest and most varied consignment that has left the Old Country for North America, the well-known exporting firm of Wm. Cooper & Nephews, of Berkhamsted, claimed the lion's share, no fewer than 418 sheep being put on board by them, to execute orders received from American stock-raisers. The herds, studs, and flocks represented in this large total were Lincolns, from S. E. Dean & Sons; Cotswolds from Wm. Houlton, R. Sanwick, S. Walker and John P. Wakefield; Hampshires, from Sir George Judd, the Hon. Mrs. Bouverie, James Flower, H. C. Stephens, Cary Coles, P. C. Tory, J. G. Williams, Jas. Goldsmith, Albert Brassey, M. H. Holman and G. L. Dean; Oxfords from James T. Hobbs, W. J. P. Reading & Sons, and James Horlick; Southdowns from the King's flock, Mr. McAlmont's Cheveley

OUR FARM IMPLEMENTS

The favor with which our farm department has met has demonstrated the care and foresight we used in choosing each particular line. We buy only from the most noted manufacturers, and the goods are absolutely reliable.

THE IMPERIAL FARM WAGON

at \$69.00



Our wagon is absolutely reliable in every respect and only the very best materials are used in its construction. A very full description of the wagon is given on page 293 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue. It is fully guaranteed, and will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Capacity 6,000 pounds; shipping weight 1,000 pounds; price, \$69.00.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA



The word "DISKS," shown above, was formed of 52 disks taken from one common "bucket bowl" cream separator a disgusted farmer and his over-worked wife discarded for a Sharples Dairy Tubular. The "disk man" misled them by calling this complicated machine simple and easy to clean. Fifty-two disks look simple, don't they?

29 Yrs

Let disk and other "bucket bowl" cream separators alone. Get a light, simple, sanitary, easy-to-clean Sharples Dairy Tubular, with nothing inside the bowl but the tiny piece on the thumb. Thousands are discarding "bucket bowls" for Tubulars. Made in world's biggest separator factory. Branch factories in Canada and Germany. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for Catalog 186

The Sharples Separator Co.

West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Cal.
Winnipeg, Can. Portland, Ore.

Clean Your Land This Fall



Attach a HAMILTON PULVERIZER to your plow when Fall plowing. The PULVERIZER will pack the soil around all seed in the ground. Wild oats, etc., will germinate. Then King Frost comes and kills everything that has sprouted. Your land is left in a clean and productive condition. Otherwise all seeds lie dormant till spring. Thousands of farmers have proven to themselves and to their friends that our PULVERIZER will clean the land. If no local dealer write direct.

THE HAMILTON PULVERIZER Co., Ltd.

346 Somerset Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.

Estate, the Duke of Northumberland, J. R. West and W. M. Cazalet; Shropshires from Sir R. P. Cooper, the Duke of Sutherland and Arthur Bradburne; Suffolks from Sir Ernest Cassel, and H. E. Smith; Dorset Horns from W. R. Flower and Dartmoors from J. R. T. Kingwell. On being inspected at the ship-side by several well-known and competent authorities, the consignment was declared to be the most level and satisfactory lot ever sent to North America, and on being distributed amongst their various purchasers these sheep should prove an excellent advertisement to the home breeders (two-thirds of whom are tenant farmers) and an acquisition to their new owners. The firm have already this year exported some 700 head to North America, and the orders now on hand lead them to expect that the total will touch four figures before the year closes.

Provincial - Horticultural EXHIBITION

Horse Show Amphitheatre, Winnipeg

AUGUST 25-26-27

\$1000 In Prizes for all Classes of Horticultural Produce including Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables and Honey

This Exhibition will be open to Western Canada from Port Arthur to Rocky Mountains For Prize List and Particulars address:

PROF. F. W. BRODRICK, Manager (Agricultural College), WINNIPEG

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermoid, Nelson, B. C.

MEN WANTED—Young, strong, countrymen preferred, account increasing business on all railroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary. \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer. State age, weight, height. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Munroe Street, Brooklyn, New York. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

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

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

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

WE CAN SELL your property, send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Prize winning Leicester Ram, registered, two years old. For particulars apply to H. R. Piercy, Doredale, Sask.

TO RENT—Wheat ranch in Saskatchewan on shares, good buildings, mile from town. Several hundred acres broken. No stock, tenant to find everything and receive two-thirds. Possession at once to get fall plowing done. L. G. Harris, Hardware Club, New York City.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

FOR SALE—A trio of S. S. Hamburgs, \$5.00; Hatched in March. 1 doz. year old, Black Minorcas, hen and cock, \$15.00. Trio, year old, Blue Andalusians, \$5.50. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

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

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

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

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

Questions & Answers

STATUTE LABOR QUESTION

Is a person obliged to perform statute labor if over twenty-one years of age in Manitoba whether he has property or not?

E. T.

Ans.—The statute only appears to contemplate the taxation by way of statute labor of persons who are possessed of real property.

INDIGESTION IN COLT

Three-year-old colt took sick and bloated. I gave it a dose of soda and ginger, and gave injections. It died in about four hours. A post-mortem revealed nothing but a handful of grass in the stomach, the intestines full of weeds. Did you ever hear of giving coal oil to a colt when bloated?

W. H.

Ans.—The colt died of acute indigestion. It is probable its life could have been saved by a veterinarian, who would have given a hypodermic injection of one-quarter grain eserine. The best drench that could have been given is one-half ounce oil of turpentine in four ounces of raw linsed oil. Yes; I have heard of coal oil being given in such cases, but never knew of good results, and cannot see how it would be useful.

coarser particles removed. Any want of uniformity in the size of the particles composing each layer will interfere seriously with their permeability. In order to furnish a sufficient head to force the water through the filter, there should be a depth of about three feet of water above the filter.

The top layer should be examined occasionally and renewed when required by scraping off until clean sand is reached, and replacing to the required depth with fresh sand.

3. It would be better.

STATUTE LABOR AND TAXATION

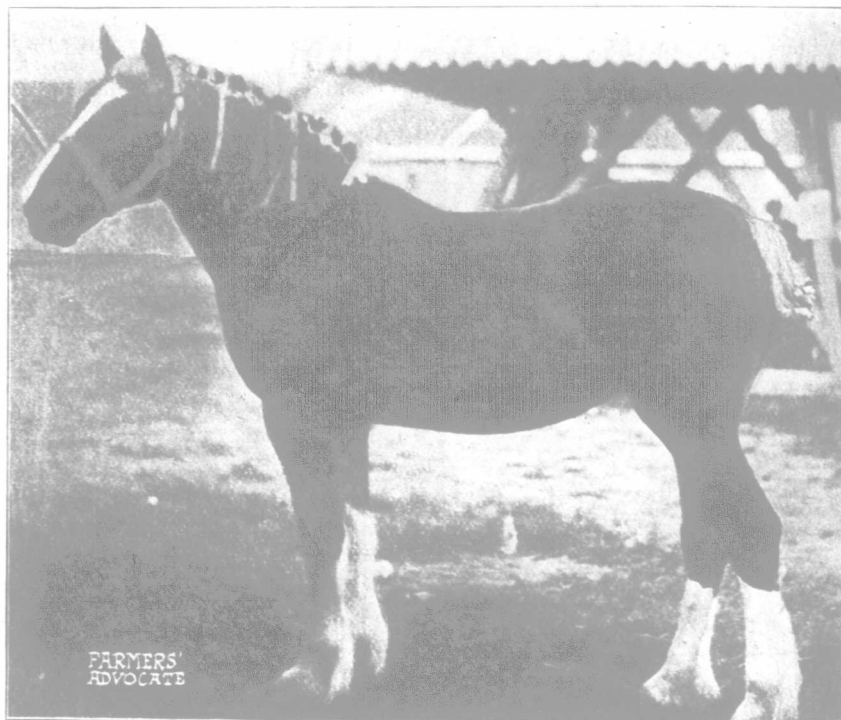
Can the municipality collect or let person work statute labor if residing on railroad or government land, that is, land belonging to the government or railroad company?

E. T.

Ans.—Any purchaser, or homesteader, or squatter is liable to taxation from the date of the location. Every person assessed upon the assessment roll of a rural municipality and not exempted by law from performing statute labor shall be liable to statute labor according to the amount of assessment.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF PATELLA

I have a heavy colt two months old. When it moves a cracking



HATTIE McCLURE, WINNER IN TWO-YEAR CLYDESDALE FILLY CLASS AT CALGARY EXHIBITION. OWNED BY J. CLARK OF GLEICHEN.

FILTERING ROOF WATER

1. What plan would you recommend in filtering water from a school-house roof, to a well for drinking purposes?

2. What would be the cost per yard for material?

3. Would you advise bricking the well and cementing it inside, the ground being clay.

L. K.

Ans.—1 and 2. It would be well to collect water in a tank before running it into a filter, as a filter acts slowly, and much water would be wasted if it received the water direct from the roof. It is well, also, to remember that no mechanical filter will remove impurities that have passed into solution, only solids can be thus removed. A filter of the sort desired should consist of a tank about two feet square and seven or eight feet in depth, so placed that water from the receiving tank will flow gently into it. The material of the filter should consist, from the bottom upward, of first a pipe having perforations for receiving the water; second, one foot of coarse gravel; third, one foot of fine gravel; then from one to two feet of medium sand. Care should be taken to have the material of these layers of uniform grade. Each grade should be sifted, and the finer as well as the

noise can be heard in its stifles, and there is a soft lump below each stifle joint.

S. A.

Ans.—The patella (stifle bone) becomes partially dislocated, and the noise mentioned is made when the bone resumes its position. It is not probable that a perfect cure can be effected, but it will probably make a useful animal. Keep it as quiet as possible, and blister the front and inside of the joints once monthly for several months. Blister with 1½ drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline.

TAXES ON RAILWAY LAND

When the C. P. R. leases land does it become taxable? If so, from which party can the taxes be collected?

G. C. M.

Ans.—We understand that the C. P. R. admits its liability to pay taxes as soon as it makes a lease. As to the question as to whether the C. P. R. or the lessee is to pay the taxes depends upon the terms of the lease. Up to the present year it seems leases were made, according to the provisions of which, the lessees have to pay the taxes. This year, however, we understand the C. P. R. are making leases under which they themselves pay the taxes and charge higher rent to their lessees.

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is the greatest weather-resister known. It makes roofing last. We use it to make Genasco—and we own the Lake.

If you want your roof insured against leaks, damages, and repairs get

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Mineral and smooth surface. Look for the trade-mark. Insist on the roofing with the thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York

San Francisco Chicago

J. H. Ashdown Hdw. Co., Winnipeg, Man. Crane Company, Vancouver, B. C.

REMOVING WARTS

What will remove warts from cattle? J. S. C. Alta.

Ans.—If the warts have a slim base, they may be clipped off with scissors or shears, and the wound touched with a potash pencil or stick, which may be had from your druggist. They may be taken off by tying a silk thread or a horse hair tightly around them. If the warts have a strong, broad base, touch them daily with potash caustic until burnt out.

CHEAP PAINT

Give recipe for making a lime paint for barns or fences, a paint that will stick well and protect the material to which it is applied? H. McD. Man.

Ans.—To one-half bushel of un-slacked lime add sufficient boiling water to slack it, then cover to keep in the steam. Then prepare, one peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, two lbs. glue dissolved in 7 lbs. of water, and when dissolved add 6 ozs. of bichromate of potash and one-half pound of whitening; add this to the lime, stir, strain and apply hot, either with brush or spray pump.

Another good fence and barn lime paint is made as follows: Lime, 1/2 bushel; hydraulic cement, 3 pecks; umber and ochre, each 10 lbs.; venetian red, 1 lb.; lamp black, 1/2 lb. Slake the lime; shake up the lamp black with a little vinegar; mix well together; add the cement, and fill the barrel with water. Let it stand several hours; stir frequently. A larger proportion of ochre gives a darker color. Use only one coat. This is said to look well after five years' use.

AGE OF CATTLE

Is there any rule for determining the age of cattle other than by the rings on the horn after they have reached a certain age? Can their age not be determined by the teeth as in horses, sheep, and other animals? R. M. B. Sask.

Ans.—At the Chicago Stock-yards the following is adopted as a basis for determining the age of cattle:

Twelve months.—An animal of this age shall have all of its milk (calf) incisor teeth in place.

Fifteen months.—At this age, center pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisor (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums but not yet in wear.

Eighteen months.—The middle pair of permanent incisors at this age should be fully up in wear, but next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through gums.

Twenty-four months.—The mouth at this age will show two middle permanent (broad) incisors fully up and in wear, and next pair (first intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty months.—The mouth at this age may show six broad permanent incisors, the middle of the first intermediate pairs fully up and in wear and the next pair (second intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty-six months.—Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shed or shedding with the corner permanent teeth just appearing through the gums.

Thirty-nine months.—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear, and the corner teeth (incisors) through gums but not in wear.

DEFORMED FOOT FROM BARB WIRE CUT

Three-year-old filly was cut badly with barbed wire on the inside of the fore foot at the coronet band. After the cut healed, mare was not lame, but she is becoming lame, apparently from the frog of the foot being contracted. Can you suggest treatment and remedy that may be applied to the hoof to make it grow straight and even? L. R. Alta



MINERAL SURFACE - NEEDS NO PAINTING

AMATITE roofs need no painting. The owner need never look at them; they take care of themselves. They are "no-trouble" roofs. They present to the weather a real mineral surface against which storm and wind and snow are absolutely powerless. This surface does not require constant painting like the smooth surfaced or so-called "rubber" roofings. The mineral surface is far better than paint.

Of course before Amatite came, the "smooth surfaced" roofings were the best kind to buy. Now that Amatite has been invented and thoroughly tested by years of use, painting a roof is wasteful and unnecessary. The cost of painting a "rubber" roofing from year to year will soon cost more than the roof itself. That is why everybody who knows about roofing is buying Amatite nowadays. It needs no painting.

Amatite is easy to lay. Anyone can do the work. Large headed nails and liquid cement come free with every roll.

We shall take pleasure in sending you a sample of Amatite with our compliments upon request.

The Paterson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.



The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits \$41,327,87 Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997 Total Assets \$56,598,62

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In a Pail or Tub made of

EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S

Always Everywhere in Canada. Ask for EDDY'S MATCHES

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

"Well, anything new lately?" enquired the just arrived washing machine agent, as he hopped onto the porch of the Skeedee tavern.

"Well, no, not worth mentioning, I guess," replied the landlord. "Things is kinda slow just now, and—but, ho! Come to think, three people were hit by a pet squirrel last week, and considerable fear is expressed that they may go nutty."—Puck.

Get the Best Out of Life HEALTH AND SUCCESS

By keeping vigor and vitality at the top notch—**DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD** will help you.

Health, strength, beauty, success. These are the words which tell of a happy, joyous life.

The foundation of each and all is good, red blood.

Red blood on which health can build—red blood from which muscles and nerve cells are created—red blood which rounds out the form and gives the healthful glow of the complexion—red blood from which comes energy and vigor of mind and body.

With red blood there is no weakness and disease, no failure and fatigue. Red blood makes life worth living and only when it is present in the system can you get the best out of life.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven an enormous success because it forms new, red blood, from which new nerve and brain cells are created.

When you use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you know for a certainty that each dose is doing you a certain amount of good because it adds just so much new red blood to the system.

Whether you have become exhausted by disease, overwork or the depressing effects of spring matters not. The cure is found in the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Irritability, sleeplessness, indigestion, nervous headache, anaemia, despondency and all the dreaded accompaniments of a weak and exhausted system disappear when this great blood-forming, system builder is used.

To get the best out of life you must use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to make you well and to fill you with the energy and vigor which makes for success and happiness. 50 cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Founded 1866

Any want of the parer will in their permeanish a sum-ater through a depth of r above the

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TAXATION

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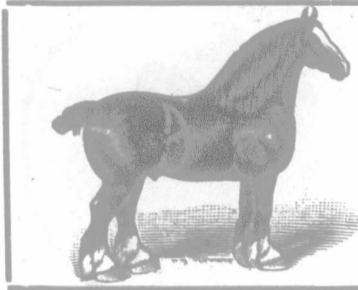
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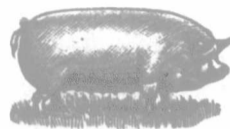
To prove this assertion we have on our files letters of hundreds of satisfied advertisers and a great number of them are stockmen. A small ad. placed now may be the first step to a great business. TRY IT. Write for rate card and any advertising information you may require to

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4 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 4

High class herd headers, extra well bred, choice individuals, 2 reds and 2 roans, all yearlings. One choice rich roan yearling bull from Imp. Sire and Dam, 4 bull calves 8 to 12 months old. F. males all sizes. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

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

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



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

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

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers.

Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

Shorthorn Dairy Cows \$50.00 to \$75.00

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

Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S. Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

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

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



STOCKMEN

Why not advertise your stock and receive a good price for it. Send us your ad. TODAY, or write for rates.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal Winnipeg, Manitoba

Stockmen!

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



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd now

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

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

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

PLEASANT VIEW FARM

Herd of Poland Chinas

In this herd will be found America's best Strains of Blood. I have spared no labor or money to get this Best Blood, and Best Hogs; an inspection of my herd will be convincing. I have between 50 and 60 to select from of May and June farrowing. Both sexes for sale with pedigrees.

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Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May.

We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

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

Ans.—Your best plan will be to have your blacksmith file the hoof away at the injured quarter. It should be thinned with the rasp from the coronet down to the weight bearing edge of the wall, until little beads of blood are seen oozing through. Then clip off the hair above the affected quarter, and well rub in for fifteen minutes the following blistering ointment: Powdered cantharides, 1 dram; vasoline, 1/2 ounce. Mix well. Tie her head up so she cannot lie down for forty-eight hours. At the end of that time wash off the blister with warm water and soap, and smear the hoof with vasoline. Have a light, flat shoe tacked on so as to allow frog pressure, and turn her out on a wet pasture. It may be necessary to apply a second and third blister; if so, allow two weeks to elapse between times of blistering. Watch the growth of new horn. If it shows in large rings, or irregularly, it must be carefully smoothed from time to time with the rasp.

CYSTITIS IN MARE

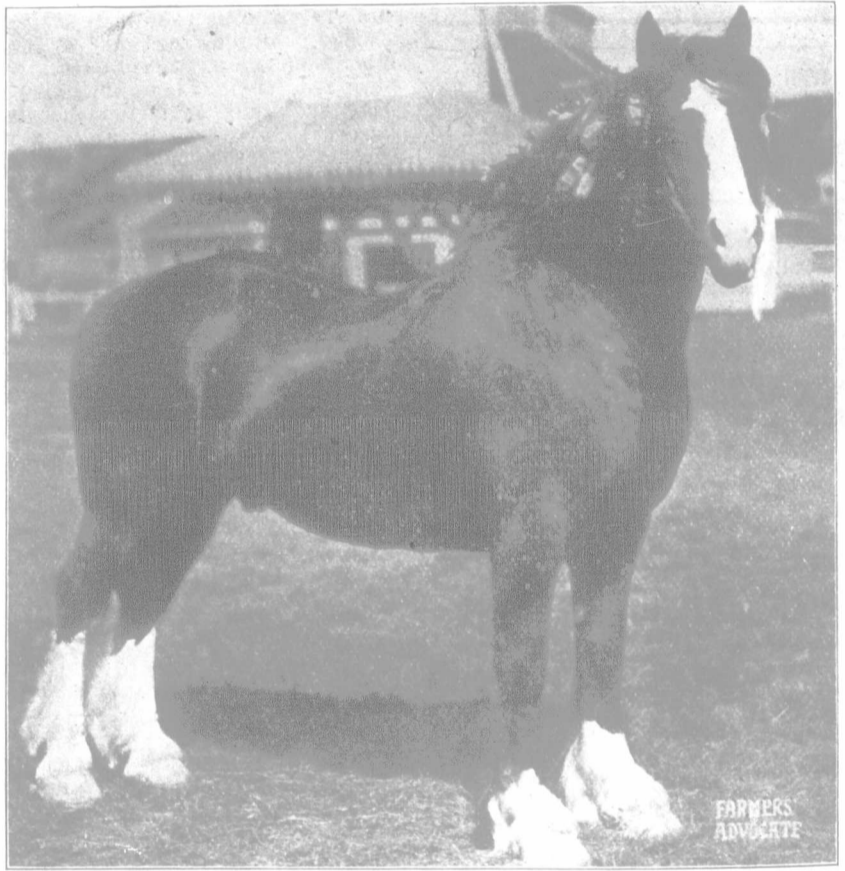
Three-year-old mare aborted some time in March. Since then she has

GOSSIP

CROP ROTATION

Crop rotation is coming to be recognized as an important factor in profitable farming. In some very simple systems of rotation conducted at the Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, a difference of \$13.43 an acre in net profit is shown between poorly-arranged cropping systems and those that provide for a proper system of rotation. Pasture and hay crops judiciously distributed throughout the rotation with the reasonable use of cultivated crops invariably result in greatly increased yields of grain and all other crops.

Rotations in five or six-year periods appear to offer the best opportunities for increasing crop production, but the three or four-year rotations also give splendid results when the crops are properly arranged. Many combinations of crops are included in the 128 plots now devoted to experiments in crop rotation, giving a splendid basis from which to draw conclusions on good arrangements of crops



MAIN SPRING. PRIZE THREE-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION AT CALGARY EXHIBITION. OWNED BY DUNCAN CLARK.

not done well. Holds the urine which has a very bad odor. Veterinarian attended her, but she has not improved. What do you consider is the trouble, and how should she be treated? W. T. S. Alta.

Ans.—Your mare is suffering from cystitis (inflammation of the bladder). It may be of septic origin, that is to say, some poisonous material from the dead foal may have gained entrance to the bladder through the urethra at the time of foaling, and set up the trouble. The treatment consists of flushing out the bladder several times a day with a mild antiseptic solution, but this you cannot do; it can only be done by a veterinary surgeon, or at least your veterinarian would have to instruct you how to proceed with the operation. When once shown, you should succeed. For internal medication, give tincture of iron in half-ounce doses diluted with a pint of cold linseed tea as a drench three times a day, also two drams of the fluid extract of hydrastis mixed with a small bran mash three times a day. Feed her grain liberally, and allow her to run on grass between meals.

for various types of farming.

The Station authorities believe that the farm revenues of Minnesota can be raised at least 25 per cent. by a rational system of crop rotation, but as this rotation must be arranged to suit each individual farm, it is not possible to give a system of rotation that will be suited to all.

DOES FARMING PAY?

The Minnesota Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has carried on an investigation as to the cost of producing farm products in Minnesota since 1902. The preliminary results of this investigation have been published by the Government Bureau of Statistics as Bulletins 48 and 73, and by the Minnesota Experiment Station as Bulletin 97.

The actual cost of producing all farm products has been determined on a large number of farms, with the re-

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blenches from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 15 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for manking, \$1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

"Do you know, mamma," said Young Hopeful, "there were only three boys in the school today who could answer one question that the teacher asked us."

"And I hope my boy was one of the three?" said the proud mother, who knew quite well, if he hadn't been, Young Hopeful would never have mentioned the incident.

"You bet I was," answered Young Hopeful. "And Sam Slinger and Harry Stone were the other two."

"I am very glad you proved yourself so good a scholar, sonnie; it makes your mother proud of you. And what was the question the teacher asked?"

"Who broke that glass in the back window?"

Troubled With Backache For Years.

Backache is the first sign of kidney trouble and should never be neglected. Sooner or later the kidneys will become affected and years of suffering follow.

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years, and nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes. I am glad to say that I am entirely cured, can do all my own work and feel as good as I did before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial. You may use my name if you wish."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by the T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering specify "Doan's."

sult that those interested are enabled to appreciate the true economic position of the farmer, and the farmer himself is better able to understand his relation to society. Data now published indicates that when all items of cost, including wages to the farmer, are taken into consideration, the profits from the average crop are practically nothing. The general impression that the farmer's cost of growing a product is very little is being dispelled, for it is slowly being recognized that when all items of cost are taken into account, labor of men and horses, the various cash expenses, interest and depreciation upon machinery and interest upon capital invested, that the expense is surprisingly high. Even the present high prices of farm products allow only a fair margin between cost of production and selling price. The average crop sold at the average price the past ten years has often resulted in a loss to the farmer.

Taking wheat as an example, the cost of production an acre in southern Minnesota was \$9.86. An average crop of 15 bushels an acre was raised on these farms; thus the cost of a bushel on the farm was 66 cents. The cost of marketing the product and an averaging of the general expense would make an added 5 cents a bushel, giving a total cost of 71 cents a bushel. The average Dec. 1 farm price of wheat was 74.2 cents a bushel. A similar computation for the oat crop gives a margin of less than 3 cents a bushel. This margin in either case does not equal the 10 per cent. profit that is so generally added to cost by men engaged in other lines of business.

COAST IMPORTATIONS

Dr. Roberts, Vancouver, B. C., has purchased a number of Clydesdales and Hackneys recently in Scotland and England, of which the Scottish Farmer, in a recent number, says:

"Six Clydesdale fillies and one tallion were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and banks; from Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun, Dollar, seven ponies and three Hackneys; from Mr. Irving, London, he had three Hackney mares, one riding mare and a pony; and one Hackney from Mr. Scott, Carlisle. The Clydesdale colt was a two-year-old, bred at Harviestoun, and got by the champion sire Baron's Pride, out of a mare by the champion prize horse Hiawatha (10067). In this colt there is the promise of a successful show horse. One four-year-old mare was got by the Kirkcudbright prize horse, Majestic (11421), out of a mare by Baron's Pride (9122), and the five three-year-old fillies were equally well bred. One was by Baron St. Clair (11609), while the dam was by the Highland and Agricultural Society first-prize horse, Moncreiffe Marquis (9953); another was by Montrave Ronald (11121), the sire of the champion mare Veronique; and a third was by the premium horse Baron's Voucher (12041), out of a mare by Sir Everard (5353), the sire of the best breeding stallions of the present day, including Baron's Pride, Sir Hugo, and others. This filly was second at Fraserburgh. The other two three-year-old mares are got respectively by Royal Edward (11495) and Talbot (12386). The Royal Edward filly was first at Dumfries, and the Talbot filly was first and champion at Aberchirder 1st year. The Hackney bought from Mr. Robert Scott, Thornhome, was a three-year-old filly by Mathias, and out of the dam of Billington Majestic, junior champion at London. Of the Harviestoun lot two of the Hackneys were mares got by Mathias, one being out of a Goldfinger dam, and the other out of a Rufus mare. The third was a colt by Garton Duke, out of the same dam as Moncreiffe Vengeance, the New York champion stallion. Among the seven ponies was Firefly; was first at Edinburgh Show. There were also two four-year-old mares by Lord Bang and two three-year-old fillies. One of them was out of Hollin Flora. Dr. F.G.H.'s noted show pony, and another was Harviestoun Peggy, by the champion Sir Archie. A two-

The "NEVER FAIL" Oil and Gasoline Cans GALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

Will draw over a gallon a minute.

Will take all the oil out of the can.

Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.

Your money back if not satisfied.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

MONCRIEFF & MURPHY

Agents for Western Canada

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DISPERSION SALE

OF REGISTERED

CLYDESDALES

Imported and Canadian Bred

19 Head—Stallions, and Mares in Foal, Yearlings and Colts.

Having other business interests that demand my attention, I will, on September 1st next, offer my entire Clydesdale Stud at auction.

Headed by my great breeding horse, Eureka Prince, Grandson of Baron's Pride, and the big Sir Everard horse, Bute Baron.

The mares are a selected lot of big, good quality mares and all are safe in foal.

Sale will take place on my farm, Lot 3, Con. 2, Township of Chatham, adjoining the city limits and less than half an hour's walk from Post Office.

Sale will begin at 1.30 p.m., September 1st, 1909. Six months credit on bankable paper. 5% discount for cash. For further particulars and catalogue, address

J. J. HALES Box 102, Chatham, Ont.

CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK OF CANADA

We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.

To complete sets we can supply to members' volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1.00 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2.00 each. Address—

ACCOUNTANT

National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Can.

Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.

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Glenalmond Stock Farm



ADMIRAL CHESTERFIELD

Golden West Stock Farm

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

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

P. M. Bredt & Sons

EDENWOLD

Via Balgonie, SASKATCHEWAN

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WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

All used up



Miss Ella Wood, of Brownsville, near Woodstock, says:—"I have to thank PSYCHINE for my present health. I could hardly drag myself across the floor. I could not sweep the carpet. If I went for a drive I had to lie down when I came back; if I went for a mile or two on my wheel I was too weak to lift it through the gateway, and last time I came in from having a spin I dropped utterly helpless from fatigue. My father gave me no peace until I procured PSYCHINE, knowing it was excellent for decline or weakness, I must say the results are wonderful and people remarked my improvement."
"Instead of a little, pale, hollow cheeked, listless, melancholy girl, I am to-day full of life, ready for a sleigh-ride, a skating match, or an evening party with anyone, and a few months ago I could not struggle to church, 40 rods from my home. I have never had the slightest cause to fear any return of the disease." If you are "All used up" and run down you can be built up in a short time by PSYCHINE. It creates rich, red blood, revives the appetite and transforms the weak into strong healthy beings.

Send to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto, for a FREE SAMPLE of the Greatest of Tonics, PSYCHINE, to-day. Sold by all Druggists and stores, 50c and \$1.
PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED **SHKEEN** WILL RESTORE YOU
THE GREATEST OF TONICS.

NATURE'S REMEDY

Cures While You Sleep

Here's a remedy that cures while you sleep. No poisonous drugs to swallow. No weak stomach or digestive troubles due to drugging. This remedy is Nature's medicine—electricity.
The only way to cure anything is to help Nature. Nature will cure when she has the power. The power is electricity. Feed it to your nerves and they will absorb and carry it to every organ and tissue of the body where it gives health and vim to every ailing part.

The reason drugs don't cure is because they do not assist nature. Nature needs nourishment, strength, something that builds up. Drugs contain no nourishment, no electricity, not one thing that builds vitality—just poison which tears down.

My way is the best way of applying electricity. It's the only method that has proven successful. I've had twenty-six years' experience in treating disease with electricity, and I know more about it than any other doctor on earth. My Electric Belt is the result of this twenty-six years' experience.

My Belt is applied while you sleep. It sends a constant stream of electric life into the nerves and vitals all night long.

Electricity is a great success. It has cured people all over the Dominion whom drugs had failed to benefit.

CURED HIS WEAKNESS

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that your Belt has been a great benefit to me, as four years ago I was unable to do any kind of

work. I used your Belt for about two months and have used it several times since. It is as good as ever. It did more for me than all the doctors or medicine I ever took. I have worked at carpenter work here for seven months, and have not lost one day on account of ill-health.—W. A. HENDERSON, Port Haney, B.C.

If you are skeptical all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

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Cut out this coupon and bring it or mail it

to me. I give you a beautiful eighty-page book, which tells all about my treatment. This book is illustrated with pictures of fully developed men and women, showing how my Belt is applied, and explains many things you want to know. I'll send the book, closely sealed and prepared, free, if you will mail me this coupon. Free test of my Belt if you call.

Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.

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year-old colt, by Johnnie Cope, is full brother to the London Olympia champion, Warburton Aneroid, and out of a daughter of Pollyette. A good-going gelding by Mars completed the lot. In Mr. Irving's contribution were the riding mare, Dolly Dundee, a mare which was shown with much success at Olympia and other places by Mrs. Chapman; a pair of big brown pedigree Hackney mares, and a chestnut mare with very fine action."

WHAT BONNER DID FOR TROTTING HORSES

The late Robert Bonner, who owned and controlled the New York Ledger, was the most extensive buyer of famous trotters that ever lived, and to gratify his ambition to own the best, he spent during his lifetime very close to half a million dollars. He never raced one of his horses, and there was absolutely no opportunity for him to gain materially by the ownership of champions, unless it came through the free advertising that was and, through him, the paper which he built up and managed so successfully. This is said without any intention of reflecting on the motives of Robert Bonner, who was a Christian gentleman, and whose generosity was as wide as his honesty. The prices that he paid for trotters did more to maintain the market than the acts of any other man of his era, and in exploiting his purchases there has never been a single instance where the name of his journal was connected with the transaction. His press agent, if he had one, acted with discretion and perfectly good taste, and if the great journalist chose in gratifying his love for the American trotter to pay enormous prices, with a view of indirectly enlarging the circulation of his paper, he did no more than has been done by almost every successful business man that America has produced.

Mr. Bonner expended on his own stable and breeding and training farm at Tarrytown nearer \$1,000,000 than \$500,000, and he never permitted one of his horses to earn him on the track as much as a two-cent postage stamp. When William Edwards asked me to use my influence with Mr. Bonner to send Maud S. to Cleveland to make an attempt to lower her record, he replied: "It is morally certain that Maud S. will add thousands of dollars to the gate receipts, but I want it clearly understood that no part of these receipts shall come to me. I will pay all shipping expenses, and a ten-cent cup will do if that will clinch the record. Mr. Edwards has been extremely courteous to me and mine, and I know that he is a good friend of yours, and you may write him that the mare will be sent to Cleveland for the desired purpose." The record was lowered to 2.08 1/2, and the entire receipts of the day went into the strongbox of the treasurer of the Cleveland Driving Club. When Sunel became Mr. Bonner's property, the money taken at the gate to see her perform was paid to Senator Leland Stanford. Mr. Bonner did not buy fast horses for the purpose of advertising the Ledger, but to gratify a strong love for horses. A number of times he said to me that the wide publicity given to his ownership of fast horses was injurious rather than helpful to his business. He kept the moral tone of his paper high in order to meet the views of the great church-going community, and, as professional gamblers had the trotting turf by the throat previous to the organization and development of the National Trotting Association, some of his subscribers doubted if he was a proper man to control a great family journal. The rigid refusal of Mr. Bonner—his absolute refusal to trot for purse, stake or wager, or even for gate receipts—disgraced as charity—had a far-reaching influence upon the breeding interests. Church-going people became buyers and breeders of trotting horses, and the moral standard of trotting tracks was elevated.—The Horseman.

Constipation

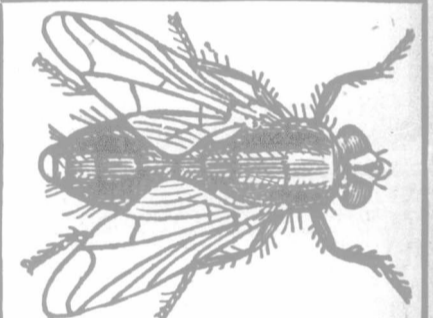
Constipation is caused by the eating of indigestible food, irregular habits, the use of stimulants, spices and astringent food, and strong drastic purgatives, which destroy the tone of the stomach and the contractile of the lower bowel; therefore, when the liver is inactive, and failing to secrete bile in sufficient quantity, constipation is sure to follow, and after constipation comes piles, one of the most annoying troubles one can have.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

cure all troubles arising from the liver. Miss Mary Burgoyne, Kingsclear, N.B., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation and have found them to be an excellent remedy for the complaint."

Miss Annie Mingo, Onslow, N.B., writes:—"A friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation. I used three and a half vials and am completely cured."

Price 25 cents per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



WILSON'S FLY PADS

Will kill many times more flies than any other known article

REFUSE UNSATISFACTORY IMITATIONS

Fits For proof that Fits can be cured write to

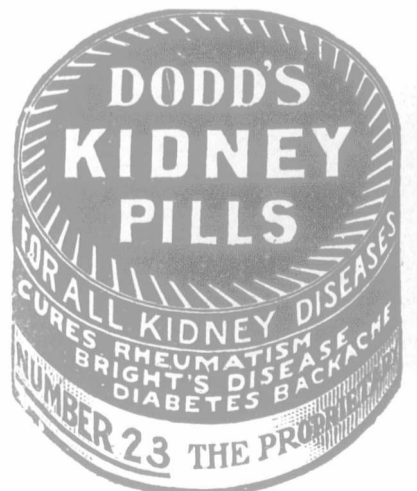
Cured Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto

for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years success—over 1000 testimonials in one year.

Sole Proprietors—Trench's Remedies Ltd. Dublin

I shot an arrow into the air, it fell in the distance, I know not where, till a neighbor said that I killed his calf, and I had to pay him six and a half (\$6.50). I bought some poison to slay some rats, and a neighbor swore that it killed his cats; and, rather than argue across the fence, I paid him four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50). One night I set sailing a toy balloon, and hoped it would soar 'till it reached the moon; but the candle fell out on a farmer's straw, and he said I must settle or go to law. And that is the way with the random shot; it never hits in the proper spot; and the joke you spring, that you think so smart, may leave a wound in some fellow's heart.

—WALT MASON.



The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

TRADE NOTES

AN UP-TO-DATE COLLEGE

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, has just completed another successful school year. President Longwell writes that the attendance for the school year 1908-1909 reached 2,461. He also sends a copy of the graduating programme in which are 246 graduates from all departments of the school. These figures show a remarkable record, and when it is remembered that Highland Park College is independent and has never had a dollar of appropriation from the State or any individual, it will be seen that the record is unique. Over \$800,000 has been invested in buildings and grounds. There are nine large college buildings and the campus and surroundings are said to be the most beautiful to be found in connection with almost any institution of learning in the country.

The institution was founded nineteen years ago, and President Longwell has been at the head all this time, and has managed it through such a successful issue. It maintains one of the finest colleges of Liberal Arts and Normal Schools in the country. Graduates from the classical, scientific, and normal courses receive state certificates in Iowa without examination. The school is classed in the "A Class" colleges of Iowa, and graduates receive the same credit as they receive from the State institutions of Iowa. The institution also maintains thoroughly-equipped engineering and pharmacy schools. The machine shops at Highland Park College are the most completely-equipped machine shops to be found in connection with any engineering school in the United States, and the College of Pharmacy is known to be one of the largest and best equipped colleges of pharmacy in the country. Besides these there is the College of Commerce, which includes the business department, the shorthand and typewriting department and the College of Telegraphy. These schools are just as complete as schools of this kind can be made. In addition to these, they have one of the largest and best equipped colleges of oratory in the West, and the College of Music is in all probability the best equipped college of music west of Chicago. There are eighteen teachers in the College of Music alone. The institution also maintains a standard College of Law, and their Correspondence School is one of the largest in the country. President Longwell states that there are 7,600 students taking work by correspondence.

The high standing of Highland Park College is recognized by educationists, and we can heartily recommend it to all students as a first-class college of learning. President Longwell will be glad to send a catalogue free to anyone writing for it.

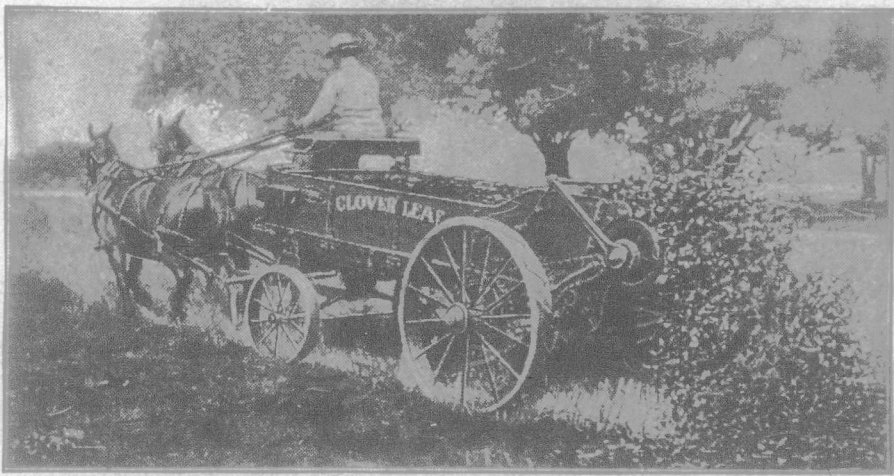
THE WHEAT OUTLOOK

Messrs. McBean Bros., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, are running an advertisement in the form of a letter to grain-growers on the second page of this issue, in which they offer some advice on the marketing of grain during the coming season. McBean Bros. have been in the grain business in Winnipeg for some twenty-five years, and are qualified by experience in the trade to form opinions as to the market outlook. The wheat situation should be closely studied this season by Western farmers, and opinion as to the best time and method of selling are worth considering. No one can forecast exactly what will happen in the grain trade, but a careful weighing of opinions offered should aid materially in helping the producer to decide what is best in his case to do.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

The 1909 edition of Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm, published by the Atlas Port-

You Don't Get Full Value Out of the Manure When You Spread It by Hand



SPREADING with a machine pulverizes and makes the manure fine, and the first shower washes it all into the soil. There is no loss—none of it washed away. It is in condition for the roots of grains and grasses to lay hold of it and get the benefit from it. *You ought to spread manure with an*

I. H. C. Manure Spreader

You will be able to cover twice the surface and get practically double the value from the manure that you are getting by hand-spreading.

It is the only way to keep up the fertility of your soil without buying commercial fertilizers. You are not only able to keep your farm in a high state of fertility with the manure produced upon it, but the work of spreading the manure is cut in two.

The I. H. C. Manure Spreaders are right-working, light-draft machines, either one of which will spread

the manure of your farm for many years with the least annoyance and the least possible outlay for repairs. The Cloverleaf is an endless apron spreader. The Corn King is the return apron style. You can spread slow or fast, thick or thin as wanted. Each spreader is made in several different sizes.

Any International Agent in your town will supply you with a Spreader Catalogue. Call on him or write nearest branch house for any further information you may desire.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.
International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN,"

a two-cylinder gasoline, horizontal alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Comes Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 16th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! you, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS
Get the best results from your negatives at right prices.
W. G. B. KILROE
Commercial Photographer and Publisher
112 5th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta

Finishing a specialty, plates, films developed and prints made. Groups, interiors, animals, photo post cards and all kinds of souvenirs. If you want some pictures taken for a souvenir book, pictures of your prize stock, family group, or residence, I come out to your farm and take them. Write me for terms. Try some of Kilroe's "non-abrasion developer." Sample packet, enough for 24 oz. for 25 cents.

land Cement Co., 30 Broad St., New York, has just been received. This is the seventh edition of this work and is larger, more complete and better illustrated than any of the preceding publications. While compiled with the object of advertising the "Atlas" brand of Portland cement, these books contain a fund of valuable information for farmers and concrete builders, together with specifications and details of construction for buildings of all kinds, and for other work in which cement may be used. It is a book worth any farmer's while having, and while the price at which it is sold is not given in this edition, we presume readers could procure copies by writing the publishers at the above address.

SHIRE IMPORTATION FOR ALBERTA
J. H. Beard, Gleichen, has recently purchased, through A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, 15 Shire fillies and one stallion. A number of the importation have won prizes at the leading English Shire shows, and are from some of the best strains of the breed. The consignment is expected to reach Alberta about the first of September.

Mr. Hickman reports active inquiry for pure-bred stock. He purchases stock in Great Britain for American and Canadian customers, and in addition to the above shipment is sending over some large orders of Suffolk Punch horses and Kerry cattle for purchases in different parts of the United States.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
GRENFELL, SASK
LANDS FOR SALE

FITTS Trial Free
CURED

Falling Sickness, Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Troubles, etc., positively cured by **LEIBIG'S FITT'S CURE**. Free trial bottles sent on application. Write Leibig Co., Phoebe St., Toronto.

Loaf Cake.—Beat one cupful of butter to a cream, add two cupfuls of sugar, the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, three cupfuls of flour in which has been sifted one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one cup of sweet milk, then one and one-half cupfuls more flour with another teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one grated nutmeg, one pound of stoned raisins, dredged with half a cupful of flour, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, and lastly, the whipped whites of the eggs. Beat all very thoroughly before folding in the whites of the eggs. Bake in two loaves in a moderate oven.

T. M. Daly, K.C. R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen
Daly, Crichton & McClure
Barristers and Solicitors
Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Here are a few

Troubles

The Farm
Telephone Rids You Of—

EVER drive away into town to find out if something had come that you were expecting by freight or express?—something you needed badly. And, when you got there it hadn't arrived—but you had wasted half a day's time and some horseflesh.



YOU could have found out all about it in a minute if you had a telephone.

EVER break some vital part of the reaper just at the busiest time? And have to spend four hours going to town for the repair part and coming back?



A telephone message to the dealer would have saved you two hours of that time. Two hours mean money at harvest time.

EVER go out to the barn of a morning and find a valuable animal moaning with a sickness you couldn't deal with?



YOU could have had the "vet" there in half the time if you had a telephone.

EVER have a fire start that threatened to destroy your house and barns if you didn't get help quick—quick—quick?



THE telephone would have summoned your neighbors or the town fire department in two minutes' time. That might mean all the difference to you between big loss and trifling loss.

The telephone is far, far more necessary to the farmer than it is to the business man in the cities—and the latter simply could not transact business today without it.

But many farmers imagine the organization of a rural telephone service is a complex, costly undertaking, involving large capital and implying much

subsequent expense for service. That idea is absolutely incorrect.

A rural telephone service can be easily established in any farming community not too thinly settled. It can be installed at a very, very small cost. It can supply a most efficient, complete and satisfactory service for a remarkably low price—if the instruments, equipment

and methods adopted are those of the "Northern Electric"—the concern which manufactures practically all the telephone apparatus used in Canada.

If you say so, we will be glad to send you (free of any cost or obligation to you) our book on "Rural Telephone Equipment," which tells you all about organ-

izing, with your neighbors, a telephone service of the most modern and economical kind.

To get this book, simply tell us (on a postcard if you like) to mail you Bulletin 1416 and it will come to you at once. Get the book and read it at least—post yourself on the value and economy of a farm telephone. Just address nearest office of:

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC

AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL

Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Sts.

TORONTO

60 Front St. W.

Manufacturers and supplies of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants.

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