

**PAGES
MISSING**

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, JULY 14, 1909

No. 877

arm Needs
accurately.



Barn Scale
compact, easily
wheels and pole
Government
accurately
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you, too, if you

BUY
our money. The
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The
CHATHAM
Portable
Platform
Scale

handy on any
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farm. Weighs
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Double Brass
—no extra
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it, finely finished.
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scale. Freight
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in the World



Between The Elements And You

The north side of the house may get the north wind, the south side the sun, the east the rain storm, the west the snow storm, but the roof gets all. Therefore look well to your roofing.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is made of wool felt, rendered absolutely proof against water by our saturating materials, and so resistant against fire that you can place a live coal on its surface without danger.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES

and our valuable booklet on roofing. Make the fire test, try its strength, note its pliability; if you go to your dealers, be sure you are given the "Look for the Boy" trade-mark kind.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
21 India Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Office: 11 Common St., Montreal
Agents: MACKENZIE BROS.
244 Princess Street, Winnipeg

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 LIST

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

R.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our **HARDY TESTED NURSERY STOCK.**

We have the **RIGHT** varieties for

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA



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

Seedlings for Windbreaks; Seed Potatoes; Rhubarb; Asparagus, and Bulbs for Fall Planting.

START NOW at BEST SELLING TIME between Seeding and Harvest.

Write for Terms and Catalogue.

STONE & WELLINGTON

THE FONTHILL NURSERIES

Oldest and largest in Canada. Established 1837. Over 850 acres

TORONTO

ONTARIO

BARN ROOFING

The "Eastlake" Steel Shingle is the only absolutely weathertight shingle on the market. Let us tell you why. A shingle to be proof against the severest storms must have at least a **three inch overlap.** The

Eastlake Steel Shingle

is the only shingle that has that much. The so-called four-lock shingles have only an inch and a quarter overlap—not enough to keep out the drifting snow and rain, so this proves the "Eastlake" the only waterproof shingle. The roofing problem is solved. Our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," tells how.



"Eastlake" shingles can be laid in one quarter the time it takes to lay a four-lock shingle."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS 1753

Metallic Roofing Co.

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers, besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the west—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year goldfilled case \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, Man.

SEED

Buckwheat Vetches also open for shipments
Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

LAING BROS.

234, 236 and 238 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 Fort 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 Fort 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 bills 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 at the Industrial Exhibition, or at any other time, 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

Canadian Northern Railway



**SHORT LINE
FASTER TIME
BEST SERVICE**

"Alberta Express"

Running Time Reduced 2 Hours

21:00K. Lv. Edmonton Ar. 7:00K. 11:00K. Lv. Saskatoon Ar. 16:50K.
9:00K. Ar. Winnipeg Lv. 21:00K.
Canadian Northern Sleeping Cars, Longer, Higher, Wider Berths. Unexcelled Dining Car Service.

CHOICE OF LAKE ROUTES "Lake Superior Express"

17:10K. Lv. Winnipeg Ar. 9:25K. 10:04K. Ar. Fort William Lv. 16:30K.
10:15K. Ar. Port Arthur Lv. 16:20K.
Connects at Port Arthur with all Lake Lines.

CHOICE OF RAIL ROUTES "The Duluth Express"

17:10K. Lv. Winnipeg Ar. 9:25K. 7:30K. Ar. Duluth Lv. 19:10K.

Low Summer Holiday Fares

Fulllest informaton will be gladly furnished by any Canadian Northern Ry. Agent, or write: **C. W. COOPER, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.**

Put a little "Sunshine" in your home

An old-fashioned, ill-working furnace is a non-producer.

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

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

If you are thinking of building you should be interested in Sunshine Furnace. It adds 100 per cent. to home comforts.

As soon as you let the contract for your house decide on your furnace. The "Sunshine" man will be pleased to tell you just how the rooms ought to be laid out with an eye to securing greatest heat from the smallest consumption of coal.

If you want to experiment with the question don't specify "Sunshine."

If you want to settle the question specify "Sunshine."

McClary's

Our Job Department

is at your service. Ask us to quote a price on your next stationery order and we will be pleased to submit an estimate. Write NOW.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

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.

The Great Fair of the Great West

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Winnipeg Fair, the summertime Mecca of all the Canadian West, is preparing for this Banner Year a greater entertainment, and offering a greater class for competing exhibitors, than ever before; combining Sport, Pleasure and Recreation in an army of Glittering Gorgeousness; with lavish and remarkable exhibits presaging the opportunity of Western Canada as the

Last Great Garden of Earth

Richest Half-Mile Racing Meet on the Continent
Live Stock Show Poultry Exhibit The Dog Show
Continuation of the interesting and instructive Agricultural Motor Competitions

A Thousand Fun Features on Grand Stand, Drag, Track and Stage. Grand Military Tattoo with Twenty Bands, and the NAVASSAR LADIES' BAND.

A MAMMOTH ELECTRICAL DISPLAY (Instructive and Spectacular) by the City of Winnipeg.
Grand Pyrotechnic Spectacle, "Battle of Sebastopol."

Excursions on all Railroads

JULY 10th—17th

Buy Land in WISCONSIN

You can get good farm land cheap and on easy terms. We build houses for settlers—house and 80 acres for \$1,000. A 40-acre farm for \$10 a month, no interest, no taxes and with insurance. Fertile soil, easily cleared. Ready market. Good roads, schools and churches. Write for full particulars to

Dept. 25
G. F. SANBORN CO.
181 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 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 \$2.00 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.

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THE ALBER...
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EDMONTON

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CAPITAL, \$10,000...
B. E. WALKER, President
A. H. IRELAND

BRANCHES IN EVERY...
UNITED STA...
BRANC...
BRANDON...
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CARMAN...
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DAUPHIN...
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SAVINGS BA...
A Savings Bank Departm...
Bank in Canada. Deposits of...
is allowed at current rates. ...
withdrawal of the whole or an...
be opened in the names of two...
by any one of the number or b...

When Answering A...

BRANDON
Operating in
Manitoba Alberta
Saskatchewan

Subscribed Capital \$365,000.00
Substantial Cash Deposits with
THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

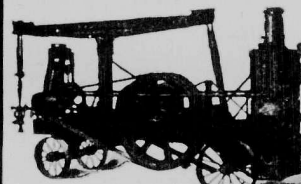
FIRE INSURANCE
Pure-Bred Registered
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE
HAIL INSURANCE
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

On our **UNBROKEN RECORD** for prompt
payment in full of all Loss Claims
we solicit your patronage.
You pay the Premium. We Carry the Risk.

All information on application to any Local Agent
or the Head Office of either Company

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. CANADA
THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO. REGINA

Well Drilling Machinery

 You can make big money making wells. This is one of the few lines of work that are not over crowded. The demand for wells is far greater than can be supplied by the machines now at work. Well Drillers command their own prices. We build the celebrated HOWELL line of Well Machinery, for making deep or shallow wells of all sizes, for all purposes and in all kinds of ground. Our machines are the most up-to-date on the market, contain all the latest improvements, are extremely strong and simple, do perfect work, are easily operated and are very FAST WORKERS. Write to-day for our free Catalog A.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

B. E. WALKER, President ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

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

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

BRANDON	ELKHORN	RIVERS
CARMAN	GILBERT PLAINS	SWAN RIVER
DAUPHIN	GRANDVIEW	TREHERNE
DURBAN	NEEPAWA	WINNIPEG
ELGIN	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

A Savings Bank Department will be found at the branches of the Bank in Canada. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor.

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

SASKATCHEWAN
PROVINCIAL
EXHIBITION

REGINA, JULY 27-28-29 and 30
1909

COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS in all breeds of every description of Stock bred and owned in the West. A finer, more up-to-date

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION than has ever yet been attempted in the Province.

Ample Police and Fire protection. Arrangements completed with the railway companies entering Regina for free return of all shipments origination on their systems to points of shipment. Excursion rates from all points.

Horticulture, Natural History, Home Work and Domestic Manufactures given prominent place. Manufacturers, Merchants, Dealers and Inventors cordially invited to make exhibits. Every facility allowed for display, and **DIPLOMAS GRANTED** for exhibits judged worthy of merit. Special prizes for Grain Cleaning Machinery.

Good Racing, Good Purses, Good Horses. Large entries have already been made.

800 feet of **MID-WAY**. Good clean shows. Big electrical spectacle. Thrilling and entirely new Grand Stand attractions.

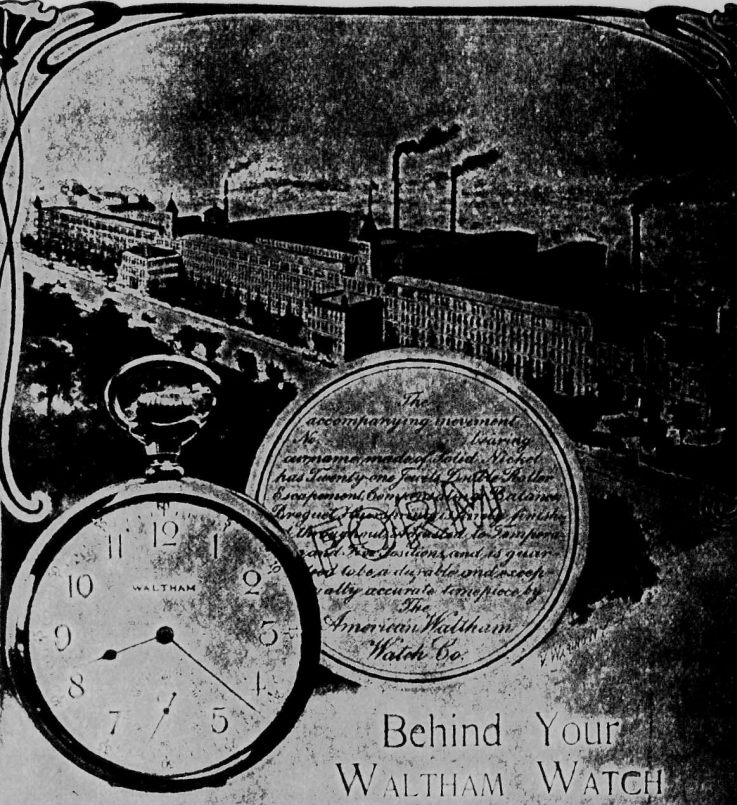
\$30,000.00 IN PRIZES AND PURSES.

Prize lists can be obtained on application. Space entries should be applied for at once.

Following received from Mr. Aveline, President French Percheron Society too late for Prize List: — **SPECIALS** 2 Silver Medals, one for each **BEST PERCHERON STALLION** (Canadian Registered) and **BEST PERCHERON MARE** (Canadian Registered.)

Four Full Days of Don't Forget the Dates
Fun, Pleasure and Profit. July 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1909.

and
REMEMBER THE DOMINION EXPOSITION, REGINA, 1911.



Behind Your
WALTHAM WATCH
is a clear, strong Guarantee, good for
all time. Behind that Guarantee is
the largest Watch Movement Factory
in the World.

15,000,000 WALTHAM WATCHES IN USE


"The Perfect American Watch," an illustration full of
interesting information about Waltham, sent free on request.

THE WALTHAM WATCH CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

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Write NOW.
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farm land cheap and
build houses for settl-
ers for \$1,000. A
month, no interest.
insurance. Fertile
Ready market. Good
churches. Write for
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BORN CO.
Chicago, Ill.


AN NORTHWEST LAND
LATIONS
the sole head of a family
18 years old, may home-
a of available Dominion
skatchewan or Alberta.
appear in person at the
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a homesteader in good
a quarter section along-
Price \$3.00 per acre
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nstead entry (including
earn homestead patent)
extra.
has exhausted his home-
t obtain a pre-emption
d homestead in certain
per acre. Duties.—Must
h of three years cultivate
ouse worth \$300.00.
W. W. CORY,
y of the Minister of the
e Minister of the Interior
publication of this adver-
aid for.

BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F. O. B. Winnipeg as follows:—

Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8c
 Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8½c
 Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof" 9c

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

COOPER CORDAGE CO. ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST. Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.



CONGO ROOFING GUARANTEED BY A SURETY BOND

TO CONVINCE the public that 3-pl. Congo Roofing will really last ten years, we furnish with every roll a bond of the National Surety Company backing up our guarantee.

THIS BOND gives you absolute certainty that our promise will be made good.

WE DON'T CONSIDER that the bond is necessary, but it serves to show how firmly we believe in the durability of our product.

ANY MANUFACTURER could say as we do, that his roofing will last ten years, but we show that we mean business when we back up the guarantee with a genuine Surety Bond.

THE ONLY THING for us to do under these circumstances is to make

a roofing which will stand the test, and outlive the guarantee period. That is what Congo will do.

OTHERWISE, we could not afford to bind ourselves over to a Surety Company, and thus insure the thousands of Congo roofs which are being laid every year all over the country.

FREE SAMPLE

WE SHALL BE GLAD to send you a copy of the bond without charge. We will also send you at the same time a sample of Congo, so that you will see the reason for our confidence.

UNITED ROOFING & MFG. CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 SUCCESSORS TO BUCHANAN-FOSTER CO., MILLER MORSE HARDWARE CO. WINNIPEG, E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD. VICTORIA, CROWN LUMBER CO., CALGARY

ANNUAL EXCURSIONS TO THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM INDIAN HEAD

ON Friday and Saturday, July 23-24, 1909

These excursions present a good opportunity to secure reliable information on problems of Western Agriculture. It has been organized for the purpose of giving the farmers of Saskatchewan a chance to see what may be accomplished by intelligent effort on a bare prairie farm in the growing of trees, shrubs, hedges, shelter belts, flowers and fruits and in the production of heavy yielding crops of grains and grasses. It furnishes an opportunity to study at first hand the results of the different methods of soil cultivation, different methods of rotation, and comparative values of the different varieties of grains, grasses roots and vegetables.

TIME TABLE

ARCOLA LINE—FRIDAY, JULY 23.

Arrives	Return	Arrives	Return
Fare	Fare	Fare	Fare
Antler..... 3.30	\$4.35	Creelman..... 6.20	\$2.60
Redvers..... 3.53	4.15	Fillmore..... 6.43	2.45
Wauchope..... 4.15	3.95	Osage..... 7.00	2.25
Manor..... 4.30	3.75	Tyvan..... 7.24	2.10
Carlyle..... 4.57	3.60	Francis..... 7.45	1.95
Forget..... 4.30	3.40	Sedley..... 8.12	1.80
Arcola, Arr. 5.25..... 4.52	3.25	Lajord..... 8.30	1.65
Kisbey..... 5.15	3.05	Kronau..... 8.50	1.50
Stoughton..... 5.38	2.90	Richardson..... 9.10	1.30
Heward..... 6.00	2.75		

Arrive at Indian Head, 11.30

SOO AND ESTEVAN LINE—FRIDAY, JULY 23.

Arrives	Return	Arrives	Return
Fare	Fare	Fare	Fare
Gainsborough..... 1.25	\$6.10	Hidale..... 4.33	\$4.05
Carievale..... 1.45	5.95	Halbrite..... 4.55	3.85
Carnduff..... 2.05	5.80	Ralph..... 5.15	3.70
Glen Ewen..... 2.30	5.55	Weyburn..... 5.37	3.55
Oxbow..... 2.48	5.45	McTaggart..... 5.54	3.35
Alameda..... 3.08	5.30	Yellow Grass..... 6.15	3.20
Profisher..... 3.27	5.15	Lang..... 6.43	2.95
Hirsch..... 3.50	4.95	Milestone..... 7.01	2.75
Beinfatt..... 4.10	4.75	Wileox..... 7.22	2.55
Estevan, Arr. 4.30..... 3.40	4.60	Rouleau..... 7.43	2.35
Hitchcock..... 3.59	4.40	Drinkwater..... 8.08	2.05
Macoun..... 4.16	4.25	Pasqua..... 8.35	1.85

Arrive at Indian Head, 11.45 K.

C. P. R. MAIN LINE WEST—SATURDAY, JULY 24.

Arrives	Return	Arrives	Return
Fare	Fare	Fare	Fare
Mortlach..... 6.30	\$2.45	Grand Coulee..... 8.48	\$1.30
Caron..... 6.45	2.30	Regina..... 9.20	1.15
Boharm..... 7.00	2.15	Pilot Butte..... 9.40	.95
Moose Jaw..... 7.35	1.95	Balgownie..... 10.00	.85
Pasqua..... 7.55	1.85	McLean..... 10.20	.85
Belle Plaine..... 8.15	1.60	Qu Appelle..... 10.40	.80
Pense..... 8.30	1.45		

Arrive at Indian Head at 11.00 K.

C. P. R. MAIN LINE EAST—SATURDAY, JULY 24.

Arrives	Return	Arrives	Return
Fare	Fare	Fare	Fare
Fleming..... 7.25	\$2.35	Percival..... 9.10	\$1.45
Moosomin..... 7.45	2.20	Broadview, Arr. 9.25..... 8.35	1.30
Redjacket..... 8.00	2.05	Oakshella..... 8.50	1.15
Wapella..... 8.20	1.85	Grenfell..... 9.05	.95
Burrows..... 8.35	1.70	Summerberry..... 9.45	.85
Whitewood..... 8.55	1.60	Wolsley..... 10.05	.60
		Sintaluta..... 10.30	.35

Arrive at Indian Head, 10.55 K.

Children under 12 years, half fare; under 5, free. Trains will stop at the entrance to the farm and returning will leave the Indian Head depot at 18.00 K.

Special rates will be given by the Canadian Northern Railway Company on the Prince Albert-Regina line good coming on July 22nd and returning on July 24th. Rates may be secured from local agents or on application to the Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes.

PROGRAMME.

On arrival of trains carriages will be in waiting to carry the women and children to the grounds.

Lunch will be supplied on the grounds by the Lady Minto Hospital of Indian Head at 25 cents per head.

Short addresses by the Honorable W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture; W. C. Murray, President of the University of Saskatchewan; W. J. Lutherford, Dean of the College of Agriculture; Angus MacKay, Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and other prominent agriculturists.

Competent guides will escort excursionists to all places of interest on the farm. As many carriages as can be obtained will be secured and placed at the disposal of the excursionists, free of charge.

Mr. T. N. Willing, Chief Weed Inspector, will have an exhibit of our most troublesome weeds. Bring specimens for identification.

JOHN BRACKEN, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes.

Department of Agriculture, Regina, June 29, 1909.

No Fan No Tank No Freezing

A Combination of Air and Water Cooling

EASY { To Start
To Understand
To Operate

"LONDON" GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES
2½ and 4½ Horse Power

CATALOGUE 20 Q. explains

SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY Limited
LONDON CANADA

REMEMBER BRANDON THE REMEMBER BRANDON

INTER-PROVINCIAL FAIR

Brandon, Man., July 19 to 23, 1909

AGRICULTURAL MOTOR CONTEST

is one of the many principal features that makes Brandon Fair worth coming many miles to see. The very best Farm Tractors made are entered in this contest and every farmer will have an opportunity of witnessing these Motors in action and thus personally judge the merits of each.

A REAL HOLIDAY FOR ALL

Come and see the greatest collection of Pure-Bred Stock in Western Canada, Farm Machinery Exhibit; the Trotting, Pacing and Running Events on the best ½-mile track in Canada. Barnes' Animal Show valued at \$50,000.00, the Great Midway, Fireworks, the Siege of Mafeking and the wonderful Grand Stand Attractions.

SPECIAL EXCURSION AND REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

PETER PAYNE, President CHAS. FRASER, Secretary
BRANDON, MAN.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

Far

Vol. XLV.

FARMER'S AND HOME JOURNAL

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal Published Every Week

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Canada and Great Britain, per annum, \$1.00; United States and Foreign countries, per annum, \$1.25. Date on label shows time subscription is sent to all subscribers until arrears are paid. In accordance with the law, for its discontinuance, until arrears are paid. British Agency, W. W. Chas. Norfolk St., London, W. C. ENGLAND. Specimen copies mailed free. Address all communications to individual. FARMER'S AND HOME JOURNAL OF WINNIPEG, L. 14-16 PRINCESS STREET

EDITORIAL

Controlling Grass

Among the claims made plump seed and thick sown varieties is the one that the number of plants stand yard or on an acre of land. is wanted on all cultivated a not the number of plants barley be controlled or at a certain degree as well as the plants or the number of hills. The successful gardener knows cabbages an acre of his land perly under average seasonal same knowledge is ascertain various crops where intens demanded.

Not so with Canadian grain average the practice is to so bushels of wheat or perha or slightly more, of oats to intelligent farmer knows that to give a stand sufficient to yields provided only one or ex produced from each seed. But he trusts to Providence plants from each grain. If w are favorable and the seed b prepared in rich soil, perha is such as to give a stand too th weather, on the other hand, n or no stooling and the stand the former case the energy take plant in supporting suckers or development and the result whole crop is liable to ripe few days later than it would h here been no stooling. In t he growing season is long th stooling is lessened, but in many Canada every day counts.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, July 14, 1909

No. 877

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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14-16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Controlling Grain Stand

Among the claims made in behalf of large plump seed and thick sowing of non-stooling varieties is the one that the farmer can control the number of plants standing on a square yard or on an acre of land. This is just what is wanted on all cultivated areas. Why should not the number of plants of wheat, oats or barley be controlled or at least regulated to a certain degree as well as the number of cabbage plants or the number of hills or rows of potatoes? The successful gardener knows just how many cabbages an acre of his land can nourish properly under average seasonal conditions. This same knowledge is ascertained in regard to various crops where intensive cultivation is demanded.

Not so with Canadian grain fields. On the average the practice is to sow one and a half bushels of wheat or perhaps two bushels, or slightly more, of oats to each acre. The intelligent farmer knows that this is not going to give a stand sufficient to ensure maximum yields provided only one or even two heads are produced from each seed that germinates. But he trusts to Providence to give several plants from each grain. If weather conditions are favorable and the seed bed was properly prepared in rich soil, perhaps the stooling is such as to give a stand too thick. Untoward weather, on the other hand, may induce little or no stooling and the stand is too thin. In the former case the energy taken from the main plant in supporting suckers or stools delays its development and the result is that the whole crop is liable to ripen at least a few days later than it would have ripened had there been no stooling. In countries where the growing season is long the objection to stooling is lessened, but in many parts of West-Canada every day counts.

These are points that are worth considering. All over the West are areas sown to oats claimed to be of superior grade and less liable to stool than is the seed commonly used. Every farmer should watch these areas closely and compare the growth, the stooling, and the number of days taken to reach maturity, with other oats sown under similar conditions on similar soil. If farmers can control the number of plants growing or the number of heads that ripen on each acre they can do much to reach uniformity in the annual yield.

World's Wheat Situation

On July 1st, the world's visible wheat supply, inclusive of stocks in port and quantity afloat was estimated at approximately, 65,000,000 bushels. On the same date last year, the visible supply, though more reduced than it had been for years, stood at seventy odd millions. Reserves were small enough last year to cause alarm, but they are smaller now than then, and it will be some time before the crop of 1909 contributes much to the bread basket of the world. Nor is the outlook for that crop, taking the world's situation into consideration, such as to stimulate bearishness in the market. There is, in fact, a good deal to cause uneasiness from the standpoint of the consumer. The crop of the winter wheat countries is not, on the whole, as promising as it was a year ago. The harvest is in progress in North Africa, Southern and Central Europe, and in the winter wheat belt of the United States. The European crop has been estimated considerably higher than a year ago, providing favorable weather prevails until the grain is safely housed, but later reports from that quarter indicate that this estimate may be considerably reduced, and in all probability Europe will not harvest a larger quantity of the cereal than she did in 1908. Latest reports from the American winter wheat belt do not promise any larger contributions to the world's supply from that quarter than in 1908. Official estimates of the crop of the Central States, are if anything, below the average.

Of the out turn of the spring wheat country it is difficult at present to form anything that could be taken as an accurate estimate. Crop reports have on the whole been favorable. In this country the dry, hot spell in June may have reduced the outlook in some quarters, but with increased acreage final returns will likely show increase. From the Northwestern States some damage is reported here and there from drought and some from other sections from floods and excessive moisture. But taking the spring wheat country generally it is hardly possible at present to hazard better than a guess of the probable out turn. It is safe guessing, however, that final figures will not show a sufficiently large increase over those of 1908 to be much of a price-making factor

when the crop is being marketed the coming autumn.

From the southern half of the world news is not reassuring. In the Argentine Republic the severe drought has been only partially broken. Australia, never a reliable wheat exporter, is unlikely to equal her record for 1908, since that, in some respects was a phenomenal year for wheat in the Commonwealth.

There is time yet, of course, for the wheat fields of Argentina and Australia, to produce a crop equal to or greater than last year's, but the chances, as determined by present conditions, are against their doing so. Everything considered the south can scarcely be expected to export as much wheat in the coming cereal year as it did in the one now closing.

Six or eight weeks ago when the Patten boom was breaking, wheat prices appeared a trifle high, higher than conditions seemed to warrant. The cereal was selling for October delivery at \$1.04. Now it is \$1.10 and does not seem out of line. This increase is a reflection somewhat of reduced condition in the crop approaching maturity as the advance has been coincident with reduction in condition percentage of the crop in all quarters where official statistics are compiled. It would be in nowise surprising, if during the next six or eight weeks, October prices moved as far again in the direction they have been going.

Reviewing the situation as a whole, it is doubtful if the world ever entered a new cereal year with a more bullish outlook for wheat than the present. With stocks depleted, reserves in most quarters exhausted or very nearly so, and with a lower visible supply than ever before recorded, there is every likelihood that the cereal will maintain all the strength acquired during the past few months and gain some probably. The margin between supply and demand was closer the past season than for years and conditions do not seem to indicate that the coming crop will alter the situation much in the direction of lower prices.

Look After the Horses

It has been estimated that the working time of horses on grain farms averages 3.3 hours per day. It can be safely assumed that seventy-five per cent. of the hours of work done in a year are performed during the summer months, from the start of seeding to freeze up. During this time the horses work as steadily as circumstances will permit, seeding, summer fallowing, haying, harvesting, hauling grain and fall plowing. They are handicapped usually at the start through lack of conditions and fail sometimes to get into proper shape at any period of the working season. The result is needless wear upon the animals and less satisfactory results in the way of work done for their owners. Since our working season is short it is imperative that as much labor as possible be per-

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REMEMBER BRANDON

ICIAL

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TEST

Brandon Fair worth a Tractors made are ve an opportunity of ly judge the merits of

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ed Stock in Western Pacing and Running 'Animal Show valued e Siege of Mafeking

ED RATES

RASER, Secretary

ON THE ADVOCATE

formed during the time available, hence the necessity of so feeding, caring for and working farm horses that one may get from them the maximum of performance with the least impairment to the health and physical resources of the animals. It costs as much to keep an indifferent worker as it does a horse that can be depended upon during every hour of the working season and as the well being of the animal depends to a very large extent upon the feed and care it receives we are devoting some attention to this phase of farm management at this time and publish in another column some hints from horse users on this important question of caring for the farm horses during summer.

In this matter it is impossible to lay down any general rules that may be followed. Circumstances, the class of farming one is engaged in as well as the kind of horse used influence, in a way, the method of feeding, caring for and working them. It is doubtful if it is advisable to work farm horses in summer more than nine hours a day. That time in the field with the flies and heat to contend with is a sufficient daily tax upon the physical energy. Further, outfits worked longer hours than this cannot receive the stable attention, feed and rest they should receive to maintain them steadily in the best working condition. Starting early and working unduly late may be practiced for a little time, but it is a pretty well established fact that it does not pay, taking into consideration the whole season and the effect of such work upon horses. Thorough grooming, a good washing occasionally, and ample time to feed and rest pays in dollars and cents as measured by the sum total of the work accomplished, but horses are not likely to receive the necessary stable attention if the teamster has had the energy baked out of him by a ten or twelve hours grilling in the field, nor can horses in the advanced stages of fatigue renew their physical force by feed and rest as readily as they could were they less exhausted.

Excursions to Indian Head

Saskatchewan farmers are given a golden opportunity to take an interesting and instructive holiday each summer when the provincial department arranges for the series of excursions to the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. This year's arrangements are announced on another page.

While these excursions necessitate the expenditure of a little cash, particularly for those in distant districts the opportunities for receiving value in return are great. Visitors can regulate that value to a great extent by the interest manifested and the pains taken to see and hear. Competent men well versed in agricultural problems of the prairies are anxious to give advice and information. To many the long avenues of trees and the flourishing shrubs and flowers will be a revelation. In addition comparisons can be made of crops grown under different systems of cultivation and under different rotations. Variety tests, too, side by side, show the comparative merits of the numerous varieties of grains, grasses, roots and vegetables.

It might not be wise to take results at Indian Head as models of excellence for methods and varieties in all parts of Saskatchewan, but even those from sections in which soil and wea-

ther conditions are dissimilar can readily gather something that will be of value. The intelligent and progressive farmer always profits by a visit to such institutions.

HORSE

Feeding and Care of Farm Horses

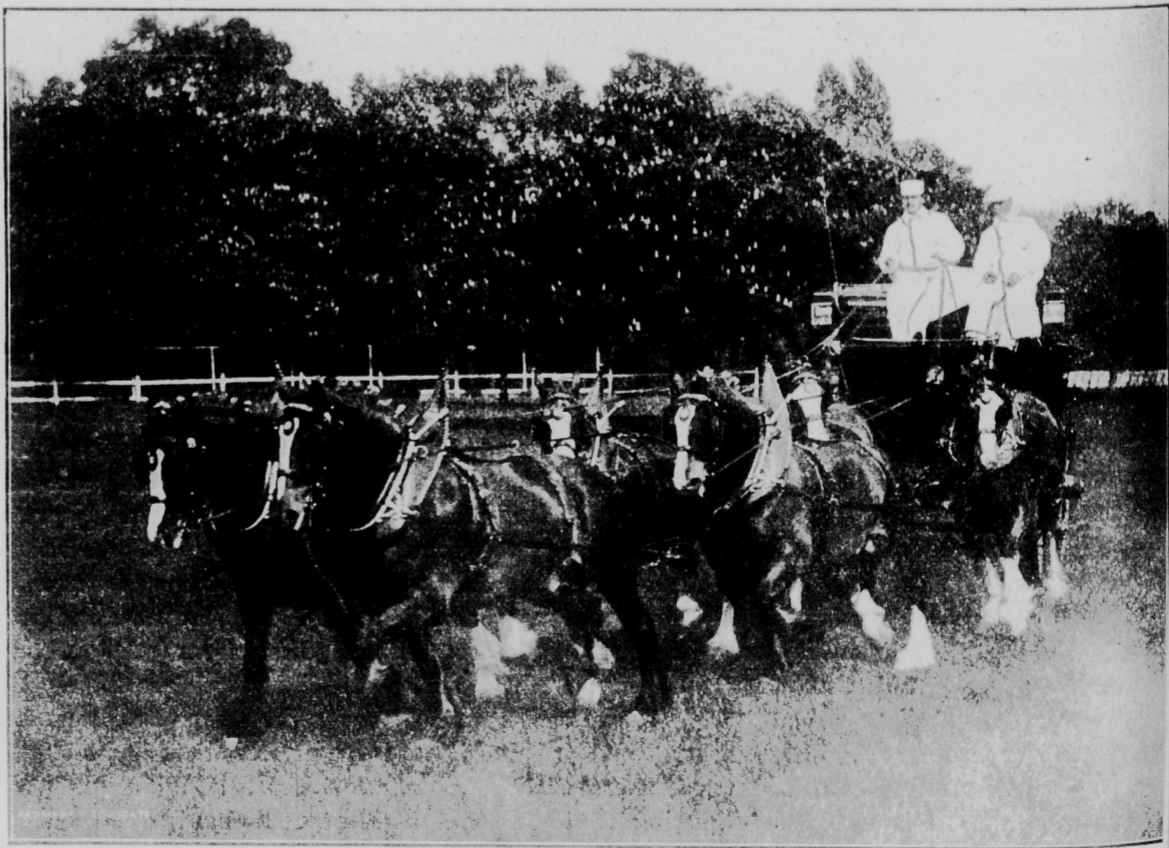
Following are some suggestions from our readers on the summer feeding and care of farm horses. The contributions were received in response to our request in the Topics for Discussion department for outline of methods in handling horses at this season. First award is given to Jas. Laughland, Man., and second to R. G. Blakely, Sask.

Manitoba Farmer's Plan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

About the beginning of July, with the arrival of hot weather and the heavy summer fallowing, the farm horses begin to fail in flesh if great care is not exercised in feeding and managing them. The scarcity of feed forces some farmers to put their horses out to pasture at night. I do not approve of this when the horses are working hard during the day. The green feed makes them soft and causes them to sweat readily, and then they should be resting at night in place of roaming over the prairie. The horses will be in shape to do a good day's work if they are kept in a well ventilated stable at night and get plenty of clean wholesome hay and oats. A good forkful of hay and a gallon of oats will generally be sufficient for a horse, but the feeder must study his horses individually. A big bony horse will need more feed than one of a more refined nature. In feeding horses it is important that they be fed at the same hour every day. If they do not get their feed at the accustomed time they become restless, and everything should be avoided that will cause the horses to be restless when they are working hard.

I believe that nine and a half hours is a long enough day for horses to work in hot weather, starting at seven and stopping at six, with an hour and a half at noon. I believe in feeding the grain as soon as the horses are put into the stable at noon, because until they have had the grain they will not settle down to eat hay. In the evening they should not be given grain until after the teamsters have had their tea. If they are allowed to eat hay during that time it breaks their hunger and they do not eat the grain so greedily when they get it. Only one-half the amount of grain should be fed on days they are idle.



NELSON MORRIS SIX HORSE TEAM OF CLYDESDALES.

The proficiency of the horses during hot weather depends to a great extent upon the skill of the teamster. Patience and kindness in dealing with the animals always brings its reward. If the horses become excited while at a hard piece of work on a hot day they suffer very much. When four horses are being worked abreast if one of them is a little lazy put him on the outside where he will have to pull his share, and where he may be persuaded to walk up without exciting the others.

Thorough grooming is very essential. If the shoulders are washed occasionally with water to which a little salt has been added they will not be so liable to get sore. Horses need not have sore shoulders if the collars are kept right. All dirt and hair that adheres to the face of the collar should be cleaned off before the collar is put on the horse. The face may be kept soft and in condition to fit the shoulder by beating it with a round stick.

Man.

JAS. LAUGHLAND.

Believes in Washing Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

During the spring and summer seasons my horses are fed at four o'clock in the morning. The grain ration consists of a gallon of ground oats and bran, one third of the mixture bran. It is fed after the horses have had what water they will drink. From the time they have finished their grain until a quarter of seven they are eating prairie hay. At that hour I start for the field and aim to begin work sharp at seven o'clock.

Just at present I am breaking a section, plowing furrows a mile long and making a round an hour, inclusive of short stops for rest, totalling probably ten minutes. By eleven o'clock I have made eight miles and am at the end from which I started. The horses are unhitched at once, watered as they go to the stable and are fed hay and oats. At a quarter to one they are taken from the stable, watered and sent again to work. In the afternoon I allow longer rests to each round so it is usually 5.30 o'clock before the outfit quits the field. The horses are driven at once to the stable, given a little water before supper, and the harness stripped off. After supper they are given a thorough grooming, if dry. If not dry they are sponged lightly off. About once a week, usually Saturday evening, I give the workers a thorough washing, using soft water, laundry soap and a fairly stiff brush, working up a good lather all over them and removing as completely as possible the dried sweat and dirt from the hair and skin. A horse will do more work and keep in better health if his skin is clean and the pores in condition to perform their function. I find the practice pays in dollars and cents as measured by the work done.

Sometimes on very warm days I strip the harness off at noon to give them a better chance to cool. At night I wash their shoulders with a salt solution and have yet to have trouble from

sore shoulders. When the fly protectors, simple while they do not keep a good deal in making while at work in the field at nights or on Sunday as well in a pasture field, while the grass is soft. My stable and doors which may be horses are as cool inside field, or cooler.

Sask.

The Smallest

The photograph on the miniature, whose owner, letter, to the Horse V photo, said, regarding his

"A man with one pony the size of the colt he extraordinary in many has raised hundreds of more, perhaps, than y



BABY SHEP

Photograph taken when one weight.

but I am enclosing you of the smallest pony observe from the picture tall man or a very small planation, will say the r and the pony 16½ inches This picture was taken v old. His sire is Grati Wales, and his dam is t McCabe. He is perfectly and, withal, quite a good

Raising

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Some time ago THE I readers to give their experience. I bought two mares in February of 1908, off the colts with them and were 25th of August and 1st of brought two colts. During good stable overnight and four quarts of oats for mares and let them run on prairie. Mares and colts did well before seeding and gave me day. The mares are in them right along. The and doing very well.

The average daily show at Olympia this 30,000 and the total r \$300,000.

European admirers interested just now in the performances of a French called Jockey, that rec 2.09½, over a half-mile t half mile in 1.02 1-5. V the fastest trotter so. His performance has been trotter that went the m one cross of American. than this comes of fame noted for speed, the s having a mark of 2.34.

es during hot weather upon the skill of the dress in dealing with its reward. If the e at a hard piece of r very much. When ed abreast if one of on the outside where and where he may be t exciting the others. very essential. If occasionally with water added they will not rses need not have are kept right. All the face of the collar the collar is put on kept soft and in con- by beating it with a

JAS. LAUGHLAND.

Raising Horses

E: summer seasons my ock in the morning, f a gallon of ground the mixture bran. It had what water they e they have finished seven they are eating I start for the field arp at seven o'clock. ing a section, plowing king a round an hour, est, totalling probably ock I have made eight rom which I started. once, watered as they l hay and oats. At a ken from the stable, work. In the after- o each round so it is the outfit quits the t at once to the stable, pper, and the harness r they are given a If not dry they are once a week, usually e workers a thorough laundry soap and a up a good lather all completely as possible om the hair and skin. k and keep in better and the pores in con- junction. I find the cents as measured by arm days I strip the them a better chance their shoulders with a to have trouble from



sore shoulders. When the flies get bad I get out the fly protectors, simply cotton sheets. These while they do not keep the flies off completely, aid a good deal in making life livable for the horses while at work in the field. I do not turn them out at nights or on Sundays. A horse does not rest as well in a pasture field at night as he would in a stable, while the grass has a tendency to make him soft. My stable has plenty of windows and doors which may be left open at night so the horses are as cool inside as they would be in the field, or cooler.

Sask.

R. G. BLAKELY.

The Smallest Pony

The photograph on this page depicts a pony, in miniature, whose owner and breeder, in a letter, to the Horse World, accompanying the photo, said, regarding him:

"A man with one pony always is excited about the size of the colt he raises, believing it to be extraordinary in many ways, but for a man who has raised hundreds of them to become excited is more, perhaps, than you would expect of me;



BABY SHETLAND PONY.

Photograph taken when one day old. Height, 16 1/2 inches; weight, 14 pounds.

but I am enclosing you herewith kodak picture of the smallest pony I ever bred. You will observe from the picture that this is either a very tall man or a very small pony. By way of explanation, will say the man is five feet six inches, and the pony 16 1/2 inches, and weighed 14 pounds. This picture was taken when the colt was one day old. His sire is Gratiano 4400, by Prince of Wales, and his dam is the registered pony Louise McCabe. He is perfectly formed in every respect, and, withal, quite a good colt."

Raising Fall Colts

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some time ago THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE asked readers to give their experiences in the raising of fall colts. I bought two mares (1150 and 1200 pounds) in February of 1908, off the range. They had sucking colts with them and were in good condition. On the 25th of August and 1st of September last year they brought two colts. During the winter I put them in a good stable overnight and gave them wild hay and four quarts of oats for mare and colt morning and night and let them run on prairie pasture in the day time. Mares and colts did well. I weaned the colts just before seeding and gave each six quarts of oats per day. The mares are in good condition and I work them right along. The colts are on the grass now and doing very well.

O. H.

The average daily attendance at the horse show at Olympia this year was a little under 30,000 and the total receipts a little less than \$300,000.

European admirers of the trotting horse are interested just now in the sensational track performances of a French-bred trotting stallion called Jockey, that recently covered a mile in 2.09 1/2, over a half-mile track, and has covered the half mile in 1.02 1-5. With one exception this is the fastest trotter so far produced in Europe. His performance has been beaten by a Russian trotter that went the mile in 2.08 1/2. Jockey has one cross of American trotting blood, but other than this comes of families that have never been noted for speed, the specialist of his ancestors having a mark of 2.34.

STOCK

Our English Correspondence

John Burns' milk and dairies bill, recently introduced into the Commons, proposes many new regulations for the dairy industry, and gives greatly increased powers to the local government board. Farmers must register their cow houses and milk rooms. If the sanitary authority considers premises unsuitable he may refuse to register. This is a drastic provision and its workability depends largely on the definition of "unsuitable." For conviction on a second offence against the proposed act a farmer may be removed from the register, subject to the right of appeal to the courts. Herds are to be inspected by the medical authority and a veterinary surgeon. If tuberculosis is found, or suspected, in any animal a sample of the milk will be taken, and arrangements made to keep the possibly infected milk from the general supply. The sanitary authority may prohibit sale for not exceeding ten days, giving reasons for the order. The farmer is to have the right of appeal to the local government board and if the appeal is sustained will be entitled to full compensation.

For knowingly selling tuberculosis milk a maximum penalty of £10 is proposed, and if tuberculosis cows are not isolated a penalty of £5. A limit is to be set to the warranty of milk. No warranty shall be available as a defence for proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act. Municipal milk depots are brought under the new proposals and the local government board has power to force local authorities to take action.

Many special powers are asked for by the local government board regarding the source, nature of supply and distribution of milk, inspection of homes, and employment of inspectors.

General satisfaction is expressed by farmers at the limitation of warranty, but strong criticism is being directed at the vastly increased power asked for by the central authorities and efforts are being made to secure modifications before the proposals become the law of the land.

The consumers' side of the milk controversy has been ably championed by John Burns, who claims that of all the causes of consumption none is more deadly than milk. Sir James Crichton Browne, a famous physician, says that a large proportion of our milk supply is impure, and calls such milk "an insidious and destructive poison." It is a matter of common observation in the poorer districts of the large towns that the state of many milk shops is revolting, and no matter how clean the milk may be when it reaches these depots it is soon contaminated.

That the bill will become law, with possibly some changes, is hardly open to question, as both of the great parties are agreed that a reform is necessary as Britain has lagged behind other nations in this vital matter.

FIVE COUNTY SHOWS

In one week we have had no fewer than five county shows. The Hereford and Worcester Show is generally one of the best in the Midlands, and this year's show was no exception. There were 123 Herefords shown and pronounced competition ensued for the breed championship. Mr. Coats' "Sunny Jim" being eventually selected for the male honor, and Lord Coventry's unbeaten cow "Merriment" for the female championship. Agricultural horses were a capital exhibit, and many good hunters were shown.

The Wiltshire Show experienced rather poor weather. A fine roan bull "Elvetham Lavendar Chief," owned by Lord Calthorpe, won the champion prize amongst the Shorthorns. The number of entries was good and the quality high at the Northampton Show, but weather was against financial success. A capital feature of the show was the excellent entries in the tenant farmers' classes.

The Suffolk Show also suffered through bad weather. As might be expected Suffolk horses were a leading feature, and Mr. Clark was the outstanding winner with his exhibits. His stallion "Sudbourne Arabi" achieved champion honors. Large black pigs were also a very strong class.

The Royal Counties Show at Reading was in some respects the finest yet held. Shire horses and Shorthorn cattle were both excellent classes. The champion prize for old bulls was won by the King on his Shorthorn "Evander"

Special interest was shown in the visit of a party of German agriculturists sent over by the German government.

MEAT MEN WATCH AMERICANS

Meat traders in England are keenly watching the efforts of the American combine to secure control of the Argentine supply.

One of the principal Liverpool importers says that if ever the combine secures control the result will be detrimental to all. A monopoly of Argentine would mean not only control of meat supplies, but also of hides, tallow, horns, and bone ash. Smithfield dealers ridicule the scare, and point to the recent opinion of the Parliamentary committee that such control is not at present likely.

FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR TIME

Yet another suggestion has been made regarding the food supply of the country in case of war. Sir R. P. Cooper has laid a scheme before the Staffordshire chamber of Agriculture. He suggests that every British farmer who grows wheat and holds it in stock till Christmas shall receive 4s. per quarter; if he holds till Lady Day, 6s.; if till Midsummer, 8s.

By then another harvest will be in sight. Sir Robert contends that much more wheat will be grown and the effect will be not only a larger reserve but steadier prices.

It is suggested that the new tax on land shall be applied to this purpose, and failing that a tax of 4s. per quarter on foreign, and 2s. per quarter on colonial wheat to provide funds. The claim is made that this can be done without any more money coming from the taxpayers' pockets, but certainly someone will have to pay the bounty and English bread consumers answer to the proposal can easily be forecasted.

The chamber passed a resolution in favor of reserves in rural hands as against national granaries.

LAND TAXATION

A vigorous onslaught upon the proposed land taxes was made at a meeting of the Chambers of Agriculture. Lord Chichester claimed that there is no further room for land taxation for revenue purposes, and that the new proposals will bring about a political revolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer foreshadows a concession in regard to these new land taxes and proposes that one-half of the tax shall be handed over to the local authorities. This is a larger proposition than anyone expected and will do much to allay opposition to the new taxes.

* * *

High prices ruled at the sale of R. G. Heaton's stud of Hackneys at Chatteris, Cambs., and buyers were present in large numbers. The highest price was 470 gs. paid by Mr. Henricksen for a two-year-old filly "Lady Beckenham." Fifty-two animals realized £5,040 — an average of £93 6s. 8d.

* * *

One of the largest sales of landed estate in recent years has just been effected by Messrs. Hampton. The property, Bentley Park, on the borders of Herts. and Middlesex, consists of 8,000 acres with mansion, houses, and farms, and has a rent roll of nearly £10,000. The price realized at auction was £275,050.

* * *

That the Shire Horse Society is in a flourishing condition is evident when 53 new members are elected at one meeting. At the last meeting of the Council the question of soundness of animals before entry in the stud book was discussed, but no action was taken in the matter.

* * *

The Richmond Horse Show is always one of the most interesting shows of the season. This year the feature of the classes was the quality of the hunters — many Olympia winners being shown. The champion hunter was John Stokes' "Swallow," a fine stamp of light weight — reserve for championship being the novice class winner, E. Brown's "Daybreak."

* * *

George McKerrow, the well known sheep breeder of Wisconsin, read a fine paper at the Gloucester meeting of the International Sheep Breeders. He strongly advocated the killing of all inferior pure-bred stock, and condemned the system of awarding prizes to over fat animals.

Mr. McKerrow commended the following adage — "A flock well wintered is half summered, and a flock well summered is half wintered."

F. DEWHIRST.

PREPARING SHEEP FOR EXHIBITION

The sheep exhibit at Western Canadian fairs is frequently and quite properly criticized for lack of proper fitting and preparation. In former years competition was almost nil and breeders generally were able to carry off the bulk of the prizes with a flock off the grass without any special fitting. Since the interest in sheep raising has increased breeders have found competition keener and the necessity of proper fitting more urgent.

Not much can now be done in the way of fitting a flock for this season's summer shows but a great deal may still be accomplished towards making even a poorly-fitted flock presentable. It will be found a great help in trimming the show-flock to have them shorn early—about March first is the ideal time. When shearing is done at that date in this climate a warm stable is necessary to keep the flock in till the weather moderates. If shearing has to be delayed much after March 1st stubble-shearing should be practised. To accomplish this the sheep is shorn standing. The fleece is opened down the back leaving a "stubble" about an inch long on crest of neck but cutting close along the back. Where the back begins to fall away to the sides the wool is left about an inch long and also around the rump. The sides are shorn close and wool again left about an inch long along the underline, on the brisket, and in the twist. The belly should be shorn close in front leaving a little wool further back. A ram's purse should always be shorn close as in most breeds there is a tendency to peel if old wool is left.

After shearing the flock should be dipped and if time can be spared they should be washed and trimmed soon after dipping, but this is not absolutely necessary. Care should be taken to keep the growing fleeces free from chaff and other foreign matter.

Long-wooled sheep must be thoroughly washed about a week before shipping to the fairs. With middle-wools this is not necessary. The washing is best done in a water-tight box or tub about 6x1½ feet at bottom and 6x2 feet at top and about 15 inches deep. Rain water and home-made soft soap (hard wood ash) should be used if possible. If these are not available creek or slough water and soft soap made by dissolving any good laundry soap may be used. The modus operandi in each case is the same. The fleece is first thoroughly soaked with water, then soap is applied liberally and the whole fleece worked into a heavy lather with the hands. Extra rubbing will be found necessary around the neck, along the brisket, fore and hind flanks and about the dock. The lather must be quickly rinsed out with clean water starting at the neck and back and working down the sides pouring on fresh water and squeezing it out with the hands till it comes away clear. The face and ears are most easily cleansed with a small bristle hand brush. The whole operation should be performed as quickly as possible and the soap thoroughly rinsed out if the fleece is to be left soft and lustrous. In tub-washing the suds rinsed from the first of the flock is used for the preliminary soaking of the remainder. When creek washing is practised the sheep should never be taken directly into the water, but should be held on a clean grassy spot on the bank and water carried to them. If neither rain nor creek water is available well water may be used but should have the chill taken off it. If the water is very "hard" two latherings and rinsings may be necessary, before satisfactory results are obtained. The use of washing soda or other chemicals is not advisable as they frequently leave the fleece harsh and lustreless. As each sheep is caught for washing it should be turned up and the hoofs trimmed if necessary. The feet should be levelled so that the sheep will stand squarely on them, care being taken not to touch the "quick." After washing, the flock should be allowed to dry in the sun and kept out side in a clean grassy pasture where they cannot rub on oily machinery. If rain or dust storms

threaten they should be run into a dry, well bedded pen where the farm poultry cannot scratch litter into their fleeces.

Undoubtedly, the most important step in the preparation of the show-flock is trimming. This is particularly the case with middle-wools. For trimming any of the middle-wooled breeds the shepherd requires a pair of good sharp shears, a stiff corn brush and a bucket of water. An assistant should hold the sheep in proper position, standing squarely on level ground. The operator then moistens his brush in the bucket and brushes the fleece over thoroughly so as to get all uneven ends of wool standing out from the fleece. He then starts at the shoulder top with his shears flat on the back and at right angles to the backbone and works back toward the rump, carefully clipping off the uneven ends of wool. He works over the back in this way continually "roughing up" the fleece with the damp brush and clipping it smooth again with the shears, always keeping his shears flat on the back and at right angles to the spine until the back is levelled down to a flat table-like surface. He then leaves the back and works along the sides still cutting at right angles to the back bone. The rump and hind-quarters are trimmed out as squarely as possible and the twist and leg-of-mutton left full and plump. The uneven tags are now removed from the belly



EXCELLENT SHEEP WELL FITTED AND PROPERLY TRIMMED FOR SHOW.

and the underline left as level as possible. The fore quarters are next worked over leaving the neck vein and crest full and blending the neck into the shoulders smoothly. The brisket is left full and deep. The space between the back and sides is now worked over lightly so as to give the appearance of good spring of rib. The trimming of the head is altogether a matter of breed, each breed having a distinctive style of trimming best understood by observation of the exhibits at the shows or by studying photographs.

The long-wooled breeds do not so well adapt themselves to trimming as the middle-wools. Very little trimming is necessary with Cotswolds and Lincolns but Leicesters may be greatly improved by judicious work with the shears. The method is much the same as with the middle-wools but water and brush are dispensed with. The fleece is "roughened up" with the hand or the shears and the fuzz clipped off. This brings out the curl of the fleece. The body is first blocked out as with the middle-wools and then founded into as nearly ideal form as possible. The wool on the crest is left rather long and the sides of neck and throat trimmed close to give style and gaiety of carriage.

Lambs of the long-wooled breeds are shown in the rough except for squaring the tails and a little trimming about the head and throat when necessary. They are also improved in appearance by beating up the fleece with a smooth, light stick about two feet long, after which the back should be patted level with the hands.

If the flock is to go on the show circuit by rail the feed, etc., necessary for the trip should be prepared in good time. The grain should be mixed ready for feeding at home as this will save much time and trouble later. It is well to increase the amount of bran in the ration by one-

half or more, particularly if green feed is not available. Hay should be run through the cutting box and packed in sacks to facilitate handling. Cut oat-sheaves are also handy and greatly relished. Our Western shows come on too early in the season for the variety of green foods such as cabbage, rape, corn, turnips, mangolds, etc., which the Eastern breeder depends on to keep his flock in health and bloom but if possible some succulent food such as early sown rape tied in small bunches or even last year's turnips or mangolds should be supplied. Water-buckets, feed-troughs, hammer, nails, forks, etc., should be got together and checked over to see that nothing is missing.

The car for shipment (a box preferably) should be ordered in good time and given a thorough cleaning and bedded deeply. Particular attention should be paid to getting the walls clean so that the fleeces may not be soiled by contact with them. If the walls are very dirty (with coal dust, etc.) they should be covered with canvas or lumber.

The sheep should have as much room in the car as can be given them. If twenty or more are taken the feed, etc., should be decked up over head. The doors should be closed with boards nailed about six inches apart. Ordinary grain-doors should never be used as the sheep need all the fresh air you can get to them. The small end door in the car should be opened. While in the car the grain ration should be cut in half. If the weather is warm give fresh water at every opportunity and get all the ventilation possible. When you arrive at your destination see that the pens are ready for the sheep; get as much pen space as you can, then unload.

Your object now will be to get the flock rested and filled before showing. Feed carefully give fresh water frequently and disturb them as little as possible. You will require to go over them again with the shears for a final touch up. Try to have them full when called into the ring.

Arrange to have animals before the judge promptly. If they have been properly trained at home by frequent handling they will stand quietly while under judgment. Hold the sheep with one hand under the jaw, and put the fingers in the space between the jaws. Never hold them by the wool of the neck. If they pull back place the free hand on the back of the head and draw them up into position again. Keep your eye on the judge and endeavor to facilitate his examination. When he passes along for a front view step aside so that he may make a comparison. When he is handling your animal keep the head up and pressed back toward the shoulders, place your knee against the breast. This keeps your charge in position and keeps the back level. As the judge handles the leg-of-mutton place your free hand firmly on the back, to prevent the sheep springing away. Use every legitimate means to win, but if you are beaten take what you get with good grace. A man who is not a good loser should keep out of the show-ring.

After the judging is over feed lightly and allow the flock to rest as much as possible. If your sheep are in heavy fit it is very necessary that they should be driven out for exercise at least once a day, either in the early morning or in the evening. If a grass paddock is not provided for the purpose they should be herded for half-an-hour at least on a clean grassy spot. Abundant exercise will be found very necessary with a well-fitted flock on any extended campaign. When the flock returns from the shows they should be given a light and gradually diminishing grain ration for a week or two after which they should have pasture only if they are to be reduced in flesh for breeding.

Wa-wa-Dell Farm * * * A. J. MACKAY.

A good farmer masters the weeds with comparative ease; a poor one is ever their victim. Thoroughness and perseverance are the secrets of success.

FAR

Topics for Dis

To afford an opportunity for ideas, and to provide a place may be given and received, w at the head of this departm which our readers are invited site each topic is the date contributions on it and reader articles contributed on any of must be in our hands at lea than the subject is schedu in our columns.

Readers will understand th of the paper is theirs. They the editor freely expressing t manner in which it is conduc topics. If any reader has i which he or she may think discussed, it will be given a of subjects, if it is deemed o interest. Because this notice head of the Farm Department farm questions, only, may discussions will be spread ove of the paper.

For the best article receive will award a first prize of Th the second best Two Dollars sum for other contribution received and published in the

Articles should not exceed t July 21.—What is your me caring for chickens in sum system of managing the flock chickens are ready for marke

July 28.—What are the co stook threshing and stack ordinary conditions from whic have grain of highest quality.

August 4.—(a) Explain h constructed, giving particular in which the frame is built and ments for unloading the grain building. Drawings may be points described.

(b) What has been your grain in portable granaries in everything into consideration practice pays?

August 11.—Is it wise for dairying to breed strictly dairy to have dual purpose cows the stock as well as milk?

To Keep Soil from

W. J., Calgary writes: "I followed land I wish to sow w and am afraid of injury from you advise me to plow this seeds, or what is the best way to

I would prefer not to spring been summer fallowed for the In the first place the ploughin surface a lot of weed seeds th be too deep to grow, these we to be killed or they would exha and moisture and choke out second place the spring plo loosens the soil that much necessary for the West, passe ciple object of summer fall conservation of moisture, is def

I know of only two ways drifting of soil. The first is by as wind breaks, but of course, applicable to small areas. T this purpose in Manitoba and made of seedling Ash Leaf m two to three feet apart and twice a year, this soon makes break and is quite ornamental. The other plan is to fill the so fiber by seeding the land free good perennial grass, such as Western rye grass. This is th tive and is applicable to large small fields and gardens, and ever convinced that there are the country where seeding to g rotation will have to be resort ing can be put on a permanen

Professor Field I

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J. MACKAY.

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FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we 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.

July 21.—*What is your method of feeding and caring for chickens in summer? Sketch your system of managing the flock up to the time the chickens are ready for market.*

July 28.—*What are the comparative merits of stook threshing and stack threshing? Under ordinary conditions from which method would you have grain of highest quality?*

August 4.—(a) *Explain how your granary is constructed, giving particular attention to the way in which the frame is built and describing arrangements for unloading the grain into and out of the building. Drawings may be used to illustrate the points described.*

(b) *What has been your experience storing grain in portable granaries in the field? Taking everything into consideration do you think the practice pays?*

August 11.—*Is it wise for farmers engaged in dairying to breed strictly dairy stock or is it better to have dual purpose cows that will produce beef stock as well as milk?*

To Keep Soil from Drifting

W. J., Calgary writes: "I have some summer-fallowed land I wish to sow with vegetable seeds, and am afraid of injury from drifting soil. Would you advise me to plow this before sowing the seeds, or what is the best way to prevent drifting?"

I would prefer not to spring plow land that has been summer fallowed for the following reasons: In the first place the ploughing will bring to the surface a lot of weed seeds that otherwise would be too deep to grow, these weeds would all have to be killed or they would exhaust the soil of food and moisture and choke out the crop. In the second place the spring plowing of fallow so loosens the soil that much of the moisture so necessary for the West, passes off and the principle object of summer fallowing, namely, the conservation of moisture, is defeated.

I know of only two ways of preventing the drifting of soil. The first is by the use of hedges as wind breaks, but of course, this system is only applicable to small areas. The best hedge for this purpose in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is made of seedling Ash Leaf maples planted from two to three feet apart and trimmed once or twice a year, this soon makes an effective wind break and is quite ornamental at the same time. The other plan is to fill the soil full of vegetable fiber by seeding the land frequently with some good perennial grass, such as timothy, brome or Western rye grass. This is the natural preventive and is applicable to large areas as well as to small fields and gardens, and I am more than ever convinced that there are many sections of the country where seeding to grass as a part of the rotation will have to be resorted to before farming can be put on a permanent basis.

S. A. BEDFORD, Professor Field Husbandry, M.A.C.

First Essential Live Directors

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The success of a fair depends almost altogether on its directors. A good live set of officers is needed, men who can be depended on to do their work both before and after the fair. In the Deseret Society, we have fifteen directors, four of whom are ladies. We place one or more directors in charge of each department and give them to understand that the success of that particular section of the fair rests with them. We find that the director in charge tries to make his or her department the best at the fair and when every other director is working just as hard to make some other department outstandingly successful it is easily seen that the fair as a whole stands good chance of being a successful one.

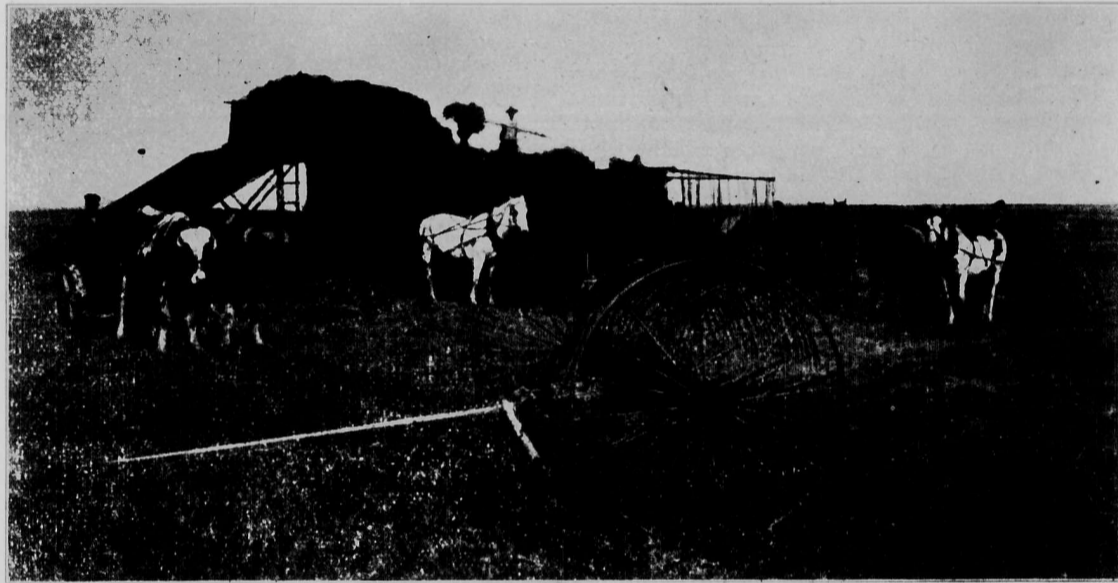
Another point worth considering well is the prize list. This should be distributed early, so that people may see what exhibits are awarded prizes. We aim to have our lists in the farmers' hands as early in the summer as possible. We have it printed on good paper, illustrated and bound in an attractive cover. We hold our fair about September 20th, each year as we find that by that date nearly all vegetables are ready to gather and the grain is mostly cut and threshed. We give prizes for all kinds of grain and vegetables and think that an agricultural fair without these exhibits would be a failure. A good deal has been said about charging an entry fee on ex-

HORTICULTURE

Insect Attacks Potatoes

Manitoba gardeners and farmers this season find that the Colorado potato beetle is not the only insect or "bug" that strips their potato patches of leaves. Evidence at hand indicates that the new marander is the black blister-beetle. It is about three-quarters of an inch in length and as its name indicates is a black beetle. The body is medium stout and light in color under the wings. Legs and antennae are about half an inch long.

These beetles appear in swarms of from a couple of dozen to many and in a short time destroy the plant or plants attacked. Our new enemies succumb to arsenical poisons such as Paris green or lead arsenate applied the same as for the ordinary "potato bugs" or other leaf-eating insects. The recommended strength is 4 or 5 ounces of Paris green to 40 gallons of water and 2 or 3 pounds of lead arsenate to 40 gallons of water. With the blister-beetle, however, a difficulty arises from the fact that the insects when disturbed fly away and settle in another suitable place. Thorough spraying, however, is a successful means of combatting the pest.



WESTERN HAYING SCENE.

Well Arranged Garden

A short time ago you asked for a description of a farm garden and I will try to describe mine. It is about half an acre in size, slopes a little to the west and is on the east side of the house. There is a bluff to the north and west of the house and garden, a lake to the south and hills to the east so it is well sheltered. It was broken up in the summer of 1907 and was plowed three times and harrowed but still it was a bit soddy last year, and as the small fruits were newly planted they did not bear, but I will have some fruit this year. There was a slough in the middle of the north bluff which I have drained and planted with high bush cranberries. I have the bluffs and garden fenced in with hog-proof wire fencing. The vegetables that can be cultivated with the horse cultivator I plant in the long rows, vegetables such as turnips, potatoes, carrots, etc., and the small ones such as onions, radishes and lettuce I plant in the short rows and cultivate with the hoe. I sow the seeds by hand, using a cocoa can with a small hole in the bottom and when one is used to it he can sow seeds pretty fast. I use a piece of soft wire for a garden line, as it does not have to be wound up and brought in when it rains. I make the drills with the end of the rake or draw a short piece of a chain along for light seeds.

I had more than enough of all kinds of vegetables last year. Tomatoes were an exceptionally good crop. The list includes potatoes, (early and late), cabbage, cauliflower, wax beans, Windsor beans, beets, onions (three kinds), tomatoes (red and plum), celery, pumpkins, squash, marrows, cucumbers, citron, turnips (early and late), peas, carrots, parsnips, radishes, lettuce, squash, corn, rhubarb, parsley and sage. I also grew a few plants of the garden huckleberries, which were a good crop and fine for pies.

The flower part of the garden was very fine, especially the sweet peas, but there were a lot of flowers that I could not name that came in the wild flower garden mixture. I also have a fine little double pink rose tree that I got from Brandon that had twenty-five blooms on at once last summer. I have a lilac and caragana hedge planted between the house and garden.

hibits entered at the fair. A small entry fee is a good thing as it helps the society financially and in some cases stops people from bringing in exhibits that are not up to the standard. In our society we allow each member two free entries and admission to the fair grounds. To non-members we charge a fee of from twenty-five cents to one dollar for each entry.

Insofar as attractions are concerned our society may be said to be behind. We never import any fakers or "cheap John" shows. If we cannot get a crowd out to the fair without resorting to special attractions to do it, then we do not want one. The people who attend fairs only to see the attractions are not the ones who make fairs. The only attractions, so-called, that we have had so far are a few local horse races, walking matches, pulling competitions, trotting, and foot races of all kinds. We try to hold a musical contest as one of our attractions spreading it over two evenings of the fair. For these contests we pay good prizes and have fair success with them.

It would be well for all our agricultural societies if they would cut the fake shows out of their attractions and adhere strictly to the work they are maintained to carry on. If we are going to hold an agricultural fair, let us hold one and not spend all our time and money on fake shows and horse racing.

One more word about the officers. No one officer can sit idly by and hope to see the society make a success of the fair. If a society has directors who refuse to work, let it speedily get rid of them and elect men to the board who will get out and hustle.

S. A. BEDFORD, Professor Field Husbandry, M.A.C.

Alta.

BENJAMIN WATKINS.

Man.

OLIVER BROWN

DAIRY

Active Co-Operation Needed

Nathan Straus, the New York enthusiast on pure milk supply says that the prevention of the infection of healthy children by tuberculous patients is largely the work of the doctors, and they are quite able to cope with this duty.

The prevention of the infection of healthy children with tuberculous milk requires the active and willing co-operation of the dairyman, the milk dealer, the legislator, the health officer and the doctor. That these men of diverse interests may work together to enforce the pasteurization of milk that is not from tuberculin tested herds requires the earnest endeavors of the organizations that have been formed to fight tuberculosis and the assistance of the pulpit and the press to create such well-informed public sentiment that it will be regarded as a crime to feed a child upon milk of doubtful origin unless it has been properly pasteurized.

The progress hitherto made in the fight against tuberculosis has been chiefly in the treatment of the disease, the easing of the sufferings of the hopelessly tuberculous and the curing of incipient cases.

There are indications now that the anti-tuberculosis movement will soon make headway against the plague along the lines of rational and effective prevention. Within the past month the American Association of Physicians and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis both issued warnings against infected milk as the cause of tuberculosis, the former declaring the sale of such milk criminal, the latter body earnestly commending all efforts to secure, especially for the children, a pure milk supply.

Eliminate Germs from Milk

A paper prepared by Nathan Straus of New York and read at the International Tuberculosis conference at Stockholm stated that the efficient protection of human beings, and particularly children, from tuberculosis, required that a summary stop be put to the almost universal practice of using milk of doubtful origin in the raw state. This was the position taken in 1895, almost at the beginning of his work, and this was the conclusion reached in 1908 by the United States Public Health Service, after the most thorough investigation of the milk problem ever made.

By means of the tuberculin test the diseased cows can be weeded out, but this will be a work of years. Through the activity of medical milk commissions in America a supply of milk from tuberculin tested cows has been secured, but this milk is costly and the total output is only about 40,000 quarts a day, or one-tenth of one per cent. of the quantity daily used in the United States. For the other 99.9 per cent. we need measures that will eliminate the tubercle bacilli and other germs and prevent the milk setting up infections in the human body. The measures that are recommended by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry are the tuberculin test and pasteurization, the recommendation being that pasteurization be required in the case of all milk not produced from tuberculin tested herds.

Summing up the results of the milk investigation, Surgeon-Gen. Walter Wyman writes: "The important subject of pasteurization has been carefully studied by Dr. Rosenau, who points out its advantages and discusses its inconveniences. He recommends 60 degrees Centigrade (140 degrees Fahrenheit) as the best temperature to use in pasteurizing milk, as this degree of heat is sufficient to destroy the pathogenic micro-organisms without devitalizing the milk itself. Pasteurization is forced upon us by present conditions. It prevents much sickness and saves many lives."

Raising the Skim Milk Calf

The greatest difficulty encountered in raising calves on skim milk is scours or indigestion. This is what makes runt calves with stomachs distended out of proportion to the rest of their bodies. In this, as in all diseases, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The most common causes of this disease are feeding the skim milk when the calves are too young, abrupt changes in feed, too much milk, cold

milk, sour milk, dirty milk, filthy stables. In nature it was intended that the calf should receive its mother's milk. The majority, however, think that the best way is to let the calf suck not more than once or twice and some do not let it suck at all if they can help it. In any event the calf should receive its mother's milk until the milk is fit for human use. The skim milk is gradually increased and the whole milk decreased until at the age of six or eight weeks the calves are receiving straight skim milk. There are two reasons for not making the change to skim milk sooner. First, because the calf's digestive system is not sufficiently strong to stand the change, and second, because the calf should be able to consume other foods to compensate for the fat which has been removed from the milk. The calf will begin to eat a little grain and hay at a week or ten days of age, but will not consume enough to make any practical difference in its nutrition until about three weeks of age. Consequently this is the time when we begin to change to skim milk from whole milk.

The feeds most generally used to supplement the skim milk are flaxseed and oats. Flaxseed is fed by boiling first, which will cause it upon cooling to solidify into a jelly-like substance. This is then fed in small quantities mixed with the milk. Oats are preferably fed separately from milk. If either be mixed with the milk, the calf is liable to eat too much of the grain in order to get the milk. The most important reason, however, for feeding these grains dry is to give the calf a chance to masticate them properly and in this way aid the digestive processes. In order to teach the calf to eat as soon as possible, it is a common practice to put some of the grain in his mouth a few times. If the grain is placed in the pail after the calf is through drinking, it will learn to eat sooner than if kept in a separate vessel or trough. In regard to hay, it seems that the calf is not particular what kind of grass is fed. Hay is evidently consumed as much as anything else for the purpose of giving bulk to the ration. As the calf becomes older and it is necessary for it to secure part of its nutrition from the hay, alfalfa is better than any other form of roughage.

One of the commonest causes of scours is too much milk. The proper amount to start the calf on will vary from eight to twelve pounds per day, depending upon its size and vigor. This amount may be gradually increased until the calf is receiving sixteen to twenty pounds per day. This is sufficient for any calf at any time. The most successful calf raisers always measure or weigh out each calf's milk every time and see that the calf gets his own milk and no more. It is common with some farmers to pour all the milk in the trough and then let each calf help himself. The result is that some drink faster than others and so receive more than their share and suffer from scours, while the smaller and weaker ones get little more than a smell. It will be found much more convenient and satisfactory to use stanchions to hold the calves while feeding them if there are many calves to be fed.

Nothing will upset a calf's digestive system any quicker than a batch of cold milk when it has been accustomed to warm milk. The proper temperature of the milk for young calves is between 90 and 100 degrees F. As the calf becomes older and its digestive organs stronger, the feeding temperature may be reduced. But in any case, milk should be of a uniform temperature all the time. What has been said in regard to cold milk will apply in part to sour milk. The milk for young calves should be sweet, but as it grows older, sour milk or buttermilk may be substituted without bad results. Milk should be sour all the time or sweet all the time.

The commonest cause of dirty milk is unclean utensils for feeding. The feeding pails should be washed and sunned daily in order to prevent any fermentation which would be injurious to the calf. There are certain changes which milk undergoes upon standing, which are detrimental to the health of the calf and when consumed as food give rise to a case of scours.

Filthy stables cause scours indirectly by so weakening the calf's vitality as to make it susceptible not only to scours, but to other diseases as well. Constant breathing of foul odors is thought to weaken the vital forces of the body and so make it easier for diseases to take hold. Then, again, the calf cannot be comfortable in a dirty stable and on account of this constant discomfort becomes more susceptible to disease.

There are many remedies for scours after the disease has appeared, chief of which are blood-meal, raw eggs, lime water, castor oil and formalin. Blood meal is especially to be recommended and should be kept on hand if a person is raising very many calves on skimmed milk. The usual method of feeding is to put one teaspoonful in the calf's milk each time until recovery. It may also be used in the same way as a preventive. Formalin is also used with good results as a remedy for scours. It is administered in the milk in the proportion of one part formalin to four thousand parts milk. The first thing to do in any case of scours is to cut down the supply of milk. This should be cut down one-half at first and then gradually increased until the calf is receiving the full amount.

POULTRY

Summer Management of Poultry

The average farm flock of 50 or 100 birds does not pay. The hens are fed twelve months and frequently lay only during the summer season. Poultry keeping under these conditions can scarcely be called a paying proposition. Hens as well as cows, hogs or any other stock kept on the farm should pay, and if they do not it is cheaper and saves labor to buy eggs. There is no reason, however, why hens should not lay for nine months instead of three or four, provided they are properly handled. To get them to do this we must prepare sometimes several months ahead for desired results. The season is now at hand when we should be getting our birds ready for winter laying, and also when something can be done to keep a part of the stock supplying summer eggs.

The flock at this season naturally divides itself into the stock we brought through winter and the newly hatched chicks. We will deal with the old stock first and here, too, we must divide it into the hens and last year's pullets, leaving aside at present the male birds. If we have observed the habits of hens, we know that the old fowls and pullets began laying about March and the older hens went broody first, and probably quite a number are now caring for chicks, while the pullets are the ones still laying. (There are generally too many broody hens in the farm flock and the extra ones should be broken up by shutting them in a coop, feeding, lightly for a few days. When they cease "clucking" they can be turned out and will frequently go on laying again. It is not wise to duck or otherwise ill-treat a bird to break up broodiness; nor is it necessary to keep the hen with the chicks till she weans them. If she does not do this of her own accord when the chicks are a month old, remove her from the coop at night and keep her shut up for a few days. The chicks at this age are old enough to forage and care for themselves, unless being very early hatched, the weather is still severe. These hens will lay again and probably continue till they moult. Laying will be stimulated if the hens have good range and a grain food once a day.

The older birds should be prepared about this time for market, for in July and August there is a scarcity of fowls which means maximum prices, while in September the markets are glutted. If the hens have had a good range and a daily grain food they ought to be in fair condition, but to make them sell at greater profit it is well to fatten them for two weeks. Of course, the crate method of fattening is best, but few farmers or their wives have time for this. Placing the fowls in a slightly darkened box stall is a more convenient way. Allow three fowls for every two square feet of floor space. Starve them for twenty-four hours after putting in and feed lightly for the first week. The food that will give best results is finely crushed oats and a little bran mixed with skim milk. Feed twice a day as much as they will eat. Grit should be given twice a week and fresh water kept always before them. Before killing starve the birds for twenty-four hours to empty the crop, otherwise the flesh will be tainted. Kill by cutting the arteries inside the mouth and sticking the brain; dry pluck immediately; shape while cooling and pack nicely.

Previous to killing the birds a visit should be made to the butcher. Tell him how the fowls will be presented for sale and ascertain what he will pay for such an article. If the price is not satisfactory it will probably help to ship to the nearest large town, or city.

We have not touched on the subject of the chicks. Generally speaking, it does not pay to keep immature birds over winter. They suffer with the cold, eat as much as a laying hen, in the spring continue their growing, moult and frequently do not lay till the following season. This shows the advantage of the April hatched chick over those hatched later. Chicks on range with ordinary care the first few weeks will look after themselves, but this does not mature them in the quickest way. It is best to keep them away from the other birds, but if this cannot be arranged, make a feeding pen for them and when they are a month old place in the pen a self-feeding hopper holding a week's supply of grain — wheat or cracked barley or oats — and a little bran. The chicks will generally find enough insects for animal food. Should they not feather well, add beef scrap or skim milk to their diet.

The main points in raising fowls during the summer are:

1. Separate the breed market birds.
2. Give them special care.
3. Get rid of your marl August, when prices are possible.
4. Mature your young.
5. See that all are kept dry and well ventilated and shade as they need.

Alta.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADA.
Fifty-six elevators have been built in Saskatchewan.

A good deal of excitement was caused by the supposed fire in the vicinity of Saskatoon.

Rioting occurred last week where the coal miners are on strike, and militia from the collieries to quell the disorder.

The largest steamer ever launched last week and will trade. The steamer is 185 feet long and a draft of 4½ feet, able of developing a speed of 12 knots.

A small riot occurred at Lethbridge when certain desirable Dominion lands were open for pre-emption. The riot was described as the wildest ever known in the province. The crowd started stones and the police had to use force to clear the rioters.

The tercentenary of the discovery of gold in British Columbia was celebrated last week. The scene of many battles between the British and the natives of the governments of the United States participated in the celebration.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.
A Japanese steamer was wrecked on the coast of China and one hundred and fifty lives were lost.

Fourth of July accidents in the United States for the year totalled 350 of which 11 were fatal. The total for 1899 injured was 1899.

Considerable excitement was caused by the assassination of Sir Curzon Viceroy of India. It is believed that the assassin is a native of the Empire and that Indian officials are being planned to be tried.

A deputation of suffragettes presented the woman's suffrage petition to His Majesty, however, declining to claim it would be unconstituted.

Serious floods devastated Kansas and Missouri last week. The floods in Kansas killed fifteen people. The flood in Missouri was of intense heat that caused the death of many people.

The latest food product is "petroleum butter," which is said to be the Standard Oil Company's latest invention. It is a process for making butter from petroleum jelly mixed with "cow butter," will form the basis of a new industry.

No Racing at I

The results of this year's fair at Ithaca, N. Y., although the attendance was the largest since the fair was first held, the surplus is higher because the success of the exhibition turned out in great numbers of entries. All classes save some of the prizes for cat to animals from the herds of Caswell and George Hamilton.

BAD WEATHER FOR CALGARY EXHIBITION

The Alberta Provincial Exhibition held at Calgary from July the 5th to the 10th was somewhat uneventful. The weather man, in his floods of gratitude for the Alberta farmer, delivered torrents of rain, but he apparently forgot the exhibition was being held, and almost every day there was more or less precipitation. Despite this fact the attendance was fairly good although many farmers from outside were kept away.

Nevertheless, the fair must be considered a great success. The showing of live stock was well up to the standard, the attractions of a classy nature, while the manufacturers' displays were quite in keeping with the grand development of that Western country. There were many district exhibits, not only from a few of the progressive sections of Sunny Alberta, but also from fruitful British Columbia, displaying the fabulous potential wealth of that country. Much might be said of the different exhibits but it would be an injustice to mention any without mentioning them all. Calgary has an excellent exhibition park, the buildings, stables and stands situated on the grounds being a tribute to the enterprize of the management, who were responsible for their construction and arrangement.

The inclemency of the weather forced many to crowd the grand stand and interest themselves in the races and platform attractions. Besides the judging of the live stock there was much to interest the practical farmer. The display of agricultural machinery created much interest. There were numerous threshing outfits, windmills, breaking outfits and other displays, all worthy of individual mention.

It is, however, as a live stock fair that the exhibition should be spoken of. All classes were well represented from the feathered bantam to the popular and worthy Clyde. Even the canine show was pronounced as never before being better. The competition in the horse, cattle, sheep and swine classes was mostly locally. T. A. Cox from Brantford, Ont., came with his Hackneys, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire swine, while B. H. Bull and Son of Brampton had on exhibition their Jerseys. Alberta is becoming widely known as a live stock center and she can now hold her own in the best of competition.

The judges were some of Canada's most efficient experts. Alex Innis of Clinton, Ont., and Patrick Farrell of Woodstock, Ont., officiated in the heavy and light horse classes, respectively; H. C. Lawson of Regina, Sask., saddle horses, and polo pony classes, while Wm. Dryden of Brooklin, Ont., passed judgment on beef cattle and sheep. J. G. Clark of Gilliston, Alta., judged the dairy cattle and swine.

CLYDESDALES WELL REPRESENTED

In all the Clydesdale classes there was a good representation of the Clydesdale breed. John A. Turner of Calgary was out with a good bunch and he was successful in capturing many prizes. Other exhibitors were: J. Hallman and Sons, Airdrie, J. Clark, Jr., Gleichen, D. Clark, Crowfoot, J. M. Bruce, Lashburn, Sask., H. Colquhoun, Okotoks, R. L. McMillan, High River, E. D. Adams, Calgary, Glen Bros., Didsbury, Bryce Wright, De Winton, W. B. Edwards, Crossfield, J. Jones, Calgary, D. Thorburn, Davidsburg and a few other exhibitors. The competition for stallion, four years or over, brought out six entries. Baron Kerr owned by Hallman and Sons, Airdrie, proved to be the winner. He was a drafty with a good top. Second place went to Mount Clifton, owned by Duncan Clark, on a good specimen but he lacked somewhat the Clydesdale conformation of the winner. Royal Blacon, another four-year-old with good size was placed third. J. M. Bruce was his owner.

The three-year-old class brought out six horses. D. Clark this time came first with Main Spring, a horse showing good substance and a good mover. Turner followed with Horatio, a bay showing more quality than the first prize animal but not so heavily muscled. Baron Ailsa, a get of Baron's Pride, stood third. E. D. Adams was his owner. There was some class to the exhibit of the two-year-olds. Turner's Economist was an easy winner, not only in his class, but also as champion Clydesdale stallion. This colt is sired by Blacon Sensation and is of the right sort. He stands on feet and legs that are not to be discredited and when he moves off, one's impression of his winning qualities becomes deepened. His size is sufficient and he has quality to spare. Colonel MacQueen, a larger bay, stood second, shown by D. Clark. Marquis of Huntley, another Turner colt, came third.

The yearling stallion class had three entries. J. A. Turner won first and second with a pair of likely lads, Proud Descent and Choice Lad. D. Clark came third with Lyndock MacQueen.

The Clydesdale females were well represented in all classes. Lady Bountiful, an imported four-year-old owned by J. Turner, was the winner in the brood mare class. Any who have attended most of the exhibitions in Canada and watched the Clydesdale winners can safely say that Lady Bountiful is one of the best mares in the Dominion. She is a good Clydesdale with no bad qualities but with many outstanding features that place her a winner. Florrie of Carluk, owned by W. B. Edwards, stood second.

She is a bay four-year-old with much quality. Turner came third with Delectable Lass.

A colt out of Lady Bountiful and sired by Charming Prince won the prize in the foal class. W. B. Edwards owned both the second and third prize foals. The prize for mare and two of her progeny was won by Bryce Wright. Jno. A. Turner was second with Delectable Lass, and R. W. Trotter of Glenbow came third with Edith's Duchess.

J. A. Turner again won in the dry mare class, any age. Proud Beauty sired by Baron's Pride was the name of the animal. J. Clark of Gleichen with Bog Davie Queen stood second, while J. Caswell with Meg of Westhall was third.

The three-year-old filly class had four entries: John Turner owned the winner, Rosie McLaren, a filly with magnificent quality, style and character. Bryce Wright had the second placing in Sweet Barlae, an imported filly that will surely develop well. Jas. Jones of Calgary owned the third placing. John Clark came in first in the two-year-old class with his sorrel, Hatty MacClure. Turner stood second with Lady Steele and Bryce Wright third with Lily McTaggart.

Choice Queen shown by Bryce Wright swept the yearling class. Jones came second with Princess Jenny, while Wright owned the third placing.

A prize given for three animals, the progeny of one sire, was won by Turner with Lady Bountiful, Proud Beauty and Baron Kerr. Turner also won first for team in harness with Lady Bountiful and Proud Beauty. D. Thorburn of Davidsburg came second with Lady Rouelle and N. W. Crowberry.

For imported Clydesdale female, any age, Proud Beauty was first. Turner also won silver medal for championship stallion with his prime two-year-old Economist.

In the Canadian-bred classes Bryce Wright owned many of the winners. Masterpiece, a horse of good quality and conformation was the champion in the stallion class and champion over all the Canadian sires shown. Turner won out with Proud Beauty in the Canadian-bred female classes. John Clark also had some good Canadian-bred females. He won the prize for the best female bred in Alberta with Hatty MacClure.

PERCHERONS AND SHIRES

The Percheron interests were well represented by George Lane and Gordon, Ironsides and Fares Co., of Pekisko. They had nearly twenty animals of the breed on exhibition. Jas. Coombe of Airdrie won second for the yearling stallion, but otherwise the Geo. Lane Company captured all the prizes. Their six horse team was a splendid attraction.

A. H. Eckford of High River was a strong exhibitor in the Shire classes, especially in females. F. A. McHugh and Sons of Calgary owned the champion stallion Norley 2nd, a black four-year-old. J. Nettett and G. Perrenoud of Cochrane had four entries in the stallion class, three years or over, in the Belgian class. P. Burns and Co., of Calgary exhibited a team of Suffolk PUNCH.

HACKNEYS AND LIGHT HORSES

The showing of light horses and Hackneys was rather strong although the entry in the Hackney classes was not large. A. Turner of Calgary, and T. A. Cox of Brantford, Ont., were the two largest exhibitors in the high stepping class, while R. W. Trotter of Glenbow was also out with some winners. Turner received first in the three-year-old class for stallions with Seaham Mason, a horse that was a splendid goer. Cox came second with Langton's Colonel and John Weir of Carbon, Alta., third with Le Roi.

The entry for Hackney females was not large as most of the classes were represented by but one or two animals.

The other light classes were well represented. Especially in the pony competition was there some interest displayed.

BEEF CATTLE STRONG

The Shorthorn exhibit constituted the greatest showing among the beef breeds of cattle. Most of the veterans of the Edmonton exhibition competed for honors while there were some animals from other herds that entered the fray, making the competition interesting, especially in the junior classes.

The thickly-set roan bull, Spicy's Wonder, owned by Jas. Caswell of Saskatoon was the only entry in the aged bull class. However, he impressed the judge so much that he was also given the championship male prize in strong competition. Baron's Voucher was the winner in the two-year-old class. This was a red imported bull shown by Chas. F. Lyall of Strome. As he develops he will surely make a good one and should be heard from later. Star 34 owned by R. W. Caswell was a good second in the same class. Jas. Wilson of Innisfail, Alta., with Bonnie Favorite, a smoothly turned red lad led in the senior yearling class. R. W. Caswell with his roan bull, Jilt Stamford, held second place. The latter was a bull of good type but lacking somewhat the smoothness of the former animal. The third prize animal was also of good merit. Saskatoon 32nd, shown by Jas. Caswell. In the junior yearling class

Baron Strome shown by C. F. Lyall was the only competitor. Four entries lined up before the judge in the bull calf class. C. F. Lyall was again at the top with the five-month-old calf, Sunnyslope Hero. Jas. Caswell came second with Saskatoon 36th, R. W. Caswell 3rd with Star 50 while Lyall was fourth with Western Lucerne. The bunch were an even lot, the youngest member capturing the winning ribbon.

The female classes were even stronger than the male exhibit. In the aged cow class there were five entries. Miss Trout headed the list. She was a thickly-set roan with splendid conformation and was also a member of the Strome herd. Fairy Princess, another dam possessing good Shorthorn characteristics and owned by R. W. Caswell of Saskatoon fell into second place. Lyall also had the third prize animal in Juanita, a red four-year-old. She was fostering a red bull calf and lacked somewhat in condition. Miss Saskatoon 37th owned by J. Caswell came fourth. Duchess of Lincoln 6th owned by Lyall topped the list for heifers two-years old. R. W. Caswell's Mossrose Star, a beautiful roan, was second, while J. Caswell was owner of the third placing.

The senior yearling heifer class was won by R. W. Caswell. He was also owner of the 3rd prize animal while J. Caswell had the one that wore the blue ribbon and Lyall of Strome claimed the 4th prize heifer. Six junior yearlings called the attention of the judge. They stood an even bunch of females. Crimson Jean, a smoothly turned red lassie shown by Jas. Wilson of Innisfail took the lead. J. Caswell's Miss Saskatoon 51st stood second while a white heifer shown by T. Croxford of Airdrie was placed third. It was the heifer calf class that presented a good showing. Bryce Wright with three evenly turned maidens took the three leading prizes. Those three calves were all sired by the one bull capturing the prize given for the trio owned by one exhibitor. Lyall came fourth in the heifer calf class.

The champion female prize was won by Miss Trout, the winner in the cow class. For the herd comprising a bull and four females owned by one exhibitor C. F. Lyall came 1st. R. W. Caswell 2nd and J. Caswell 3rd. Three calves under one year owned by one exhibitor was won by B. Wright with J. Caswell 2nd. Three the get of one bull was won by Bryce Wright, 2nd R. W. Caswell and 3rd C. F. Lyall. Cow and two of her progeny owned by one exhibitor was won by R. W. Caswell.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company donated several special prizes for Shorthorns bred in the Province of Alberta. The Alberta herd was won by Lyall. Bull any age bred in the Province went to J. Wilson with Lyall second. Alberta female any age also went to C. Lyall and for two calves, B. Wright took the prize. Jas. Wilson won the two special prizes given by Bryce Wright for the best Shorthorn bull and best female bred in Alberta.

The black cattle were out in rather strong numbers. Lew Hutchinson of Duhamel appeared with some fine animals in good fit and a credit to the breed. Geo. G. Melson of Olds came out with only five head but among those were found some winners. Black Gaylawn his three-year-old secured the prize in the aged class and also the silver medal for the grand champion bull any age. The judge in the one-year-old class also placed Wildwood, June Blossom 3rd, over Hutchinson's Thelma's Chunk. In the bull calf class Hutchinson was first with a seven-month-old calf.

The Angus female classes brought out some good animals. Jettie 2nd, owned by Melson was first in the aged cow class and also the champion female. Hutchinson had the second prize cow. In both the yearling and the heifer calf classes he also had the first, and second prize animals. Hutchinson won the herd prize.

The Galloway breed was represented by any one herd but in this there were some splendid animals. E. D. Adams of Calgary was the owner and he had upwards of a dozen animals entered. They were in excellent show fit and stood good to win in high company.

T. Croxford of Airdrie of Alberta owned the only Hereford exhibited on the ground. This was Moodie's Perfection, a three-year-old bull. The Hereford is a popular breed of cattle in Alberta, but from some reason or other the representation was small at Calgary.

DAIRY CATTLE IN EVIDENCE

Alberta is becoming rather well known as a dairy country and at Calgary fair this year all the leading dairy breeds were well represented. In the Holstein breed the competition rested largely between two well known Western dairy breeders, W. J. Tregillus of Calgary and Thos. Laycock & Son of Calgary. For the aged bull class T. Laycock had the only representative in Douglas, only three years old, but a bull of good dairy form. There were more entries in the one-year-old class. Laycock again had the lead with the youngest Sarcastic Bob, the one he recently purchased at the Munroe sale at Winnipeg O. Rosenberger of Airdrie, Alta., came second with Aggie Rosa's Prince, while W. J. Tregillus was the owner of the third prize animal. Laycock also won first in the bull calf class while Tregillus had second

and third. Mr. Laycock championship for best bull bull, Sarcastic Bob.

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The showing of Ayrsh interest. A. H. Trimble o J. J. Richards also of Red exhibitors both having a l owned the champion male, winning also in the herd p out in the prize given for a bull. The showing of Ayr far above the average at p B. H. Bull and Son of Br exhibitor of Jerseys. The famous in the west as elsew at Calgary this year they cept one second in the t Thos. Laycock & Son took of Old Basing 532.

SHEEP AN In the grade classes there w competition. The Shropsh greatest consideration for th from the different flocks Turner of Calgary had a nur ing the sweepstakes pen an D. Brown of Calgary also curing a few red tickets. ram deserved special notice in its class and also champi dor secured one first and a kin of Olds, Alta., won a flock was hardly as well fit were some good animals.

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All breeds of swine were show this year. T. A. Co Hutchinson of Duhamel fill the prizes being well div championship prizes. Glen J. Tregillus of Calgary had well of Saskatoon showed only entry.

Successful Fair

Portage fair held last wee way. Live stock exhibits w especially being strong. Sh in goodly numbers, the princ well represented. So larg exhibits that the ample s was taxed to the limit to pro The several horse barns we horses were stabled in qua and other stock. Cattle fill allotted for that exhibit, th as well as a satisfactory exh up the display.

Interest centered in the ju Shorthorn cattle. In heav Bender, Sask., was judge, of manner. Clydesdales, the agricultural horses, as usual Pomeroy Syndicate horse, champion of heavy draft st locally-owned horse was of the Pomeroy stallion for horses were sired by Baron's deal of that high Clydesdale their sire the most representa Clydesdale mare classes w Carruth & Brown, Portage, two-year-old filly winning v year-old class and champi J. G. Barron, Carberry, exh purchased at Andrew Grahar It is worth noting that the was an importation of Mr. G dale breeders, chief among w J. Jardine, J. Moffat, Jas. Bry J. McCartney of Longburn, draft entries and made one horse displays of the Port represented by two local s

COMpetition

F. Lyall was the only one who was up before the judge. Lyall was again at the calf, Sunnyslope Hero, of Saskatoon 36th, R. W. Lyall was fourth with an even lot, the winning ribbon. The heifer was stronger than the cow class there were five in the list. She was a good conformation and was a good heifer. Fairy Princess, a Shorthorn characteristics of Saskatoon fell into the third prize animal. She was fostering a calf in condition. Miss Caswell came fourth, owned by Lyall topped old. R. W. Caswell's cow, was second, while third placing. The cow class was won by R. W. of the 3rd prize animal. She wore the blue claimed the 4th prize called the attention of an even bunch of females. A red lassie shown by the lead. J. Caswell's second while a white of Airdrie was placed in a class that presented a calf with three evenly three leading prizes. The one bull owned by one of the heifer calf classes. was won by Miss Trout, for the herd comprising by one exhibitor C. F. ell 2nd and J. Caswell owned by one exhibitor with J. Caswell 2nd. won by Bryce Wright, C. F. Lyall. Cow and one exhibitor was won

Ray Company donated a herd bred in the Province went to J. the female any age two calves, B. Wright won the two special for the best Shorthorn Alberta. rather strong numbers. appeared with some credit to the breed. but with only five head some winners. Black secured the prize in the medal for the grand judge in the one-wood, June Blossom's Chunk. In the bull with a seven-month-

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and third. Mr. Laycock won the silver medal championship for best bull any age with the yearling bull, Sarcastic Bob.

In the female classes the competition was somewhat stronger than in the male classes. Lady Fay Lula was the champion cow in her class and afterwards was given the medal as champion female. She has every appearance of being a heavy producer as she has beautiful conformation and good dairy form. W. J. Tregillus was her owner and he also had the third prize animal in May Akkrum. Mr. Laycock had the 2nd prize animal in Lady Bonheur. The first and third prizes for heifer two years old was won by Laycock, Tregillus winning second placing. Laycock secured the prizes in the yearling class while Oregillus won the 1st placing for senior heifer calf with a lone entry. For heifer calf of calendar year Tregillus won first and third, Laycock securing second placing. In the aged dairy herd and also in the junior herd Laycock & Son secured first placing and Tregillus second.

The showing of Ayrshires created considerable interest. A. H. Trimble of Red Deer, Alberta, and J. J. Richards also of Red Deer were the only two exhibitors both having a large entry. Mr. Trimble owned the champion male and the champion female winning also in the herd prize. J. J. Richards won out in the prize given for a young herd the get of one bull. The showing of Ayrshires was rated as being far above the average at past Calgary exhibitions.

B. H. Bull and Son of Brampton was the principal exhibitor of Jerseys. The Brampton herd is already famous in the west as elsewhere as prize winners and at Calgary this year they secured all the prizes except one second in the two-year-old heifer class. Thos. Laycock & Son took it with their heifer Phyllis of Old Basing 532.

SHEEP AND SWINE

The exhibit of pure-bred sheep was seldom larger. In the grade classes there were seldom seen a stronger competition. The Shropshire classes demanded the greatest consideration for there were some fine animals from the different flocks represented. John A. Turner of Calgary had a number of prize winners having the sweepstakes pen and also the champion ewe. D. Brown of Calgary also had some good ones, securing a few red tickets. His champion shearing ram deserved special notice as it was an easy winner in its class and also champion. T. A. Cox of Brantford secured one first and a second while H. W. Watkin of Olds, Alta., won a number of seconds. His flock was hardly as well fitted as the others but there were some good animals.

T. A. Cox of Brantford had all the winners in the Hampshires as he was out with a large entry. In the Oxford Downs, Bryce Wright, De Winton, Alta., possessed many of the winners. His sheep were large and well fleeced while they were also in good showing trim. James Jones of Calgary the other Oxford exhibitor had some good animals but they lacked somewhat the fitness of the winning flock. The grade and mutton classes were filled largely by local competitors.

All breeds of swine were well represented at the show this year. T. A. Cox, Brantford and Lew Hutchinson of Duhamel filled the Berkshire classes the prizes being well divided, Cox winning the championship prizes. Glen Bros., Didsbury and W. J. Tregillus of Calgary had the Yorkshires. J. Caswell of Saskatoon showed Tamworths, having the only entry.

Successful Fair at Portage

Portage fair held last week was a success in every way. Live stock exhibits were large, horses and cattle especially being strong. Sheep and swine were out in goodly numbers, the principal breeds of each being well represented. So large were the live stock exhibits that the ample stabling accommodation was taxed to the limit to provide room for the entries. The several horse barns were full to the doors and horses were stabled in quarters intended for sheep and other stock. Cattle filled completely the sheds allotted for that exhibit, the three leading beef breeds as well as a satisfactory exhibit of dairy stock making up the display.

Interest centered in the judging of horses and the Shorthorn cattle. In heavy horses, Tully Elder, Bendor, Sask., was judge, officiating in a satisfactory manner. Clydesdales, the pure-bred classes, and agricultural horses, as usual were the feature. The Pomeroy Syndicate horse, Vigorous, was taken as champion of heavy draft stallions. King's Crest, a locally-owned horse was the chief competitor of the Pomeroy stallion for premier honors. Both horses were sired by Baron's Pride, and carry a good deal of that high Clydesdale quality, that has made their sire the most representative stallion of his breed. Clydesdale mare classes were well brought out. Carruth & Brown, Portage, exhibited an extra good two-year-old filly winning with her first in the two-year-old class and championship of the females. J. G. Barron, Carberry, exhibited the Cherry mare, purchased at Andrew Graham's sale and won second. It is worth noting that the champion stallion also was an importation of Mr. Graham's. Local Clydesdale breeders, chief among whom were John Wishart, J. Jardine, J. Moffat, Jas. Brydon and Captain Snider, J. McCartney of Longburn, completed the heavy draft entries and made one of the most creditable horse displays of the Portage fair. Shires were represented by two local stallions, and aged and

yearling. Light horses attracted a good deal of attention, and strong competition developed in several classes. Ponies were unusually numerous, the Shetland seeming to be highly favored as children's companions by residents of the city.

Shorthorns were represented by the herds of J. G. Barron of Carberry and T. E. Wallace of Portage la Prairie, the former winning a large share of the awards. The Fairview herd is in splendid show fit and Topsman Duke 7th, champion here and former champion at Winnipeg, Brandon and other Western shows, looks well enough to hold his own and the herd's reputation during the present show season. Mr. Barron had full entries in all classes. The Wallace herd was well brought out and contained a number of meritorious individuals. In Herefords, Wm. Shields of Beresford, was represented by a strong string headed by the well known imported bull Happy Christmas. Aberdeen-Angus were exhibited by J. D. McGregor of Brandon, who won most of the awards. The championship bull of any age or breed was found in Barron's Topsman's Duke 7th. W. S. Lister placed the beef class awards.

Of dairy cattle there was a representative exhibit by local breeders.

In sheep, A. G. Mackay, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald, had the Leicester classes to himself and won all the sections for which he had entries. Shropshires and Cotswolds were shown by W. F. Brown of Portage la Prairie, who secured all the prizes awarded in these classes.

Swine classes represented were Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. F. W. Brown and Jas. Bray, Portage, divided the Berkshire awards, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, had no competition in the Yorkshire classes and Frank Orchard, Carman, likewise, had no competition in Tamworths. Mr. Orchard had a very creditable display of the reds and as this was the first appearance of the herd outside the local show-ring the exhibit attracted attention from followers of the swine rings.

The poultry exhibit was rated far and away the best yet made at a Portage fair, fanciers from Wisconsin and Ontario being present, in addition to heavy entries from local breeders. Agricultural products and domestic exhibits were largely and attractively displayed in the main building.

Taking it all in all the Portage exhibition of 1909 established a new record for excellence and the management are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. There were some inclined to the opinion that a three days' fair would have been ample but the attendance from the opening day and the interest manifested by visitors at the exhibits and attraction throughout seemed to warrant an exhibition of this length. The attractions in the ring were of a high order, including, in addition to the racing events and usual platform performances, a pyrotechnic presentation of the Battle of Batoche, in which a squad of the R. C. M. R.'s and some five hundred Indians took part and an automobile race.

Carberry Plowing Match

Carberry Plains plowing association held its fifth annual plowing match on the farm of Russell Fallis recently and experienced keen competition in the various events. Judging was done by H. M. Lyons of Carberry, Wm. Guild of Kemnay and Jas. Sutherland and J. Murphy of Brandon. Awards were: 14-inch gang, open—J. McVicar, Portage la Prairie; James Hope, Carberry. Best crown—Hope. Best finish—McVicar. 14-inch gang, local—John Shepherd, M. Collins and Wm. Shaw. 14-inch walking plow, championship—John Brown, Carberry; Chester Dennstedt, Carberry; Thos. Guild, Kemnay. 14-inch walking plow, local—Frank Davidson, Ed. Strain. 14-inch gang, boys—Geoffrey Hollis, Ernest Strain. Alex. Watt. Special championship cup—J. Brown. Best dressed and groomed 4-horse team—Alex Watt. Best dressed and groomed 2-horse team—A. W. Belcham.

Special Work by Prof. Shaw

Prof. Thos. Shaw, widely known as an agricultural educationist and author, is at present engaged in a special line of Farmers' Institute work in North and South Dakota and Montana that promises important and far-reaching results in the farm practice of those States. From among the leading farmers whom he will meet at the Institute gatherings or personally on their farms, he will secure a corps of experimenters who will undertake the cultivation of clover, alfalfa, winter wheat, and the Canadian field pea, according to approved methods. The results of these demonstrations will be gathered subsequently by Prof. Shaw, and published for the benefit of farmers in general. In addition each farm so engaged will be an object-lesson in its locality.

Agriculture in Alberta University

At a meeting of the senate of Alberta University, held on June 11th, a general plan for the teaching of agriculture was developed. A faculty of agriculture will be organized in connection with the institution, along the same lines, probably, as will be followed in the University of Saskatchewan, the agricultural college being a department of the university as is medicine, law, arts or engineering.

MARKETS

The week in wheat opened dull. American markets were closed for the holiday and cables did not indicate strength. The tone generally was bearish and despite advances cabled from Europe on Tuesday prices slumped on the strength of the quantity of new wheat being offered in the United States. Summary of foreign crop conditions cabled on Wednesday tended to improve the market tone. The wheat growing sections of Europe had experienced a week of unfavorable weather and prospects to some extent reduced. The United States crop report was issued Thursday and was construed as bullish. The condition of winter wheat was given as 82.4, two points above last report. Spring wheat was shown as 92.7 against 95.2 a month ago. The report indicated a crop of more than 660,000,000 bushels of wheat and more than 3,100,000,000 bushels of corn, or the greatest harvest of the latter cereal that ever has been recorded in the history of the United States.

Total visible in Canada at close of the week previous was 2,674,213 bushels as against 4,211,305 bushels for the same week last year. Stocks at Port Arthur are now less by a million bushels than at the same date last year. World's shipments for the week amounted to 8,896,000 bushels as compared with 9,008,000 bushels for the week before, Russia, India and the Argentine contributing nearly seven millions of the total. Russia's ability to continue delivering wheat is rather surprising. Last week Russian shipments were over two million bushels while a year ago they were averaging about half a million a week. Similarly India has been delivering wheat lately at the rate of 2,600,000 bushels per week, which is just 2,200,000 bushels over her average last season. Deliveries from these quarters are expected to be maintained for several weeks. This continent is shipping rather better than half the quantity delivered at this season in 1908.

The oat market continues unchanged. The United States crop report was bearish on American oat crop conditions but not sufficiently so to affect prices. Canadian oat supply is placed at 2,599,215 bushels, approximately the same as a year ago.

Winnipeg prices were as follows:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-						
ern.....	133½	131	130	128½	131	131
No. 2 North-						
ern.....	130½	128	127	125	128	128
No. 3 North-						
ern.....	127½	127	126½	124½	126½	127
No. 4.....	120½	120	120½	120	120½	120½
No. 5.....	109	108	108½	108	108½	108½
No. 6.....	98½	97½	98	97½	98	98½
Feed 1.....	84	84	84	84	84	84

Oats—

No. 2 White	53½	52½	52	52½	54	54
No. 3 White	52	51½	51½	51	51½	51½
Extra No. 1						
Feed.....				51½		52½
No. 1 Feed.....				51½		52
No. 2 Feed.....				50		50½

Closing Option prices:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July.....	133½	131	130	132	132	132
Oct.....	110	108½	109½	110½	110½	110½
Dec.....	106	105	105½	106½	106½	106½
Oats—						
July.....	53½	53	52½	54½	54½	54½
Oct.....	39½	39½	39½	40	40	40
Dec.....	37½	37½	37½	38	38	38

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran.....	\$22.00
Shorts.....	23.00
Barley.....	30.00
Oats.....	36.00

LIVESTOCK: WINNIPEG

Receipts at the local yards during the week have been fair. Grass fed stock is being delivered in heavy numbers; consequently the bulk of the stuff offering is rather low in quality and fit only for local butchering. Exporters are off a little, \$5.00 being top price for the week. Butchers are quoted at \$4.50, some as high as \$5.00, but the bulk selling around the former figure. Grass butchers, in mixed lots being \$3.00 to \$3.50, calves, \$4.00 to \$4.50, hogs \$7.25 and sheep, \$6.00.

Prices for butcher stock are expected to ease off as supply is stronger than demand and deliveries are expected to increase. Hog prices seem likely to be maintained.

CHICAGO.

Beeves, \$5.15 to \$7.40; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$5.10; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.00; sheep, \$3.75 to \$5.10; lambs, \$5.60 to \$8.65; hogs, heavy, \$7.60 to \$8.00; mixed butcher, \$7.25 to \$7.95.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$6.00 to \$6.25; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; cows, \$5.00 to \$5.25; prime butchers, \$5.75 to \$6.00; ordinary butchers, \$4.00 to \$5.40; export ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.75; hogs, \$8.15.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

Women's Thoughts on Important Matters

The motto of the International Council of Women has been from the first: "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." The only variation of it that is permitted is used by the branch that is making the fight against tuberculosis its special work. Its members say "Do unto your children as ye would your parents had done to you." This seems to be a good place to say something of the

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

Many addresses were given on the subject but Lady Aberdeen's summing up covers almost the whole ground. She spoke of the centuries in which consumption raged unimpeded because it was regarded as a visitation from God that could not be withstood. Then Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus proved that it was a communicable disease and so a preventable one, but it has taken nearly twenty years for the world to realize what that discovery means. The present obstacle arises from that awakening in that people are panic stricken over the fact that the disease can be communicated, and the poor consumptives are shunned and deprived of the care that would cure them in the early stages of their trouble. This fear will be lulled into a respectful acknowledgment of the power of the plague and the necessity for preventive measures, which will include a system of notification of the disease; a hospital for advanced cases to protect the community as well as to care for the sick; a sanatorium for early cases to effect a cure; a well-equipped dispensary and instruction school for patients.

Purely preventive work will educate the public to appreciate fresh air, playgrounds, out-door sleeping, nourishing food and, above all, pure milk for the children.

In Lady Aberdeen's own words: "We have set ourselves to hunt one demon out of the world who has too long been allowed to flourish unmolested, and in carrying on our relentless hunt we shall find we have sapped the life-blood of many another enemy of the human race; and, in the end, the world may bless the foe whose depredations awakened the nations to the imminent danger, and to find, in their hand-to-hand struggle to escape, a new and higher form of life in the cult of fresh air, simple diet, healthy surroundings, temperance and self-control."

THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE MINDED

So important was this subject considered that three sections united to discuss it together. A representative of that little but progressive Holland led off. Miss Van Ewijck said that in Holland children were sent home from the school who were epileptic or moral defectives as well as mentally weak, but so far no other provision had been made for them. Miss Dendy of Manchester, England, was the chief speaker. When serving on the school board in that city she was appalled by the number of backward children in the schools. She investigated and found terrible conditions in some of the homes, and out of 38,400 children inspected, 500 were found to be decidedly defective mentally, getting no good at school and proving detrimental to the other children. Private charity supplied a tract of land and money came in freely, and in 1898 she founded the Lancashire and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-Minded. Other institutions of the kind kept such unfortunates only till they were sixteen and then they went out into the world to perpetuate their kind. Miss Dendy holds that the great work is to segregate the defectives all their lives. The defectives are not always the products of the slums. Rich and poor, city and country supply them in about equal proportions. There are three defective

boys to every two girls, and Canada has her share among the nations. The marriage of mental defectives is a crime.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

The plea for the criminal was an earnest one, not running to sentimentality and with a full realization of the heinousness of crime. Mrs. G. Loring Spencer of New York has devoted many years to visiting girls and women in prison to make their acquaintance preparatory to helping them on their release. The matron of the Mercer reformatory in Toronto says that there is "no large percentage of reformed women coming out from the Mercer. The seed of reform seems to be cast on rocky ground with our women. They make such rapid growth and give such promise of betterment but the moment they are liberated it is all gone. They say we don't give them a chance when they get out. Perhaps that is true, and it is more the fault of us on the outside."

Miss Sadie American pleaded for the provision of more places of innocent amusement for young people. There are plenty of evil places and youth will go to them if there are no clean places. She asked for kindly pity and help for the girl who has gone wrong. "Young girls are forced to work. Their fathers are not able to earn enough to keep them according to the modern standard of living. They get small wages and some of them go wrong. But it isn't only the girl who goes wrong. Isn't it immoral to work girls 16 or 18 hours a day? Isn't it immoral for us to forget the needs of these young girls?"

Miss Rose Barrett of Ireland read a paper on juvenile courts, holding that since the establishment of properly governed children's courts, the volume of crime has materially decreased. It has been found that a large proportion of childish evil-doers are illiterate or mentally defective, and prison life with hardened prisoners is no cure for either of these diseases.

CAREERS AND PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN

This section of the great Congress seemed invariably well attended and one gleaned some interesting facts about the kinds of work women have undertaken successfully. There are seven thousand women doctors in the States and their work was related by Dr. Rosalie Morton. Miss Janes, London, England, had made a list of occupations which women could do well in England. There were registrars, rate collectors, school attendance officers, road contractors, botanists, accountants, police matrons, librarians, telegraph operators, factory inspectors. Some of these combined genuine philanthropy and charitable work, such as rent collector and property supervisor for landlords. This scheme was described by Marion Blackie of Glasgow, in which city it has been tried. The idea is to secure from landlords the position of rent collector. The worker then arranges to collect the rent weekly and in this way rents are paid promptly, the necessities and general condition of each household is known by the collector and the proper aid can be given without appearing to interfere unduly with the household affairs.

The place of women in outdoor careers roused interest. Miss Nellie Edwards, one of the delegates, is an advocate of poultry raising. She speaks from experience because in Gloucester she has the largest pure-bred poultry farm in England. Her stock is all sold alive for breeding purposes and her farm comprises a hundred acres. Her Buff Orpingtons were the first of that breed to come to America.

England has a horticultural college for women in Kent. The head of it trained as a landscape gardener, and her girls are finding good positions. One girl is gardener for a gentleman in Quebec; one has gone to South Africa to superintend school gardens; one is an apiarist in New Zealand.

Many of the graduates go in for poultry, vegetables, fruit and bees and make an excellent living in a wholesome way. Miss Helen Beardmore, Ontario, knows something of practical farming. She is interested in the co-operative idea for working the lighter branches of agriculture and in the marketing the produce. She would like to see women working together, each owning or renting her own small plot of land, and intensifying the soil to the highest point of cultivation for the production of strawberries, violets, etc., or for the raising of poultry, dairying, etc., the benefits to be obtained being mutual help in the marketing and transportation of the produce.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

This topic, in spite of the keen interest every woman felt in it was not allowed to usurp time belonging to other questions. One general evening meeting and one afternoon in the section of Laws Concerning Women being given to its consideration. There was nothing of the suffrage militant or the shrieking sisterhood about these gatherings. The women who talked had studied the question and could give a reason for the hope that is in them that some day women will have equal privileges of citizenship with men. "I say equal privileges," said a speaker from Germany, "but that does not mean that men have not too many privileges when it means voting."

Mrs. Dobson of Australia said her experience disproved the contention that a wife's vote only supplemented her husband's. Woman suffrage has worked nothing but good in Australia.

Dr. Alice Solomon: "It should be granted from the mere sense of justice; woman's share in the state has an equal value through her capacity of wife and mother."

Froken Gina Krog of Norway spoke as a full fledged holder of the franchise: "In 1885 we started. We were very few, only twelve, but we divided the country between us. In the name of historical development and logic, as well as in the name of justice and humanity, politicians could no longer refuse us—but it took 25 years for the parliamentary suffrage to come. We have tried not only to speak to their brains but their hearts, and they have hearts if you only reach them."

Mrs. Edwards of Calgary spoke to the resolution that the Council of Women endeavor to place women as members of public boards and on commissions. She said: "An Albani or a Melba does not shudder at the publicity that comes from singing on a public platform and men urge them to it, but if they should stop the song and begin to speak on some important subject, men and women would write them down as unwomanly. It is our duty as mothers to be placed on school boards to see to the welfare of our children, on hospital boards, boards of health, public charities and on juries too. If we are not fit to govern we should be trained differently."

And last of all the International President, Lady Aberdeen sent the audience home rejoicing because of her stand on the question: "At the present time when my husband occupies the position he does it is not considered desirable that I should speak on any subject of public controversy. But to-night as president of the great Council binding together so many women workers of the world, when they again solemnly reiterate their conviction that the granting of the suffrage to women is the basis of all further progress, I cannot keep silence. It has always seemed to me an un-understandable thing why a bogey has been made of all this. It is a pretty safe prophecy that in a few years suffrage will be granted to women in most countries having representative governments. Suffrage will put us in the position of being able to do our duty to the home, the community and the country."

July 14, 1909

HOPE

THE BEAUTY TH.
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and worship thou H
(P. B. version).

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HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

THE BEAUTY THAT GOD LOVES

So shall the King have pleasure in thy beauty: for He is thy Lord God, and worship thou Him.—Ps. xiv., 12 (P. B. version).

"Make me Thy Temple; silently up-build
Within my heart Thy holy dwelling-place,
And let its deep recesses all be filled
With the rich overflowings of Thy grace;
My being's chords and discords all are stilled,
Waiting the revelation of Thy Face."

The love of beauty is a part of our nature, and the attempt to crush it is an attempt to crush part of our divinely-inherited life. Our heavenly Father loves beauty, and no one need be ashamed of that natural longing after the beautiful. How do I know that God loves beauty? Why, because He has made beauty everywhere. We see it in the ever-varying sky and sea, in mountain and valley, in lake and stream. We see it in each tiny flower or delicate weed, in birds and animals, and, most of all, in that which is always the favorite study of painters and sculptors—the human body.

But God can never have pleasure in a beauty that is only skin-deep. If you desire to please the King with your beauty, it will not help you much to study advertisements of beauty-doctors, nor to try the effect on the complexion of various lotions and cosmetics. The beauty of a face is not a thing to be despised, by any means. It is a gift from God, a talent which has great power for good or for evil. If God has made you outwardly beautiful, do not despise His gift, nor disown it, but thank Him for it in all modesty, and use it to influence others for good. If you are not beautiful outwardly, but only moderately comely, it is surely right to make the best of your appearance; for to be slovenly in dress is to lessen your influence, and influence can always be used for God. I once heard of a lady who said that after she began to teach a Bible-class of young men, her clothes cost twice as much as they had done before. That is rather an extreme way of looking at the question, I think, but certainly it was wise to dress becomingly.

But, after all, the beauty that is very dear to the heart of God, is not the treasured possession of a favored few only. It is within the reach of each of His children. The King's daughter must be all-glorious "within," or she can never give lasting pleasure to anyone.

One Saturday evening last year I was talking to one of our clubs of young girls, and I got started on the subject of "love." They at once began to giggle, as though that subject were a great joke, but I was in solemn earnest, as they soon discovered. If there is anything very unlovely in my eyes, it is to see young girls loud and noisy and familiar when they are with young men. And what can be more beautiful than a young girl, who is quiet and modest and gentle, not playing with the mysterious passion of love, but keeping her heart as a temple of purity, where God can dwell. I believe, judging from my experience among the young people in Settlement work, that when young people are rude and noisy, indulging in that debasing amusement which is usually called "flirting," most of the blame rightfully belongs to the girls. If they are quiet and reserved, the boys will seldom venture on any undue familiarities. If they grow affected in the presence of the opposite sex, and giggle and talk loudly of course the young men will follow suit. Sometimes, on a train or

an excursion boat, a party of young people will make itself very unpleasantly conspicuous—and it is usually the fault of the girls. This may sound severe, but men very seldom dare to take liberties with women if they know that the women will shrink away in disgust.

A great responsibility rests on the women of the world, for there is a good deal of truth in the assertion that "men are what the women make them." When a woman recklessly sacrifices her inner beauty of soul—the modesty and purity of thought and word that is her natural birthright—she helps to drag down the men who are thrown in contact with her.

A young man's idea of womanhood should be a high one; look to it, girls, that no man finds it lowered by conversation with you. If he sees in you the beauty that God loves, if he dare not in your presence use a coarse or irreverent expression, he will be inspired to try to be worthy of your friendship, and your hand will help him up instead of dragging him down.

It is by thoughts that you will most certainly influence others for good or for evil. It is useless to talk in a lofty strain, if your thoughts are vain or lowering; for

belonging to one who has stepped out of a beautiful childhood into a stainless manhood or womanhood, which one who has thrown away his birthright vainly longs to regain.

Beauty of soul is the birthright of both men and women, a gift of great price to the world. Some men feel very injured and indignant if the women they love allow the pearl of their radiant purity to be dimmed by a shadow of evil, and yet they dare to offer those women a hand and heart which are far from clean. Is it the fault of the women that men can satisfy them so easily with a very low standard of holiness? Men shrink from associating on equal terms with a woman who is not lovely in her life—and women rise to the standard demanded of them, or, at least, make an earnest attempt to do so. If women looked for high ideals and spotless lives in men, and if they refused friendship to any men whose evil influence would be sure to sully the whiteness of their souls, the men would be helped to stand firm in the strength and beauty of untarnished, splendid manhood. The friendship which is begun on earth should be holy enough to live on in Heaven, and real friends will always help each other to climb. Beautiful souls inspire the world. It is well for us if we can say with King Arthur's knights:



COMRADES

thoughts always make themselves felt. Treasure your white beauty of soul, keep the innocence of childhood unstained, and let it blossom out in the richer beauty of glorious purity. Let the light of God's Beauty pour down always on your upturned face, until His glory is seen shining in the radiant brightness of your eyes, in reflected brightness of holiness.

Remember that your stainless beauty of soul is very dear to the King; surely you will not let Him be disappointed. If His eyes—eyes that look right down into your heart—see no beauty that He can find pleasure in, do not shrink away from His searching gaze. Press nearer to His scorching light, ask in tremendous earnestness for pardon and strength, give no welcome to any thoughts which are ashamed in His Presence. Beauty that has been lost may be regained. If you have recklessly sacrificed your dearest treasure—the white purity of your soul—do not give up hope. When the prodigal was pressed to His Father's heart, the forgiveness was not partial, but absolute. He was restored to the position of a loved son, he was dressed in the best robe, and given a ring in token of a return to favor. If penitence is real and deep, the new beauty which God bestows on a forgiven soul has a glory which is all its own.

But let no one think that he can sacrifice innocence without lifelong regret. There is a radiant gladness

stamps. It was plainly intended for a silk firm, but the name of writer was not given, so I still have the stamps and someone is looking anxiously for a cushion that will never come.

Will "Observer" write to Dr. Helen MacMurchy, 133 East Bloor Street, Toronto, for help in the question of backward children. I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. MacMurchy a few weeks ago, and she said she would be glad to help where she could in this matter of which she knows much.

If any member knows the words of a song called "When the Snowbirds Cross the Valley," a copy of them would be much appreciated by Dame Durden.

THERE AND BACK IN TWO WEEKS

Dear Comrades,—Less than three weeks ago I was possessed of that restless fever for travelling that seizes one in the spring. Just to go somewhere! Every train that whistled increased the longing, and to hear other folk talk about projected journeys made me green with envy, and there seemed no chance for me to go at all. After nourishing that nasty disposition for too long a time, I didn't deserve anything better than to stay at home, but thanks to the "Farmer's Advocate," to the C. P. R. and to being a member of the Canadian Women's Press Club, I found myself after a few days' mad-rush at the office, on the flyer headed for Toronto, much to my own surprise and the amazement of my family, who had been dolefully informed not long before that there was "no trip east this year." After this if anyone finds me grumbling and envious, I hope she will take me aside and reason with me gently but firmly.

The reason for my going lay in that big congress of women who met in Toronto from June 16 to 30, and you will see some account of what I heard there in another part of the paper. But there were little side pleasures and incidents that I felt like talking over with you, my Ingle Nook friends.

I can recommend Nancy as a travelling companion, and it was just the loveliest time of the year for travelling. The grass was so fresh and tender, the trees were all in leaf, and the late-budding tamaracks made lacy patterns against a clear sky. The wild roses were in bloom in Manitoba, and the orange lilies just budding, but it was night as we passed through. All next day we rumbled through tunnels, looked up steep walls of granite or down to shining Lake Superior, and wondered when that great country of rock and jack pines north of the Big Lake would open up its undoubted mineral riches to Canadians. It must some day, but now for miles and miles the only sign of man's dominion is seen in the moving train and the section men's houses which are cuddled up close to the track as if fearful of getting away from their one link to human life. Another night's sleep and we waken up in Ontario with its beautiful trees and "dear little fields." Through Parry Sound and Muskoka, where little twisty rivers run and little lakes appear unexpectedly, and roads—narrow, mysterious trails that fill you with desire to get off the train and follow each one of them to its end just to see where it goes. There isn't much "scope for imagination," as Anne of Green Gables would say about a prairie road is there? But prairie skies are bluer than old Ontario's; Nancy says the latter looks like ours with a chiffon veil over it. We were too late for the apple blossoms, but there were daisies in the grass and blue flags along the grassy banks of aimless creeks, and once we passed a pasture field that was almost filled with huge bushes of sweet-briar roses. I can smell them yet.

Toronto was looking her best and bravest for the visiting women, and Toronto at her best is a very fine and satisfying sight. It is a city of homes, where taste and care have

"One there was among us, ever moved
Among us in white armour, Galahad."

DORA FARNCOMBE.

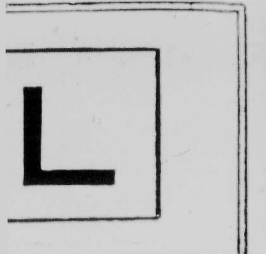
ABOUT HOPE'S BOOK

We are indebted to Rev. Dyson Hague for the following appreciation of "The Vision of His Face," by Dora Farncombe, and published by the William Weld Company, Limited. "I have read with a great deal of pleasure 'The Vision of His Face,' by Miss Farncombe, a lady who is well-known in London for her devotional writing. The book certainly deserves a very wide circulation. It is deeply spiritual, and for the devotional reader, is strong and helpful throughout. It takes the Bible as it stands, and just gives you inspiring thoughts from the beginning to end. Some of the quotations are very fine indeed, and indicate a breadth of reading. The number of Canadian authors is increasing, and we congratulate Miss Farncombe upon her efforts."—London "Echo."

INGLE NOOK

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Somebody has sent to the "Farmer's Advocate" from Outlook, Sask., an order for a cushion and also



L for poultry, vegetable, make an excellent Miss Helen Beard-thing of practical in the co-operative branches of agricultural produce. She king together, each small plot of land, the highest point of on of strawberries, of poultry, dairying, ained being mutual ansportation of the

LAGE

keen interest every owed to usurp time ions. One general rnoon in the section being given to its thing of the suffrage erhood about these o talked had studied reason for the hope y women will have ip with men. "I speaker from Ger-ean that men have t it means voting."

said her experience t a wife's vote only Woman suffrage in Australia.

should be granted ; woman's share in ough her capacity

way spoke as a full ise: "In 1885 we , only twelve, but en us. In the name l logic, as well as in imanity, politicians out it took 25 years age to come. We to their brains but hearts if you only

poke to the resolu-omen endeavor to ublic boards and on i Albani or a Melba-ity that comes from and men urge them the song and begin subject, men and own as unwomanly. be placed on school of our children, on lth, public charities e not fit to govern y."

national President, ence home rejoicing he question: "At isband occupies the onsidered desirable subject of public is president of the er so many women hey again solemnly at the granting of basis of all further ce. It has always andable thing why this. It is a pretty ars suffrage will be countries having Suffrage will put e to do our duty to l the country."

done more than riches to make it beautiful. The trees and vines and flowering shrubs were delightful to the eye. But Yonge Street put me in a panic every time I crossed it. There seemed no reason why I should not be killed, and I thought regretfully of lost opportunities to learn gymnastics that would enable me to leap safely from pavement to street car. I do think the wide streets of our western cities are among the best things we have accomplished.

The first two days were spent by the Canadian Women's Press Club in their annual meeting. Our membership is increasing rapidly, which is evidence of two things. One is that newspaper women realize that there is much to be learned from one another, as, indeed, there is when society, home life in town and country, literature, art, music, etc., are all done for the press by women. The other is that publishers are discovering that the long circulation list comes to that paper that realizes best the needs of women and tries hardest to supply them. When the work was done we had a gay little luncheon over which we became acquainted in the flesh with people whom we had known in print for years. There was "Kit," not looking in the least like the pioneer newspaperwoman of Canada who had worked and fought for her success as few women are brave enough to do. There was Jean Blewett whose wholesome home stories and sweet little poems you have all read, and Marion Keith who has written "The Silver Maple" and "Treasure Valley." Somebody put me in good humor for the rest of the day by saying that I looked like Marion Keith, though she might not have felt so flattered.

In a beautiful garden on the edge of the Rosedale ravine, the Canadian women journalists gave a garden party in honor of the journalists who were delegates to the International Council. Men editors have the idea that woman's sole purpose of venturing into newspaperdom is to record the doings of "society." Imagine the "Farmer's Advocate" with the regulation society column! Wouldn't we look foolish? They would only have needed to be at that garden party to learn how small a proportion of space that kind of thing gets. There were newspaper representatives—many were editors and publishers—from Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, France and the United States, and for a couple of delightful hours we wandered round the grounds and talked "shop." I discovered that it is as hard to get space enough for the woman's department in a paper in Denmark as it is in the Ingle Nook, and that printers' errors are as exasperating in Europe as in Canada.

When the Congress of the International Council of Women really got down to business of the convention, one wished not for a dual personality—that would have been quite insufficient—but for nine separate entities, in spite of the catlikeness of that, to be able to be in the nine sections at once missing nothing. But getting what one could of the speeches, there was one thing more impressive than anything they said—it was what they were. The woman spoke louder than her speech. There were all sorts and conditions of women, young and old, handsome and plain, striking and inconspicuous. Some were well dressed and some were not. Very many worked for their own bread and at the same time tried to broaden the way for their comrades. Some did not need to toil daily to live, but realizing the responsibility of affluence spent time and effort in striving to make life easier for the workers. They didn't waste any time discussing the "whyness of the why," or the "Spiritual Genesis of Motive," or any other abstruse subject. They talked about sanitary houses, children's playgrounds, prevention of tuberculosis, the assimilation of the foreigner in America, the white slave traffic and the liquor traffic, and there are thousands in the world

who can testify from dear bought experience as to the reality of these problems. Every one of them hits women as hard as if not harder than men.

I really must not take any more space this time, except to say that Nancy made a discovery. She came to me out of a crowd one day, her eyes shining. "Why," she said, "I'm western. I've been out there three years, and didn't know I really belonged to the west till now." I don't know how she found it out, but she was very, very sure.

DAME DURDEN.

RECIPES GIVEN AND RECEIVED

Dear Dame Durden,—Here I come again to the corner! I am sorry to come again so soon, but I have come for help and to try and help Emerald Eyes. I should like to enquire among the readers for a recipe for dandelion wine. As Emerald Eyes did not say what kind of light cake she could not manage to her liking, I am sending two with which I always have good luck. I think the more you beat a light cake, the better it is, and a great deal depends on the baking. I hope she will meet with success.

Light Loaf Cake.—Half cup butter, one cup sugar creamed well together; then add two eggs and beat well, then add one cup sweet milk, then add two level cups flour with two teaspoons of baking powder sifted together, then beat well for five minutes.

Sandwich Cake.—One cup sugar, three eggs beaten well together, one tablespoon melted butter, half cup sweet milk, one cup flour and two teaspoons baking powder sifted well together. Then beat all together well for five minutes. When baking light cake do not open the oven door or jar the stove for ten minutes. Now, I will go and get supper.

MOUNT VIEW.

(To make dandelion wine, steep a gallon of flowers in a gallon of water for three days. Then strain and add to the liquid three pounds sugar, three sliced oranges and three sliced lemons. Let boil for a few minutes; remove from the fire and when lukewarm add half a yeast cake. Let ferment, then bottle, and put in a cool place. Let stand for a month before using. One teaspoon to a glass of water makes the drink.—D. D.)

CROSSPATCH, DRAW THE LATCH

Dear Dame Durden,—Since returning from a two months' visit back to the United States, I have been reading so many pleasant letters in the Ingle Nook that it has made me want to try once more, although I don't feel as though a letter that I could write would interest anyone.

I have written before, but it has been so long ago that I do not even remember now how I signed my name, but that makes no difference; I can find a new name.

I see someone asks if anyone had ever tried using red tablecloths. I surely have, although I can't say that I like them only on the breakfast table. I have also tried hanging them on the clothes line so they would not have to be ironed. I always hang my sheets lengthwise of the line, and, unless the wind blows too hard, by folding carefully as you take them off the line, they will look very well. Outing flannel night-dresses can be hung up so they will not have to have much ironing. Try ironing for towels by spreading a newspaper on the reservoir to the cook stove, and after the towels have been dampened with the rest of the clothes, fold nicely, lay them on the paper, and when they are warm through, turn them over. Since writing last, I have another wee girlie. She is a year old now, but in the last year I have seen a good many times that I have been glad to get the washing done, and I have had to slight the ironing. I have two other little girls going to school, and I always kept them in white underclothes and white skirts until last

summer when one of my friends talked me into putting black sateen drawers and skirts on them, and you don't know what a help it is until you try it. Now, I really think they look nicer for school and everyday wear than the white, because they never show the dirt.

Now, don't hold up your hands against me when I tell you that when my baby began to creep I put little overalls on her. They do not look quite so nice as the creepers or bloomers they have nowadays, but they save the legs of her stockings, and the bib covers up the front of her worn-out aprons. When she wants to take a nap, I slip the overalls off and she still has her apron on. She seems to like them much better than her dresses, because they don't get in her way.

Well, I will close, and if I am not put out for slighting so much of my work, perhaps I will come again some time; but why not save ourselves all we can? Life is short at the best.

With love and best wishes to all the Chatterers and Hope and dear Dame Durden.

CROSS PATCH.

(I don't believe that you are a very good sample of the cross-patch variety, and whatever your name was before, it couldn't have been any more unsuitable than this one. It is the people who are wise enough to slight unessentials in housekeeping that have time to be happy as they go along. I lived with an old lady once who had tidiness reduced to a science. An article out of place was a crime. She was fond of having me read to her, so one day I said, "Here is a story by Mrs. B—, who used to live near you. That ought to interest you." "I don't want to hear it," she snapped. "That woman spent her time in writing and never kept her woodshed tidy!" I read the wholesome, cheerful little story to myself and enjoyed it unmarred by the thought of that woodshed, which, no doubt, was tidy enough, even if it didn't come up to the old lady's woodshed where I often thought the wood must feel uncomfortable and out of place. That was years ago, and just the other day I met Mrs. B— in Toronto for the first time. As we chatted over our lunch, I told her the story. How

she laughed. "No doubt she was right, my dear, and I'm afraid it isn't a bit tidier than it was then!" Come again, won't you, Crosspatch?—D. D.)

she laughed. "No doubt she was right, my dear, and I'm afraid it isn't a bit tidier than it was then!" Come again, won't you, Crosspatch?—D. D.)

THE DEAREST SPOT ON EARTH

We have a cosy little home,
My wife, my babe and me;
But the house is very lonely now,
For they are gone, you see.

I sit and wonder where they are,
And how long it will be
Till they'll return to their home
again,
To the little shack and me.

I love them more than I love myself;
They make life worth while to me;
For the happiest family in the
world
Is my wife, my babe and me.

Our home of one wee tiny room
Was always neat and tidy;
By cheerful work, as one could see,
Done by my gracious lady.

Now as the days go fitting by
Our hearts are filled with joy
By the laugh and squeal and comic
pranks
Of our darling blue-eyed boy.

"Day in day out from noon till
night"
He keeps things on the buzz;
And every one who sees him laughs
At the funny things he does.

We hope to, when he older grows,
Give him an education;
And welcome him back home again
Whenever there is vacation.

Although that home may humble be,
We never sigh or groan;
We always look at it with pride,
Because it is our own.

A happy man I am, I'm sure,
Content with such a life;
Content with such a little boy,
Content with such a wife.

I love them more than I love myself.
They make life worth while to me;
For the happiest family in the world
Is my wife, my babe and me.

Alta. H. P. METCALF.

THE REPUTATION OF THE "BELLA B"

"A ship's reputation is like a woman's," said the skipper. "When there's a whisper against it, it's as good as gone."

"Yes, sir," said the second mate, touching his cap.

Etiquette is exacting at sea, and a freight boat flatters herself that she knows what is fitting as well as a man-of-war. The captain had shipped as cabin-boy when he was fourteen, and had worked his way up to his present lofty eminence, yet even with his officers he hedged himself about with an impenetrable superiority. He ate his meals in solitary state. He sometimes came into the mess-room and watched the progress of a card-game, but he never took a hand. To express an opinion contrary to that of the captain was not considered good form on the Bella B, and so the second mate touched his cap, and said, "Yes, sir."

Down in his heart he was wishing that the Bella B. was not so ready to shift the responsibility of protecting her reputation. She was a tramp steamer, and perhaps it was her roving life that had unsettled her standards. She had fought her way through a tornado on the Bay of Bengal, and had rounded the horn in a tempest. In both instances, badly crippled, she had crawled into the nearest port for repairs. Her deck had been stained with the blood of a mutiny. She had been a floating pest-house on one or two occasions, lying tranquilly at anchor while the plague decimated her crew. She had a trick of leaving port just when the signal foretold dirty weather. She had a penchant for meeting ice-bergs in the most un-

heard-of places, and she had been the chief sufferer from several collisions. But of all her escapades her latest was the most serious.

Strictly speaking, this could not be laid at the door of the Bella B. When the captain had called the attention of the owners to the fact that the asbestos lining of one of the coal-bunkers was distinctly the worse for wear, these practical men had shrugged their shoulders. After one more voyage it would be necessary to have the Bella B. thoroughly overhauled, for the annual inspection. To make repairs before that time would be a waste of good money. The owners took the risk with the composure of business men who knew how slight a margin there is often between making a fortune and losing one. The captain accepted their decision with the serenity of a man whose life has been one long hazard. And so the Bella B. sailed out jauntily, bound for Montreal.

They were five days from port when the fire was discovered. The defective asbestos lining had failed to protect the coal in one of the bunkers from the heat of the adjacent furnaces. The fuel had ignited. The Bella B. was not an ocean greyhound. With fair weather the captain hoped to make Montreal in fourteen days from Glasgow. Storms might delay him another week. At the best the fire might easily become unmanageable before they reached land.

A ship at sea with a fire smoldering in her hold is like nothing so much as a human being with a cancer gnawing at his vitals. Outwardly life is much as usual. One goes about his work, laughs

at a good story, loves, and all the inexorable things little. Each morning a day nearer. Not nary was observed. Perhaps the captain look, as if he had once, in the middle, the chief engineer sprang to his feet, heard something," sat down again and with a shaking head sang and told stories made rough jests growing horror in them. And the B. tranquil way across water, the blue head of red hell within.

What the tentacles realized till Then a sudden hila all. With unexam the captain cracke second mate, and with gratified pride cap. He was ver received his papers but he had had to one was a gentle old wore a kerchief on; way of ignoring the vinced the hearer t letter had no business. The other incentive l a trick of turning slightest provocatio of the most tantalizi ever veiled a pair of man wanted to look No wonder that the been more ambitious than most young fell

"We'll be in port s tain. "And, Mr. D you and I will loo business in the coal-b "Yes, sir," said th he blinked in bewi The captain saw face, and, though l obligation to do so, h "It would be an ea fire department doo captain. "But if y keep it secret. Ship hear of such things. devil with the underv added oracularly, "A like a woman's." "A per against it, it's as g The second mate's s against the Bella B. indifference to her ov been but momentary came, he followed t into the hold, his occupied with the h him. When there wa to be done, the captai and his choice of the to show that he recog of his own sort. "Wh thought the boy, "I w where I'm afraid to ge was an elation in hi those he passed glance

For days the men h what they could of t bunker, and they we From the sullen heaps adjacent to the furni gas arose, and the h Each holding a hos upon the pile. The turned to steam as the hissing white cloud back. Again they a hand, and again retr

"We're right on th captain, drawing his eyes, blinded by p would have been a troubled the departm thing like this." Even as he spoke t Then the second mat huddled against the The captain had di opening before which h ing, and through which was choked with co mate was entombed i peril he had been att off his retreat. For an madman, clawing at t bare hands, nor kno blistered at the touch. little woman with a crossed beneath her ch

Founded 1866

at a good story, makes money, makes love, and all the time that deadly, inexorable thing is gaining little by little. Each morning sees the inevitable a day nearer. Nothing out of the ordinary was observable on the Bella B. Perhaps the captain's eyes had a sunken look, as if he had slept poorly, and once, in the middle of a game of poker, the chief engineer dropped his hand and sprang to his feet. "I—I thought I heard something," he said, and then he sat down again and picked up his cards with a shaking hand. But the crew sang and told stories as usual, and even made rough jests regarding the slow-growing horror in the hold beneath them. And the Bella B. plowed her tranquil way across the gray-green water, the blue heavens over her, and a bit of red hell within.

What the tention had been none of them realized till land was sighted. Then a sudden hilarity possessed them all. With unexampled condescension the captain cracked a joke with the second mate, and that youth flushed with gratified pride as he touched his cap. He was very young to have received his papers, this second mate, but he had had two incentives. The one was a gentle old mother, who always wore a kerchief on Sundays, and had a way of ignoring the letter *h* that convinced the hearer that this particular letter had no business in the alphabet. The other incentive had brown curls and a trick of turning rose-color at the slightest provocation, to say nothing of the most tantalizing long lashes that ever veiled a pair of grey eyes when a man wanted to look into their depths. No wonder that the second mate had been more ambitious and industrious than most young fellows of his age.

"We'll be in port soon," said the captain. "And, Mr. Davis, I'm thinking you and I will look after that little business in the coal-bunker."

"Yes, sir," said the second mate, but he blinked in bewilderment. The captain saw the wonder in his face, and, though he was under no obligation to do so, he explained.

"It would be an easy thing to get the fire department down here," said the captain. "But if we did, we couldn't keep it secret. Shippers don't like to hear of such things. It plays the very devil with the underwriters." Then he added oracularly, "A ship's reputation is like a woman's. When there's a whisper against it, it's as good as gone."

The second mate's sense of resentment against the Bella B. for her seeming indifference to her own reputation had been but momentary. When the time came, he followed the captain down into the hold, his thoughts chiefly occupied with the honor conferred on him. When there was dangerous work to be done, the captain never held back, and his choice of the youth had gone to show that he recognized him as one of his own sort. "When I'm a skipper," thought the boy, "I won't send any man where I'm afraid to go myself." There was an elation in his face that made those he passed glance at him curiously.

For days the men had been drawing what they could of the coal from the bunker, and they were near the fire. From the sullen heaps against the wall adjacent to the furnace the smell of gas arose, and the heat was menacing. Each holding a hose, the two advanced upon the pile. The streams of water turned to steam as they struck, and the hissing white cloud drove the men back. Again they advanced, hose in hand, and again retreated.

"We're right on the fire," said the captain, drawing his hand across his eyes, blinded by perspiration. "It would have been a shame to have troubled the department for a little thing like this."

Even as he spoke there was a roar. Then the second mate found himself huddled against the wall and alone. The captain had disappeared. The opening before which he had been standing, and through which they had entered was choked with coal. The second mate was entombed in a furnace. The peril he had been attacking had cut off his retreat. For an instant he was a madman, clawing at the coal with his bare hands, nor knowing that they blistered at the touch. The face of a little woman with a white kerchief crossed beneath her chin flashed sud-

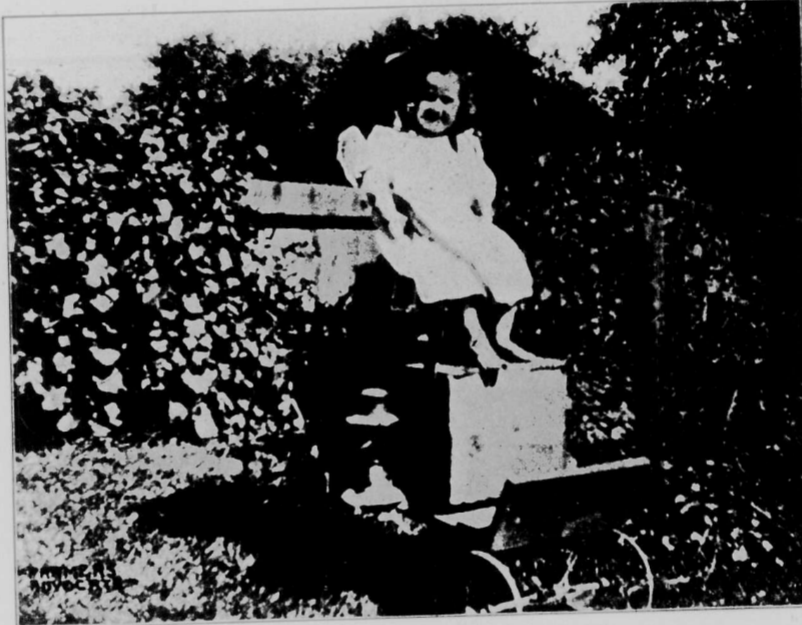
denly before him, and that of a pink-cheeked girl pouting and lowering her lashes. She had promised to wear his ring after he had returned from this voyage. He wondered vaguely if anyone would think to give her that ring, now that he was never to come back. The men outside were working furiously at the coal, thrown into a barricade by the force of the explosion. Some one made an opening and thrust a hose through. The water that drenched him came just in time to save his reason and his life. He waited, choking in the noxious gases, watching the little opening growing larger as strong arms shoveled back the coal. Then, knowing he could endure no more, he sprang forward. Darkness came, and with strange tranquility he told himself that this was death.

When he opened his eyes he was on deck. A few feet away lay a blackened, begrimed figure he did not recognize. The steward was trying to force some liquor down his throat, and he swallowed it, and began to realize the pain of his blistered hands.

"Who is that?" he said to the steward, looking toward the silent figure over which the first officer was bending.

"That's the skipper. He was standing so that the explosion of the gas blew him right out of the bunker. But he hasn't moved since, though his heart is beating."

Just then the blackened figure opened his eyes and sat up. It looked towards the prostrate second mate, and for a moment there was silence.



THE FAST EXPRESS.

"A ship and a woman are alike," said the skipper thoughtfully. "When you are doing your best to protect the reputation of either, the chances are that you'll get blown up. Mr. Saunders, as Mr. Davis is not fit for further duty, I will ask you to go down with me to put out the fire."

Then the second mate staggered to his feet, touched his singed hair with his blistered hand, and cried, "If you please, sir, I'm as fit as ever. Don't leave me out!"

That afternoon the Bella B., lying at the dock, looked the picture of respectability. Not even the spick and span excursion steamers, carrying pleasure-seekers to near-by resorts, knew of aught to her discredit. The fire was extinguished. In the morning the repairs would begin. The second mate stood on the deck with his hands bandaged and counted on the days before they would be home again.

The captain, looking pale, yet very trim in his uniform, came up to him. "Are your burns any less painful?" he questioned. "They'll begin to ease up by tomorrow, perhaps." He hesitated a moment, then waived discipline sufficiently to say: "Some people would call it foolish. But the reputation of a woman or of a ship cannot be guarded too carefully. Some day you'll have a wife and you'll understand."

The boy looked eastward, and across three thousand miles of water saw a pretty, piquant face, the color coming and going, and the drooping lashes

shading the telltale eyes. "Yes, sir," he said, raising his bandaged hand to his cap, "I understand."

—McClure's for June.

WESTERN WIGWAM

CAPTAIN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have been in the West four years. We like it very much. We came from Quebec. We were here three years before we had a school. We have a nice one now. It is painted white with green trimmings. It is also nice inside. There are about seventeen going to school. They are mostly Germans. Our teacher's name is Miss B.

Spring is here now; and my father is very busy working on the land. We have five horses, eight cows, a dog and a cat. Our dog's name is Captain. He is a good cattle dog, which is a great help to my father as we live near the ranchers.

Sask. (a)

SCHOOL GIRL.

VERY SEASICK

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have for the last month read with interest the letters of the Western Wigwam. I am English and came from Kent a year and nine months ago. I was seasick all the way over. I have a married sister who lives 10 miles from Reston. I am stay-

OUR LIVELY CORNER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read with great pleasure the letters in your Corner. I am in the second reader at school. I still stay with my grandmother and go to school. The creek has been very high this spring so one could not cross it at all. The pretty flowers are coming and it looks more like summer with the pretty flowers all over the hills. I will close my letter now, with best wishes to your lively little Corner.

Alta. (a)

RED ROSES.

FELT THE EARTHQUAKE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I like reading the letters very much especially now that they are getting more interesting every week. I have sold over fourteen dollars worth of postcards and intend to sell a lot more. I am in the seventh grade at school. I will gladly correspond or exchange post cards with any of the members about my own age (13). We have taken the *Advocate* for several years and so cannot get along without it. It is rather muddy around here now as it has just stopped raining, but it has made a good job of the crops.

That was quite an earthquake we had, wasn't it? We just merely felt it here, but it was worse at other places.

Here is a tongue twister: "Sarah Shawl shoveled soft snow softly." Say that as fast as possible and see how you make out.

Sask. (a)

MASSA CHUSETTS.

EIGHT KINDS OF POTATOES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw in the Western Wigwam that the club was to have a badge now, and, as I would like one I thought that I had better write. I am now thirteen years old and am in the fourth grade and I like it better than I ever did the third.

This spring has been very backward but I guess that it has come at last for the Crocus have come and gone; the violets and wild peas are here and in blossom. Father has in six acres of barley and eight different kinds of potatoes so we will have plenty. Mother has about sixty little chicks and more hens sitting. I had some turkeys year before last but they all died, so my sister gave me six turkeys this year to give me another start.

Alta. (a)

TUMBLE HEELS.

THE BEAUTY CALF

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your Wigwam and I hope it will escape the waste paper basket. My two brothers take this book and I like to read the letters in the Wigwam.

We live on a farm about four miles east of the town of Quill Lake. My father and mother have about thirty cattle and nine horses. I have a calf which I call Beauty.

I go to school every day and am in Grade VI. My brother goes to school too and is taking up Third Class work. The school is a mile and a half from our place. I am eleven years old.

I would like to get a button. This letter will be getting too long if I don't stop, so will close. I like the pen names so I will send one.

Sask. (a)

BLOSSOM (11)

A LOT OF POULTRY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to you. I have been going to school but am not going now. I have four head of cattle and four cats. My flowers are planted, and I helped my mother plant the garden. Some things are up now. My mamma has seventy-five big hens and one hundred and fifty little chickens, I like to feed them. My papa has taken the *Advocate* for nearly four years. My brother drives six horses, and works on the field. I hope to see my letter in print.

Alta. (b)

Lucy Hart (8).

A NICE SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like going to school very much. We have an organ and a library in the school and some pictures. They got a new chair for the teacher. They have Sunday school in the school house. It is a nice school house. We have ready all

Sask. (a) WENVILLE METCALF

doubt she was and I'm afraid er than it was gain, won't you,

NOT ON EARTH

le home, and me; y lonely now, you see.

ere they are, ill be to their home and me.

in I love myself; th while to me; family in the

abe and me.

ve tiny room nd tidy; one could see, is lady.

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-eyed boy.

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older grows, ion; ck home again cation.

may humble be, roan; with pride, own.

I'm sure, a life; little boy, wife.

n I love myself. h while to me; ily in the world e and me.

. METCALF.

BELLA B"

ne had been the veral collisions. es her latest was

is could not be Bella B. When the attention of hat the asbestos oal-bunkers was for wear, these shrugged their more voyage it ave the Bella B. for the annual repairs before waste of good ok the risk with iness men who gin there is often tune and losing pted their deci- of a man whose azard. And so jauntily, bound

from port when . The defective d to protect the rs from the heat s. The fuel had va's not an ocean r weather the ke Montreal in lasgow. Storms r week. At the sily become un- y reached land. ire smoldering in g so much as a ncer gnawing at life is much as his work, laughs



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of our grain in, and it is coming up now.

Sask. (b) Carrie Hobson (11)

STORMY WEATHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,— We have almost finished sowing our grain and most of what we have sowed is up. I hope to become a member of your club. We have 19 horses, 9 calves and 10 cows. It has been raining here and we had a thunder storm on Friday night. I am twelve years old and an the 29th of December. I think I will close now wishing the club success.

Sask. (b) Jack Hobson.

A DELAYED LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not written to the Western wigwam for a long time, but I will try and make up for lost time. There are four girls and one boy going to write on entrance this year. I am one of them. I have been sick lately with the grippe. One morning when I got to school, there were two pigeons in the school. They were in the school all day and we had lots of fun with them. They make a very funny noise, and one of them flew down on the stove, and a lot of its feathers came out and went all over me.

I am very fond of music and drawing although I cannot draw very well. I can play on the organ. I know nearly all the hymns but I cannot play many fast pieces or songs. I can play "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," "Peter Parley Waltz" and "Geranium Waltz."

I have read a number of books. Some of them are—The Bessie Books, "Little Women," "Good Wives," and "Sundered Hearts."

We have the telephone now, and I have lots of fun playing tricks over it.

I hope I see my letter in the club, and I would like to get a button.

Cousin Dorothy, will you accept a printed letter? I am getting a typewriter, but I did not know if a printed letter would be accepted.

My studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography, grammar, agriculture, writing, music and drawing. I have quite a few, haven't I?

Here are some riddles. 1. Why was the elephant the last animal leaving the ark? Ans. He had to stay and pack his trunk. 2. What goes through the bush but never touches it? Ans. Sound. 3. When is a door not a door? When it is a jar.

Well, I must close now, wishing the Wigwamers every success.

Man (a) Paul Lawrence (13).

(Your letter was written on April 19th, but did not get here until June 3rd, so I had to cut out the part of your letter referring to the cold weather. I shall be glad to get a letter from you written on the typewriter. Our new button has the Indian and Wigwam on that you see at the left side of our Western Wigwam heading. Send a Canadian two-cent stamp, and your full address and you shall have one. C. D.)

MANY JOURNEYS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I was very much pleased to see my last letter in print, so I thought I would try my luck again. I will write about a trip that I had with my mother from Melrose to Indian Springs in the winter of 1905. We left Melrose on a Sunday, and drove nine miles to my grandmother's, and we stayed there for a few days. Then we went to Winnipeg on the car, and spent a few days visiting. I went to see the T. Eaton store, and spent a very happy day going about the city. Then we came on to Indian Springs, where we found everyone enjoying the best of health. I was not there very long when I took sick with the chicken pox, and was sick for about a month.

The following June my eldest brother came out to visit, and when he went home he took me with him, and we had a very pleasant trip on the way back to our old home.

In August, 1906, my aunt and I went to a circus that was held at

Selkirk, Man. We left home at about 9 o'clock a. m., and had to drive a distance of nine miles for our horse was rather slow for driving. The show began at one o'clock in the afternoon. We went into a large tent, where the wild animals were eating, and I saw a number of very fine animals. When they had finished their meal, the races began, and they were very fine. I also had the pleasure of seeing many more grand sights that day.

We then started for home, and when we were two miles from home it began to rain, the storm being so heavy that our horse would not go against the storm. Finally, we arrived home soaking wet, and had to milk thirteen cows. We were very tired when we had completed our day's pleasure and work.

On the 14th of December, my youngest brother and I left Melrose, and we have not been home there since then, but we hope to go back for a visit some day.

Well, Cousin Dorothy, my letter is getting rather long, so I will leave room in this cozy Wigwam for the

other members. I would like to correspond or exchange picture post-cards with any of the members if they would write first.

Man. (a).

NOTICE TO WIGS

Quite a number of members of the Western Wigwam have written asking for a club button and have quite forgotten to enclose a two-cent Canadian stamp for it. Of course, it would not be fair to send buttons to some boys and girls for nothing when the others are sending a stamp.

A button was sent to Aubrey S. Street, but he must have given the wrong address for his button came back to this office, marked not called for. We would like to hear from Aubrey.

You can't expect to get a button, even though you send a stamp, if you forget to sign your real name. The pen name is not enough to satisfy the post-office regulations.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

THE GOLDEN DOG

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

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CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued).

Amelie related to her aunt the result of her conversation with Le Gardeur, and the cause of his leaving the fete so abruptly. The Lady de Tilly listened with surprise and distress. "To think," said she, "of Le Gardeur asking that terrible girl to marry him! My only hope is, she will refuse him. And if it be as I hear, I think she will!"

"It would be the ruin of Le Gardeur if she did, aunt! You cannot think how determined he is on this marriage."

"It would be his ruin if she accepted him!" replied the Lady de Tilly. "With any other woman Le Gardeur might have a fair chance of happiness; but none with her! More than one of her lovers lies in a bloody grave by reason of her coquetries. She has ruined every man whom she has flattered into loving her. She is without affection. Her thoughts are covered with a veil of deceit impenetrable. She would sacrifice the whole world to her vanity. I fear, Amelie, she will sacrifice Le Gardeur as ruthlessly as the most worthless of her admirers."

"We can only hope for the best, aunt; and I do think Angelique loves Le Gardeur as she never loved any other."

They were presently rejoined by Pierre Philibert. The Lady de Tilly and Amelie apologized for Le Gardeur's departure,—he had been compelled to go to the city on an affair of urgency, and had left them to make his excuses. Pierre Philibert was not without a shrewd perception of the state of affairs. He pitied Le Gardeur, and excused him, speaking most kindly of him in a way that touched the heart of Amelie. The ball went on with unflagging spirit and enjoyment. The old walls fairly vibrated with the music and dancing of the gay company.

The music, like the tide in the great river that night, reached its flood only after the small hours had set in. Amelie had given her hand to Pierre for one or two dances, and many a friendly, many a half envious guess was made as to the probable Chate-laine of Belmont.

CHAPTER XXII.

SO GLOZED THE TEMPTER

The lamps burned brightly in the boudoir of Angelique des Heloises on the night of the fete of Pierre Philibert. Masses of fresh flowers filled the antique Sevres vases, sending delicious odors through the apartment, which was furnished in a style

of almost royal splendor. Upon the white hearth a few billets of wood blazed cheerfully, for, after a hot day, as was not uncommon in New France, a cool salt-water breeze came up the great river, bringing reminders of cold sea-washed rocks and snowy crevices still lingering the mountainous shores of the St. Lawrence.

Angelique sat idly watching the wreaths of smoke as they rose in shapes fantastic as her own thoughts.

By that subtle instinct which is a sixth sense in woman, she knew that Le Gardeur de Repentigny would visit her to-night and renew his offer of marriage. She meant to retain his love and evade his proposals, and she never for a moment doubted her ability to accomplish her ends. Men's hearts had hitherto been but potter's clay in her hands, and she had no misgivings now; but she felt that the love of Le Gardeur was a thing she could not tread on without a shock to herself like the counter-stroke of a torpedo to the naked foot of an Indian who rashly steps upon it as it basks in a sunny pool.

She was agitated beyond her wont, for she loved Le Gardeur with a strange, selfish passion, for her own sake, not for his,—a sort of love not uncommon with either sex. She had the frankness to be half ashamed of it, for she knew the wrong she was doing to one of the most noble and faithful hearts in the world. But the arrival of the Intendant had unsettled every good resolution she had once made to marry Le Gardeur de Repentigny and become a reputable matron in society. Her ambitious fantasies dimmed every perception of duty to her own heart as well as his; and she had worked herself into that unenviable frame of mind which possesses a woman who cannot resolve either to consent or deny, to accept her lover or to let him go.

The solitude of her apartment became insupportable to her. She sprang up, opened the window, and sat down in the balcony outside, trying to find composure by looking down into the dark, still street. The voices of two men engaged in eager conversation reached her ear. They sat upon the broad steps of the house, so that every word they spoke reached her ear, although she could scarcely distinguish them in the darkness. These were no other than Max Grimeau and Blind Bartemy, the brace of beggars whose post was at the gate of the Basse Ville. They seemed to be comparing the amount of alms each had received during the day, and were arranging for a supper at some obscure haunt they frequented in the purlieus of the lower town, when another figure came up,

short, dapper, in a sack, as Angelique the glimmer of a on a rope stretche. He was greeted, mendicants.

"Sure as m' Master Pothier exclaimed Max Gr giving the newco brace. "Don't y He has been forag wives of the sout cheek he blows—re fat as a Dutch Bu had seen plenty (he marched upon isle, so he was comparisons.

"Yes!" replied holding out his har see by your voice that you have no bare bones during where have you time?"

"Oh, fleeing the the best of my p law! and without you and Max here, of the Basse Ville the Intendant ge taxes!"

"Why not?" with a pious twist an upward cast. "It is pour l' am beggars save mor Cure; for we are men to charity.

to be part of Holy the Gray Friars." "And so we Church, Bartemy! Grimeau. "When washed twelve pair on Maunday Thursd ral, I felt like a! My feet were just tion; for see! they washed, that I ren marched to the 1 But you should hav mont to-day, Maste was the grandes made in New Fran have carried on a la and lived off the es ate a bushel of it.

"Oh, the cursed mine!" replied Mar ping his hands upon would not have mi pie—no, not to draw But, as it is la Coutume d' Orleans sent lose the usi sights; vide, also, I sessions—I lost my of Belmont!"

"Well, never Pothier," replied grieve; you shall go to the Fleur-de-Lis, Matelot. Bartemy spoken an eel pie humming cider of shall all be jolly as of Ste. Roche, af parish!"

"Have you free now: I have jus ter to the Intendant Beaumanoir, and go I will lay it on to Max!"

Angelique, from amused at the conver beggars, became in eyes and ears at the Pothier.

"Had you ever th that lady at Beau Max, with more cur to be expected of on

"No; the letter w: Dame Tremblay, wil But the Intendant g when he read it. I Chevalier Bigot in That letter touched and his feelings. B ever come to hear (Beaumanoir?"

"Oh, Bartemy an thing at the gate of My Lord Bishop and of the Jesuits met i day and spoke of her, other if he knew who up rode the Inten Bishop made free, a

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get a button, d a stamp, if ur real name. ot enough to regulations.

DOROTHY.

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or. Upon the illets of wood after a hot day, in New France, ze came up the minders of cold snowy crevices atainous shores

watching the s they rose in own thoughts. nct which is a she knew that ntigny would renew his offer nt to retain his sals, and she bted her abil-er ends. Men's en but potter's and she had no e felt that the as a thing she out a shock to r-stroke of a oot of an In- upon it as it

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Her ambitious y perception of rt as well as ed herself into of mind which who cannot re- or deny, to let him go.

apartment be- to her. -She window, and ny outside, try- re by looking ill street. The ngaged in eager er ear. They ps of the house, ey spoke reach-ugh she could em in the dark- no other than d Bartemy, the e post was at e Ville. They ng the amount ived during the ng for a supper ant they tres- of the lower figure came up,

short, dapper, and carrying a knap-sack, as Angelique could detect by the glimmer of a lantern that hung on a rope stretched across the street. He was greeted warmly by the old mendicants.

"Sure as my old musket it is Master Pothier, and nobody else!" exclaimed Max Grimeau rising, and giving the newcomer a hearty embrace. "Don't you see, Bartemy? He has been foraging among the fat wives of the south shore. What a cheek he blows—red as a peony, and fat as a Dutch Burgomaster!" Max had seen plenty of the world when he marched under Marshal de Belleisle, so he was at no loss for apt comparisons.

"Yes!" replied Blind Bartemy, holding out his hand to be shaken. "I see by your voice, Master Pothier, that you have not said grace over bare bones during your absence. But where have you been this long time?"

"Oh, fleeing the King's subjects to the best of my poor ability in the law! and without half the success of you and Max here, who toll the gate of the Basse Ville more easily than the Intendant gets in the King's taxes!"

"Why not?" replied Bartemy, with a pious twist of his neck, and an upward cast of his blank orbs. "It is pour l' amour de Dieu! We beggars save more souls than the Cure; for we are always exhorting men to charity. I think we ought to be part of Holy Church as well as the Gray Friars."

"And so we are part of Holy Church, Bartemy!" interrupted Max Grimeau. "When the good Bishop washed twelve pair of our dirty feet on Maunday Thursday in the Cathedral, I felt like an Apostle—I did! My feet were just ready for benediction; for see! they had never been washed, that I remember of, since I marched to the relief of Prague! But you should have been out to Belmont to-day, Master Pothier! There was the grandest Easter pie ever made in New France! You might have carried on a lawsuit inside of it, and lived off the estate for a year—I ate a bushel of it. I did!"

"Oh, the cursed luck is every day mine!" replied Master Pothier, clapping his hands upon his stomach. "I would not have missed that Easter pie—no, not to draw the Pope's will! But, as it is laid down in the Coutume d' Orleans (Tit. 17), the absent lose the usufruct of their sights; vide, also, Pothier des Successions—I lost my share of the pie of Belmont!"

"Well, never mind, Master Pothier," replied Max. "Don't grieve; you shall go with us to-night to the Fleur-de-Lis, in the Sault au Matelot. Bartemy and I have bespoken an eel pie and a gallon of humming cider of Normandy. We shall all be jolly as the marguilliers of Ste. Roche, after tithing the parish!"

"Have with you, then! I am free now: I have just delivered a letter to the Intendant from a lady at Beaumanoir, and got a crown for it. I will lay it on top of your eel pie, Max!"

Angelique, from being simply amused at the conversation of the old beggars, became in an instant all eyes and ears at the words of Master Pothier.

"Had you ever the fortune to see that lady at Beaumanoir?" asked Max, with more curiosity than was to be expected of one in his position.

"No; the letter was handed me by Dame Tremblay, with a cup of wine. But the Intendant gave me a crown when he read it. I never saw the Chevalier Bigot in better humor! That letter touched both his purse and his feelings. But how did you ever come to hear of the Lady of Beaumanoir?"

"Oh, Bartemy and I hear every-thing at the gate of the Basse Ville! My Lord Bishop and Father Glapion of the Jesuits met in the gate one day and spoke of her, each asking the other if he knew who she was—when up rode the Intendant; and the Bishop made free, as Bishops will,

you know, to question him whether he kept a lady at the Chateau.

"A round dozen of them, my Lord Bishop!" replied Bigot, laughing. "La! It takes the Intendant to talk down a Bishop! He bade my Lord not to trouble himself, the lady was under his tutelle! which I comprehended as little, as little—"

"As you do your Nominy Dominy!" replied Pothier. "Don't be angry, Max, if I infer that the Intendant quoted Pigeon (Tit. 2, 27): 'Le Tuteur est comdtable de sa gestion.'"

"I don't care what the pigeons have to say to it—that is what the Intendant said!" replied Max, hotly, "and that, for your law grimoire, Master Pothier!" Max snapped his fingers like the lock of his musket at Prague, to indicate what he meant by that!

"Oh, inepte loquens! you don't understand either law or Latin, Max!" exclaimed Pothier, shaking his ragged wig with an air of pity.

"I understand begging; and that is getting without, cheating, and much more to the purpose," replied Max, hotly. "Look you, Mastet Pothier! you are learned as three curates; but I can get more money in the gate of the Basse Ville by simply standing still and crying out Pour l' amour de Dieu! than you with your budget of law lingo-jingo, running up and down the country until the dogs eat off the calves of your legs, as they say in the Nivernois."

"Well, never mind what they say in the Nivernois about the calves of my legs! Bon coq ne fut jamais gras!—a game-cock is never fat—and that is Master Pothier dit Robin. Lean as are my calves, they will carry away as much of your eel pie to-night as those of the stoutest carter in Quebec!"

"And the pie is baked by this time, so let us be jogging!" interrupted Bartemy, rising. "Now give me your arm! and with Master Pothier's on the other side, I shall walk to the Fleur-de-Lis straight as a steeple."

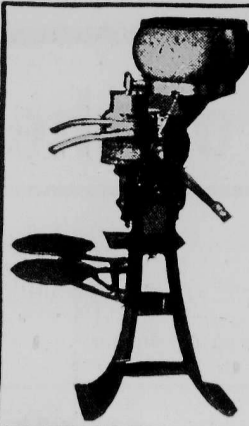
The glorious prospect of supper made all three merry as crickets on a warm hearth, as they jogged over the pavement in their clouted shoes, little suspecting they had left a flame of anger in the breast of Angelique des Meloises, kindled by the few words of Pothier respecting the lady of Beaumanoir.

Angelique recalled with bitterness that the rude bearer of the note had observed something that had touched the heart and opened the purse of the Intendant. What was it? Was Bigot playing a game with Angelique des Meloises? Woe to him and the lady of Beaumanoir if he was! As she sat musing over it a knock was heard on the door of her boudoir. She left the balcony and re-entered her room, where a neat, comely girl in a servant's dress was waiting to speak to her.

The girl was not known to Angelique. But courtesying very low, she informed her that she was Fanchon Dodier, a cousin of Lizette's. She had been in service at the Chateau of Beaumanoir, but had just-left it. "There is no living under Dame Tremblay," said she, "if she suspect a maid servant of flirting ever so little with M. Proumois, the handsome valet of the Intendant! She imagined that I did; and such a life as she has led me, my Lady! So I came to the city to ask advice of cousin Lizette! and seek a new place. I am sure Dame Tremblay need not be so hard upon the maids. She is always boasting of her own triumphs when she was the Charming Josephine."

"And Lizette referred you to me?" asked Angelique, too occupied just now to mind the gossip about Dame Tremblay, which another time she would have enjoyed immensely. She eyed the girl with intense curiosity: for might she not tell her something of the secret over which she was eating her heart out?

"Yes, my Lady! Lizette sent me to you, and told me to be very circum-spect indeed about what I said touch-ing the Intendant, but simply to ask if you would take me into your ser-



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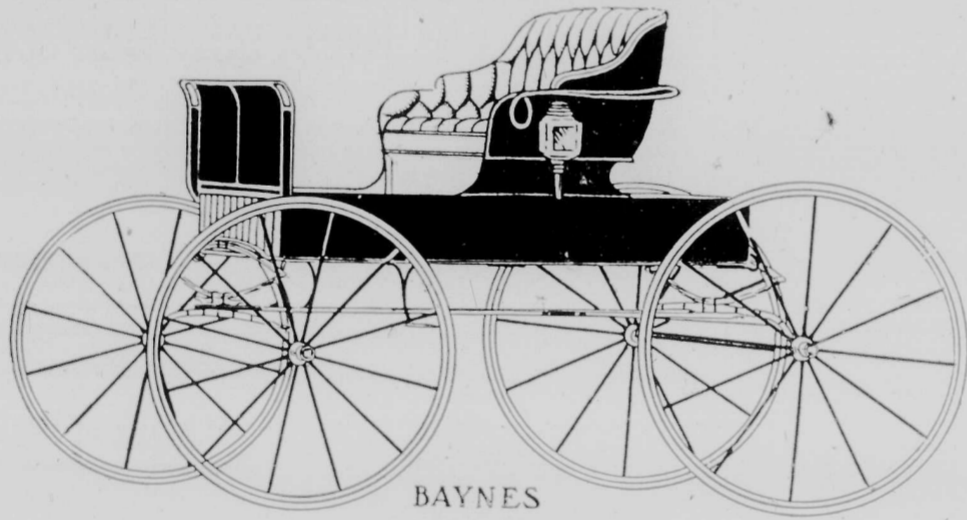
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vice. Lizette need not have warned me about the Intendant; for I never reveal secrets of my masters or mistresses, never! never, my Lady!"

"You are more cunning than you look, nevertheless," thought Angelique, "whatever scruple you may have about secrets," "Fanchon," said she, "I will make one condition with you: I will take you into my service if you will tell me whether you ever saw the Lady Beaumanoir."

Angelique's notions of honor, clear enough in theory, never prevented her sacrificing them without compunction to gain an object or learn a secret that interested her.

"I will willingly tell you all I know, my Lady. I have seen her once; none of the servants are supposed to know she is in the Chateau, but of course all do." Fanchon stood with her two hands in the pockets of her apron, as ready to talk as the pretty grisette who directed Lawrence Sterne to the Opera Comique.

"Of course!" remarked Angelique, "a secret like that could never be kept in the Chateau of Beaumanoir! Now tell me, Fanchon, what is she like?" Angelique sat up eagerly and brushed back the hair from her ear with a rapid stroke of her hand as she questioned the girl. There was a look in her eyes that made Fanchon a little afraid, and brought out more truth than she intended to impart.

"I saw her this morning, my Lady, as she knelt in her oratory: the half-open door tempted me to look, in spite of the orders of Dame Tremblay."

"Ah! you saw her this morning!" repeated Angelique impetuously; "how does she appear? Is she better in looks than when she first came to the Chateau, or worse? She ought to be worse, much worse!"

"I do not know, my Lady, but, as I said, I looked in the door, although forbid to do so. Half-open doors are so tempting, and one cannot shut one's eyes! Even a keyhole is hard to resist when you long to know what is on the other side of it—I always found it so!"

"I dare say you did! But how does she look?" broke in Angelique, impatiently stamping her dainty foot on the floor.

"Oh, so pale, my Lady! but her face is the loveliest I ever saw,—almost," added she, with an after-thought; "but so sad! she looks like the twin sister of the blessed Madonna in the Seminary chapel, my Lady."

"Was she at her devotions, Fanchon?"

"I think not, my Lady: she was reading a letter which she had just received from the Intendant."

Angelique's eyes were now ablaze. She conjectured at once that Caroline was corresponding with Bigot, and that the letter brought to the Intendant by Master Pothier was in reply to one from him. "But how do you know the letter she was reading was from the Intendant? It could not be!" Angelique's eyebrows contracted angrily, and a dark shadow passed over her face. She said "It could not be," but she felt it could be, and was.

"Oh, but it was from the Intendant, my Lady! I heard her repeat his name and pray God to bless Francois Bigot for his kind words. That is the Intendant's name, is it not, my Lady?"

"To be sure it is! I should not have doubted you, Fanchon! but could you gather the purport of that letter? Speak truly, Fanchon, and I will reward you splendidly. What think you it was about?"

(To be continued.)

Steamed Pudding.—Three tablespoonfuls of shortening (soft), one cupful of sweet or sour milk, one small teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half a teaspoonful of salt, one-half a teaspoonful of ground cloves, one teaspoonful of allspice, one cupful of raisins or currants, two cupfuls of flour. Steam two hours. Serve with any sauce.—Vogue Cook Book.



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Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too, but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. F. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

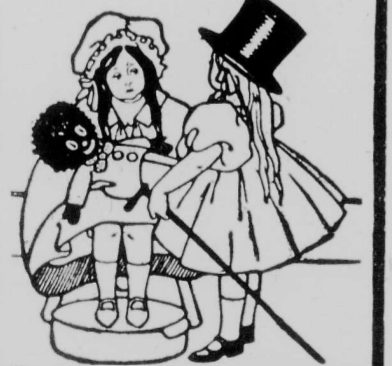
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LANDS FOR SALE

EXPERIENCE



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

Steedman's Soothing Powders

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GOSSIP

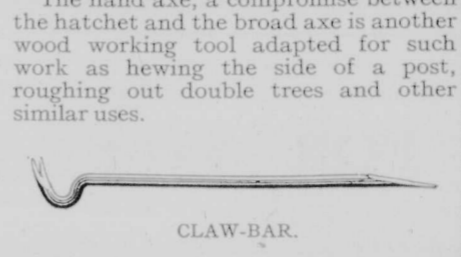
Repair of Farm Equipment

The successful management of a modern farm depends largely upon the efficiency of the equipment with which the work is performed. The equipment of the average farm can be divided into about three more or less distinct classes, as follows: First, and most important, are the buildings, fences, implements, machinery, wagons, and all appliances used in the more important farming operations; second, utensils and machinery used in connection with the dairy, garden tools, butchering outfit, and the numerous small things for general use about the place; third, the tools, materials, and facilities for keeping the first two classes of equipment in repair and in good working order. It is with the last class that this paper has to deal, the object being to assist the farmer in the selection of a suitable tool outfit, to suggest a line of supplies that are most commonly required for making repairs, and to give hints regarding the proper care and uses of tools.

As to how far repair work may be undertaken on a farm, that will depend

properly belongs to the regular farm equipment, but inasmuch as an axe which is used for general purposes on the farm is rarely in condition for use in making repairs, it is recommended that at least two axes be on hand, one to be kept in first class condition and to be used for repair and construction work alone. Axes are of various grades and range in price from 75 cents to \$1.50. Axes also vary in weight between 2 and 5 pounds, 4 1/2 or 4 1/4 pounds being a good size for general use. It always pays to secure a good axe, and a hand-made hickory handle is to be preferred to the cheaper machine-made ones.

The hand axe, a compromise between the hatchet and the broad axe is another wood working tool adapted for such work as hewing the side of a post, roughing out double trees and other similar uses.



In the same way a hatchet is almost indispensable about the farm and a good hand saw is as important as either.

Then there is the steel square. For most purposes a square having a length of 24 inches on one arm and 16 or 18 on the other will be found satisfactory. The standard sized square can be secured at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$1.50.

The uses of the drawing knife are too well known and numerous to require mention. The essentials of a serviceable drawing knife are good steel in the blade and substantial handles securely riveted. A first-class drawing knife adapted to general purposes can be secured for about \$1.

For boring holes not exceeding 1 1/2 bits are essential. There are several types of brace upon the market. The simpler forms can be secured for 40 or 50 cents each, while the more elaborate types with ball bearings and ratchet shank frequently sell as high as \$2.50. For ordinary work the cheaper form of plain brace will answer, but for boring in close quarters a ratchet brace that will work without turning the handle completely around is desirable.

The bits for use in the brace can be secured singly or in sets of 6, 8 or 12, including sizes ranging from one-fourth inch to 1 1/2 inches. A set containing eight bits will answer practically every requirement on the farm. The set containing twelve bits includes sixteenth inch sizes and can be secured at prices from \$2.50 upward. The brace and a full set of bits should not cost more than \$5.

Where a great many large nails are to be drawn or where old buildings are to be torn down, there is nothing superior to a claw bar. This tool can be made by any blacksmith from a piece of three-fourths or seven-eighths inch steel about 3 1/2 feet in length. One end should be shaped somewhat like the claw of a hammer with a wedge-shaped slit for taking hold of nails. The opposite or handle end may be drawn to a chisel point, and serve as a bar for the prying apart of materials; or if drawn to a sharp point it is very useful for drawing staples. The length of handle and short fulcrum of this tool give a

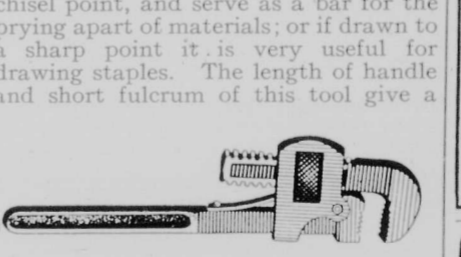


upon the line of farming that is followed, somewhat, and upon the aptitude of the farmer in doing repair work. On every farm, however, there is a certain amount of work that requires being done, fences, gates or buildings to mend or paint and vehicles, machinery and implements to repair and tools are required for the performance of this work.

It is an economic advantage usually to buy all the tools required at once, for as a rule a complete kit may be purchased at lower prices than when each tool is bought separately. It is likely, too, that a better class of tools will be bought, not necessarily of better quality, but more adapted to the various uses for which they are required. A small well selected outfit, used to best advantage and well cared for, will prove more satisfactory than a large miscellaneous assortment improperly kept and used.

Under most circumstances it will pay to secure tools of good quality, although fine exterior finish is not essential. Tools of very inferior quality are offered at low prices, but they invariably prove a disappointment to the purchaser. The name of the manufacturer is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of many tools, and the purchaser is advised to secure only those that are sold under a guarantee from manufacturer or dealer. When contemplating the purchase of a collection of tools, make a careful study to see just what ones are needed, then purchase all at one time, and a liberal discount can generally be secured.

An axe is perhaps one of the first tools required upon a farm. The axe



powerful leverage when applied to the pulling of spikes or bolts.

In addition to these a hammer, some chisels, a screw driver, augers, a spoke-shave, a spirit level and a few other less common tools would be necessary in getting together a kit for farm use.


TOOLS FOR WORKING IRON

The following list, together with short descriptions, includes the majority of the tools that will be required for handling metals in the repair of farm equipment. There are a few tools that are equally useful for working with both wood and metals; for instance, twist drills may be employed for boring almost any kind of material. A good riveting hammer is essential

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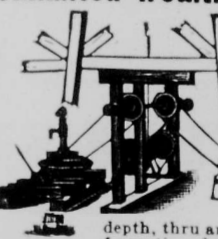
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18 in a box, 25c. Sold almost everywhere. If your dealer does not sell them we mail box on receipt of price, 25c.

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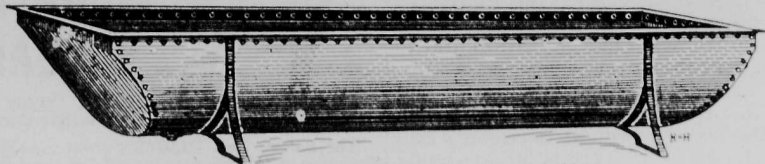
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The Western Standard Water Trough



CAPACITY: 1 IMPERIAL BARREL. SIZE: 8 FT. X 1 1/2 FT.

The above is a cut of our round bottom water trough made out of heavy galvanized steel and top edge being reinforced with angle iron. It has a cast iron flange in bottom for draining tank. Price \$6.50, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Money with order.

RED RIVER METAL CO., 51-53 Aikens St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—We have five Warrants which must be sold at once. Make us a bid for one or more. McDermid & McHardy, Nelson, B. C.

SUBLIME SCENERY, sunshiny climate—Opportunity awaits the ambitious young man with small capital in the "Treasure Island," where Nature has done everything to make life a delight. Write for beautifully illustrated booklets and ask questions about anything that interests you. Address Vancouver Island Development League, room D34, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

HAVE a Shorthorn herd for small payment. Ten registered heifers of breeding age for sale. Turnbull, Box Six, Manitou, Man.

FOR SALE—Improved farm—160 acres—in Dauphin district, Manitoba, 3 1/2 miles from station. E. Henderson, Box A, Farmer's Advocate.

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.

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YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—Will make good brood sows, also good boars. Cross Yorkshire Berkshire sows and large registered Yorkshire Boar. This boar measures 5 feet, 4 in. long, sixteen months old. 5 brood sows had one litter each. Muggidge, Elmwood, Winnipeg.

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FOR SALE—A Maurer's Standard Belt Hay Press. Capacity 30 ton. In first-class order. For full particulars apply to Box 188, Didsbury, Alta.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—We will sell three warrants at \$540 each. We will buy any number at the market price subject to confirmation. McDermid & Hardy, Nelson, B. C.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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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.

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.

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Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$1.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

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

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

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, 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. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for Sale.

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

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Assa. — Breeders of Felled 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, Sedge-wick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berks-hires.

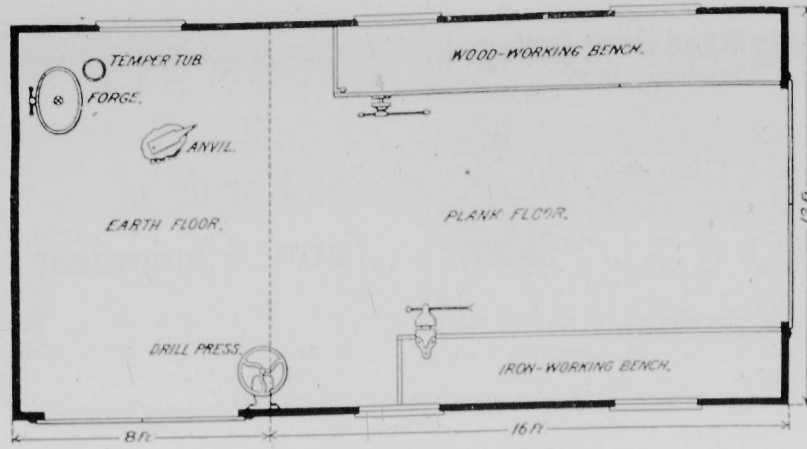
HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples, famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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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 Heistera Precision Cattle.



PLAN OF FARM WORKSHOP.

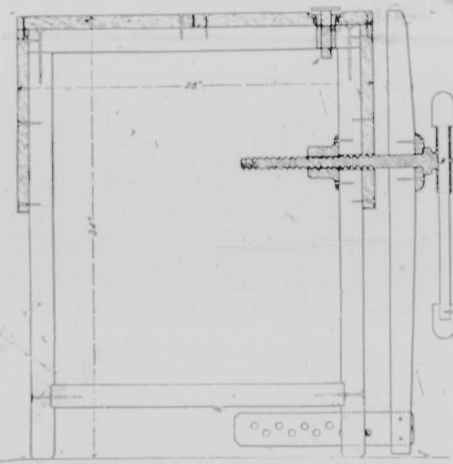
on every farm where modern machinery is used. There are two types of riveting hammer in general use, one having one end of wedge shape and the other type (known as a machinist's hammer) having a round end for riveting purposes. The hammer having the edge-shaped riveting end is generally considered best for farm purposes.

A monkey wrench frequently accompanies one or more of the farm machines, but as this is one of the most important repair tools an extra one will not come amiss. The size of this tool is determined by its length in inches, a 12-inch monkey wrench being adapted for most purposes. The type of wrench having the wood handle in two parts and riveted to the central iron handle is most serviceable. A 12-inch monkey

much for turning nuts or bolts as the teeth of these wrenches tear and injure nuts. The cost of a small pipe wrench should be about \$1.00.

An assortment of punches of different sizes and kinds should be on hand. Of these the round, solid point punch, for such work as punching out rivets is the most important. These tools usually accompany binders and mowing machines, and cost separately from 10 cents to 40 cents. Cold chisels are necessary on most farms. They cost from 15 cents to 60 cents. The cutting edge is the all important point in a cold chisel. It requires to be carefully tempered in order that it may withstand hard usage.

These form a fair assortment of tool for ordinary farm use in wood or iron



CROSS SECTION OF WORK BENCH.

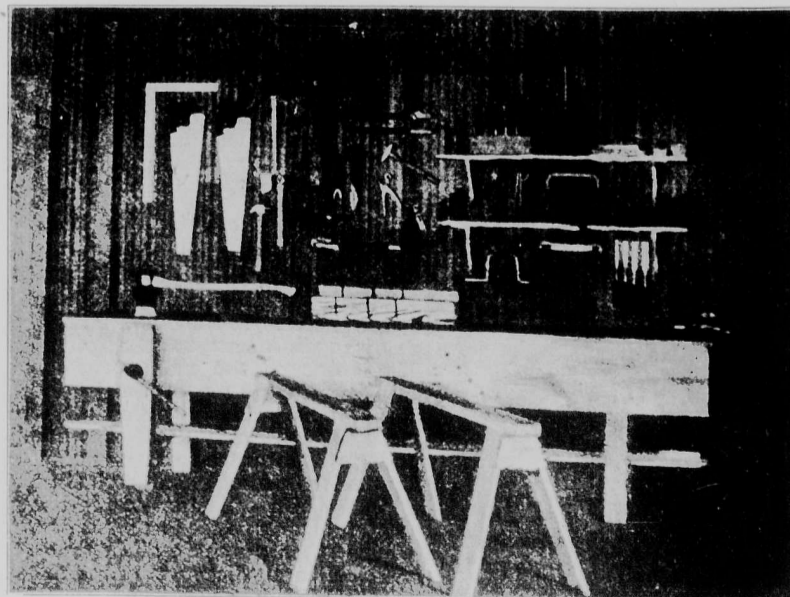
wrench will cost about 60 cents.

The alligator wrench is very desirable for holding a round-headed bolt or rod of iron; also for turning nuts that are inaccessible for an ordinary wrench. Alligator-wrenches having one jaw adjustable are obtainable, but the form having both jaws rigid is somewhat cheaper. The cost of a small alligator wrench will be anywhere between 15 and 60 cents, according to quality and finish.

A pipe wrench of 10-inch or 12-inch size is quite desirable for use in making repairs. For fixing pumps and holding iron pipes, rods or bolts, it is an indispensable tool. Neither the pipe wrench nor the alligator wrench should be used

unless one wants to put in a blacksmith equipment, in which case a forge, anvil, hammers, tongs, vise, drills of various kinds, thread cutting appliances and so on would be required, greatly increasing the cost of equipment. A farm blacksmith outfit is a valuable thing when a man has some knowledge of the work, but ordinarily it is about as cheap and generally as expedient to take such work as requires repairing to a regular smith, instead of trying to finker it up at home.

But aside from the blacksmith outfit there are some miscellaneous and special tools very handy on the farm. A small bench or table vise having about 2 1/2 inch jaw is useful for many purposes. Its costs from 75 cents to \$2.00.

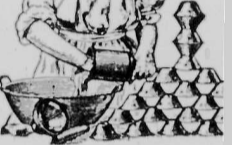


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side common, old style cream separators. T easy running, clean skimming and durat as in simplicity. Whi

The Tubular da's lea Sales no c



THE SHARPLES SI
Toronto, Ont.

Master—I'm sorry your wife is dead. Patrick—Faith an' us all, sir! The han cradle has kicked the l

If You F P FROM THE

By awakening the live will be freed of pa the tired sprit

Poisons only ac blood. Pain and same cause.

Poisons only ac blood when the live torpid and slow in as a result, the bo stipated.

Get the liver and right and away go their work, to poisons.

When they fail b cessive accumulati the spring, use Dr. Liver Pills and th sume their natura renewed energy and

No other organs filter the poisons fr you must get the active if you are healthful digestion, tion and free th aches and feelings pressing.

It is only natu and kidneys should spring when the loaded with impuri quickly and certain by using Dr. Cha Pills.

This is the g medicines, because direct and combir liver and kidneys.

Put it to the tes you will be astonis fully prompt and t the digestive and You can be certain the bowels, awaken liver and kidneys purify the blood. 25c. a box, at all son, Bates & Co.,

29 Yrs

On the thumb is the only piece used inside the modern, light, simple, sanitary, easy to clean, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. The lower picture shows the many disks used inside common, old style "bucket bowl" cream separators. Tubulars excel in easy running, clean skimming, fast skimming and durability as greatly as in simplicity. Which kind for you? The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for Catalog No. 186

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Master—I'm sorry to hear, Pat, that your wife is dead.
Patrick—Faith an' 'tis a sad day for us all, sir! The hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket.

If You Rid Poisons FROM THE BLOOD

By awakening the liver and kidneys, you will be freed of pains, aches and the tired spring feeling.

Poisons only accumulate in the blood. Pain and aches have the same cause.

Poisons only accumulate in the blood when the liver and kidneys get torpid and slow in action and when, as a result, the bowels become constipated.

Get the liver and kidneys working right and away go the poisons. That is their work, to rid the blood of poisons.

When they fail because of the excessive accumulation of poisons in the spring, use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and they will soon resume their natural functions with renewed energy and vigor.

No other organs of the body can filter the poisons from the blood so you must get the liver and kidneys active if you are going to restore healthful digestion, regular bowel action and free the body of pains, aches and feelings of fatigue and depressing.

It is only natural that the liver and kidneys should give out in the spring when the blood is usually loaded with impurities, but you can quickly and certainly set them right by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This is the greatest of spring medicines, because it is unique in its direct and combined action on the liver and kidneys.

Put it to the test this spring and you will be astonished at its wonderfully prompt and thorough action on the digestive and excretory systems. You can be certain that it will move the bowels, awaken the action of the liver and kidneys and completely purify the blood. One pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Some form of pliers for working wire is essential. Besides their use for handling wire a good pair of pliers is desirable for a great many lines of repair work. There are a number of styles of pliers on the market, but one of the simpler types will give the greatest amount of service. As a rule a very serviceable pair of pliers can be secured for about 60 cents. A pair of heavy cutting nippers with circular jaws is useful for many purposes, especially for removing a shoe from the foot of a horse or for trimming the edge of a broken hoof. Where a horseshoeing outfit is maintained, the cutting nippers will be included. A crowbar or pinch bar will be found useful on the farm for prying or moving heavy objects. Where stones are to be removed from the soil a bar of this character is almost indispensable. A bar for general purposes weighing about 20 pounds will cost from \$1 to \$2.00.

There is too the maul or butte, a handy tool for driving stakes or similar work. It is made from quarry knot, or from a piece of hardwood, six inches or so in diameter and eight inches in length, round, and bound about the ends by inch by 1/2-inch iron. A hole is bored in the center and a handle inserted. To keep the kit in repair a grindstone and oil stone are required, while among the other miscellaneous tools that might be mentioned is the wire stretcher and the staple puller.

In addition to the tools some special devices for repair work are required: A workbench of some kind will probably be the first essential. A good type of workbench is shown in the foreground of figure 21; also in cross section in figure 20. For the construction of this bench there will be required four boards seven-eighths inch thick, 12 to 14 inches wide, and about 12 feet in length. The length of the bench, however, will depend upon the size of the shop or other space that may be available for use as a workroom. Two pieces of 2 by 4 inch scantling each 16 feet long, will be sufficient to construct the framework of the bench. All lumber entering into the construction of the workbench should be thoroughly seasoned and dressed to uniform width and thickness.

A clamp for holding materials should be constructed from a piece of hardwood and attached by the aid of a carpenter's bench screw, as shown in the cross section. This clamp should be provided with notches or pinholes at the lower end, so that it can be set to hold materials of any thickness. Along the front of the bench, two or three holes should be provided, into which pins may be set for supporting boards or other materials that are too long to be held rigid by the clamp alone.

A "stop" for holding materials that are to be planed can be inserted in the top of the bench, near the left-hand end, as shown.

If a regular stop is not employed, its place may be taken by a small piece of notched board nailed on top of the bench.

The lists given include some things that may not be required on a large number of farms. Where specialized farming is pursued, only the tools and supplies with which to repair the special farm equipment will be required. The indiscriminate purchase of tools may result in direct loss.

In deciding what tools and materials to purchase, always give preference to those most frequently and urgently needed, passing over those that will be rarely used.

Keeping a machine or vehicle in good repair and well oiled not only increases its efficiency, but lessens the power required in using it.

The proper maintenance of farm machines not only saves money but avoids danger to those who operate them. Keeping the harness and vehicles in repair may prevent a dangerous runaway.

So far as practicable let the repair work be done when regular farm work is not pressing, as on rainy days and during the winter season. Pursue the repair work as a kind of recreation or rest from the regular farm operations.

Do not have several places for the storage of repair tools and supplies.

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

ABSORBINE

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

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

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The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

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Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested. Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth living.

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I Give It Free

To Men Until Cured. Not One Penny in Advance or On Deposit.



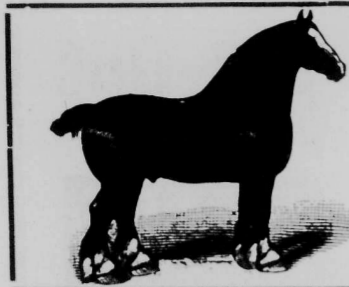
I wish you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as accomplished through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year for forty years, and have proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk, and will give to any man suffering from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Drains, Lack of Vigor, etc., from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric suspensory absolutely

FREE UNTIL CURED

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

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

DR. C. F. SANDEN
140 Yonge Street - - - TORONTO, ONT.
Office Hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p. m.



It Pays to Advertise

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

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg.
14-16 Princess Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

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

FRED BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

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, Napinka, Man.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE 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 traveling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.



BICKMORE'S GALL CURE
The standard reliable remedy for Galls, Scratches, Cracks, Wounds and all similar sores on animals. Sold by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Bickmore's new horse book mailed for 6 cents. Write today. WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Canadian Distributors, 345 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA

Stockmen!

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

Have one convenient place, and see that all tools are kept there when not in use.

Tools and materials should be kept in their proper places. Do not keep all sizes of bolts or screws mixed together in a single receptacle, but fit up suitable boxes or bins, so that the supplies may be accessible on short notice.

Keep all tools clean and free from rust, and all edge tools sharp.

Questions & Answers

THE USE OF TEAT DILATORS

I have a fine cow which gives a lot of milk but the stream is so small that she is hard to milk. I have heard of something that can be done to improve that condition but do not understand. Can you tell me and oblige

Mrs. J. M. Ans.—There is an instrument known as a teat dilator. It is inserted into the teat and up through the milk duct, then, by certain manipulations it is enlarged and withdrawn, in so doing it stretches and dilates the muscles of the teat. The operation has to be repeated many times to be effectual. In many cases a milk tube has to be used to keep the muscle from returning to its previous condition. The operation should be done by a veterinary surgeon or by someone who understands the necessity of cleanliness and the use of antiseptics. If these precautions are neglected very serious results may follow.

EXPENSES IN QUARANTINE

Can I make the Council pay for expenses when under quarantine? We have been shut in for 2½ months on account of diphtheria, and it took two weeks more to disinfect the house.

S. H.

Ans.—You would be entitled to compensation for only what was destroyed, and the municipality will only pay expenses when through poverty or otherwise the party affected is unable in the opinion of the Health officer to pay.

HOW TO CURE MEATS

What is your prescription for curing bacon say 100 lb pigs, so that the bacon may keep good for a 12 months.

A. B. C. Subscriber.

Ans.—There are numerous methods of curing meats. One satisfactory method is: Make a mixture of 9 lbs salt, 3 lbs sugar, 1 pint molasses, 3 ozs. salt petre, 1 oz. baking soda and 5 or 6 gallons of water. Heat slowly until salt is all dissolved; then boil and skim. Cover the meat with this solution for 5 or 6 weeks; then smoke the meat every day for a week. Maple chips or corn cobs can be used for smoking.

Here is another method for preparing breakfast bacon: For 100 lbs of pork—Select the pieces and rub with salt; leave over night. Boil 1 qt. salt, 1 qt. molasses, 1 oz. black pepper in 4 gallons of water. When this is boiling hot, dip the pieces of bacon in and out; then place them in the smoke house. When smoked enough, put in cotton bags and hang up.

Perhaps our readers can give methods that are simple and satisfactory.

TROUBLE WITH WIFE

I married a lady and as the house was not quite finished, left her at a neighbors for a few days. I asked her to come home, she refused and went away and refuses to return.

What action can I take to make her come back, or to pay damages and return presents, etc.

B. J.

Ans.—You cannot compel your wife to come back, or to pay damages, or return the presents.

EXPENSES AS WITNESS

If a man is summoned as a witness in a criminal case and has to go a distance of 8 miles to the court, is he entitled to his expenses?

A. C. B.

ORDER

DUPONT or "INFALLIBLE"

Smokeless Powders

IN

DOMINION SHELLS

The universal preference for this

Winning Combination

is due to the

Superior Quality

of both

SHELLS and POWDER

Loaded by the

Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd.

Montreal, Canada



Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists

46 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



A Nervous Wreck Now in Robust Health.

Mrs. M. E. Harron, of Newton, Ont., writes: "I must say our son would have been in a consumptive's grave long ago had it not been for PSYCHINE. He was taken down with La Grippe and a severe cold. His whole system was weak, including his lungs, which were seriously affected, as is always the case after La Grippe.

"After taking several remedies and treatments we procured PSYCHINE, and tongue cannot tell the marvellous results brought about in two months. He gained over twenty pounds in weight, and strength and appetite returned."

Mr. Harron himself is most emphatic as to the beneficial result of using PSYCHINE. He declares, "To-day I am in splendid health and have never been sick a day since I took PSYCHINE."

PSYCHINE is the greatest tonic known to medical science. It builds up the system and tones up every organ of the body, enabling it to resist and throw off disease. Weak nerves cannot exist where PSYCHINE is used consistently. Send for a trial bottle and prove the truth of these statements.

PSYCHINE is sold by all druggists and dealers, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle.



Had Stomach

Would Roll Floor in A

Mr. Wm. Kranth, builder, Owen Sound, "Having read some of cures effected by Dr. of Wild Strawberry, I t

able to say a word of pr Some years ago I wa with stomach trouble used to roll on the floor one occasion I went in suffering intensely for short time after this, in I was attacked again in in my rig, seeking relief

"When I reached t asked the druggist for and laid behind the co came. The remedy I i druggist was Dr. Fov Wild Strawberry. Wh time, I felt cramps co speedy relief in the r remedy, and I am n dreadful malady. Th but its contents effect. I can recommend it hi of cramps."

Dr. Fowler's Extrac berry has been on the m It is not a new and Ask for it and insist on ask for. Refuse sub dangerous.

Price 35 cents. Man the T. Milburn Co., Lim

Fist and Poll Evil

Any person, however ine can readily cure either o

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll

—even bad old cases tha have abandoned. Easy cutting, just a little att day—and your money re fully. Cures most cases w leaving the horse sound particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary A

Write us for a free co pages, covering more 1 veterinary subjects, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS.

46 Church St., T.

A CHANCE FOR

Suppose you wante form separately Men Song, Rubinstein's M oven's Farewell, Lisz Paderewski's Melody run pretty high, wou one new yearl; su FARMER'S ADVOCATE get free all of those five more in one folio folios of equal merit and well printed.



Had Stomach Cramps

Would Roll on the Floor in Agony.

Mr. Wm. Kranth, contractor and builder, Owen Sound, Ont., writes:— "Having read some of the testimonials of cures effected by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, I thought it advisable to say a word of praise for its merits.

Some years ago I was much troubled with stomach trouble and cramps. I used to roll on the floor in agony, and on one occasion I went into a faint after suffering intensely for four hours. A short time after this, in driving to town, I was attacked again and had to lie down in my rig, seeking relief.

"When I reached the drug store I asked the druggist for a quick remedy and laid behind the counter until relief came. The remedy I received from the druggist was Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Whenever, after that time, I felt cramps coming on, I found speedy relief in the above mentioned remedy, and I am now cured of this dreadful malady. The bottle is small, but its contents effect a marvelous cure. I can recommend it highly for the cure of cramps."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for 64 years. It is not a new and untried remedy. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. Refuse substitutes. They're dangerous.

Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

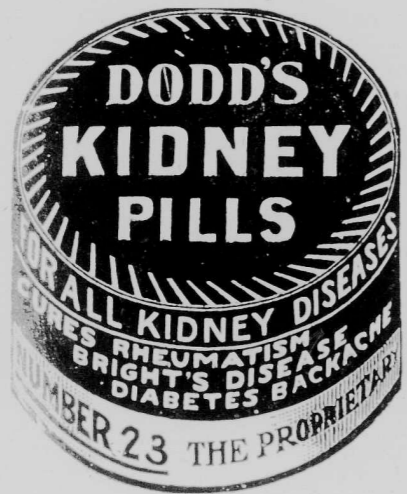
Veterinary Adviser.

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

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

A CHANCE FOR MUSIC LOVERS.

Suppose you wanted to buy in sheet form separately Mendelssohn's Spring Song, Rubinstein's Melody in F, Beethoven's Farewell, Liszt's Consolation or Paderewski's Melody. The bill would run pretty high, wouldn't it? But for one new year's subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.50, you can get free all of those masterpieces and five more in one folio and also two more folios of equal merit, all on good paper and well printed.



In a criminal case a man is bound to obey his subpoena without the tender of expenses, but the Crown pays the expense of its own witnesses after the trial.

FENCE ACROSS TRAIL

About four years ago a trail was made across my homestead by the public, and this spring I plowed a few acres, and plowed out the trail, then I put in some crop and put up three posts and one strand of barbed wire. I am now warned by the police that I have no right to put up this barrier and might go to prison for so doing. Should also like to know whether a man can put up some fence posts, say a dozen each way from the corner of his homestead and put one strand of wire up. This would be starting a permanent fence.

A. C. B.

Ans.—According to the circumstances you are entitled to erect a fence on your own property but cannot without permission from the owners, erect a fence on any other person's land.

CONJUNCTIVITIS

My colt had his eye injured and I think he is blind in that eye, at least there is a white film over it.

M. E. N.

Ans.—Your colt is suffering from conjunctivitis, or inflammation of the outer portions of the eye and its appendages, the probable result of some irritant such as smoke from smudges, chaff, dust, excessive heat or blows over the parts. Remove the likely cause, place the colt in a darkened but airy loose box. If the eyes are swollen and painful, cover them with some light material black in color. Bathe the eyes with a solution of Borax Acid, one ounce to a pint of warm water. A solution of Sulphate of Zinc three grains, Atropine Sulphate one grain to one ounce of water may be painted on the inner portions of the eyelids with a feather or camel hair brush three or four times daily. Food of a laxative nature with small doses of Glaubers salts, (according to size of colt) would be of additional value.

AGE TO BREED FILLY

I have a filly about two years old about May first last. I did not intend breeding her for another year but some advise me to breed her before August 1st, arguing that she will develop into a better brood mare. Which course would you advise as best for mare and foals she might raise? She is too good to have spoiled. In case you advise breeding her now, I have the choice of a registered Shire stallion, ten years old weighing 1,800 pounds, or a grade Shire stallion three years old weighing about 1,300 pounds. Which should I use?

Alberta

X. Y. Z.

Opinions of experienced horsemen differ as to the best age to breed a filly the first time. Some breed at two years, having her drop her first foal at three years and then do not breed her for a year, thus allowing her to rest the summer she is four years old. Others breed at three years and continue breeding every season. Others claim that a filly's hardest year is as a four-year-old and they object to having her raise a foal that summer. Arguments can be urged for and against each practice. Fillies bred too young generally are stunted. If they drop a foal as a three-year-old and then rest a year there is danger of them breeding only on alternate years in future. If they are allowed to run to four years before being bred, there sometimes is difficulty in getting them to breed at all. Everything considered, we would advise breeding as a three-year-old to drop her first foal at four years, with a little extra care that summer she can be bred each succeeding year. If you wish her to develop into a show ring brood mare of superior quality it might be best to wait another year. But all means use the pure bred stallion providing he is of desirable conformation.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING

of Thirty Imported

Clydesdale Fillies

Brandon, Man., on Friday, July 23rd, 1909

At the above mentioned time and place, S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont., will offer for sale and sell 30 as choicely-bred Clydesdale fillies as were ever offered at unreserved public auction in Western Canada. The offering includes individuals from some of the best Clydesdale stock in Scotland, sired by such noted stallions as "Baron's Pride," "Hiawatha," "Sir Everard," and others equally as well known. The fillies are mostly two and three years old and have individuality to sustain their breeding. They are on their way West at present and may be inspected at Brandon during the Interprovincial Fair. The sale will be held on the last day of the fair, and will afford visitors to the exhibition a splendid opportunity of purchasing at their own prices from one of the most select contingent of Clydesdale females ever offered in the West.

These Fillies Remember will be Sold

CAPT. ROBSON
Auctioneer

S. J. PROUSE, Prop.
Ingersoll, Ont.



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



Dispersion Sale of About Eighty Head of Shorthorn & Hereford Cattle



From the Following Herds:

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

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

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

Keep the date open and don't miss it.

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

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

S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer.

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.

C. F. LYALL

STROME, ALTA.

Glenalmond Stock Farm

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
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Wreck Health.

f Newton, Ont., son would have grave long ago. HEINE. He was weak, in a severe case after La


I remedies and PSYCHINE, and irrevolous results. He gained ght, and strength

most emphatic of using PSY- "To-day I am in never been sick HEINE."

test tonic known ilds up the sys- gan of the body, row off disease. st where PSY- tly. Send for a truth of these

y all druggists \$1.00 a bottle.





Amalite ROOFING

No more paint for me! I've now covered every roof on my place with Amalite.

To buy a roofing that requires painting is inviting trouble. Painted roofings are as out of date as the harvester machinery of thirty years ago. The roofing of to-day needs no painting. That's one of its great features. If you are still using the "old rubber kind," the kind that requires painting every year or two to keep it tight, we want to tell you about Amalite; why it needs no painting; why it wears longer than the "smooth surfaced" roofings, and why it costs less.

First—Its chief ingredient is Coal Tar Pitch—not a "secret compound" but a well known, long tested material, recognized by engineers as the greatest waterproofing material known. Two layers of this material are used in every sheet of Amalite.

Second—We use two layers of the best grade of wool felt to hold the pitch in place. This wool felt gives tensile strength to the roofing, and is the best material known for that purpose.

Third—On top of these four layers is a real mineral surface. This surface requires absolutely no painting, and adds materially to the life of the roofing. It is fire retardant. It is permanent.

FREE SAMPLE


We want to send you a sample so that you can see what a solid, substantial waterproof roofing Amalite really is. Write to-day. Address nearest office.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.

I Will Make You Strong

Take My Belt for What it is Worth. Wear it Until You Are Cured—Then Pay Me My Price.



If you come to me and I tell you that I can cure you, I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day, and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you may wear my Belt free until cured.

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow; and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now the finest specimens of physical manhood.

Dear Sir, — Your Belt has done me a world of good. When I started wearing it, I had the backache so bad I could scarcely walk across the floor. I put your Belt on as soon as I received it, and wore it about three weeks steadily, and I found myself a well man. I would not take five times what the Belt cost me if I could not get another one like it. You can use my name and letter for an advertisement if you wish. The Belt has helped me and I know it will help others if they try it. I remain, for the good you have done, JOHN GOLDIE, Lock Box 165, Estevan, Sask.

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

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

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

FREE BOOK — Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. No charge for consultation. CALL TODAY. SEND THIS AD.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.
Office Hours — 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

TRADE NOTES

The Quaker Oats Company is advertising Quaker Oats griddle cakes. They say that these cakes are the most popular dish served in their New York cereal restaurant. Children especially should delight in Quaker Oats griddle cakes; the kind that you can't eat too much of.

Mrs. S. Percy Westaway, who, with her husband, is now located at Chentu, Sz Chuan, West China, supported by the Dundas Centre Methodist Church, writes a descriptive letter of the events transpiring in her present home, and among the incidents related in her letter is one that brings out the Chinaman as an imitator, and shows his ideas of advertising matter in certain Canadian papers. The following is taken from the letter, and fully explains the circumstances:—

"Once in a while we find something to have a good laugh at. Let me tell you this incident. The West China Educational Union was holding meetings in the city; one session met in this house. We in Chentu follow the English custom and serve tea and cake at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Carson was going to serve tea to the members and we wished to help. I was still in bed, so told the cook to make a cake. Our cook is a pretty old fellow, about 30 or 35 years of age, and has worked for the foreigner for a long time. He can make a good cake when he so desires, and this day he made a layer cake, icing it with white, with red trimmings. He delights to get a new recipe or find some new way of decoration. About 3 o'clock Percy went into the kitchen to see how things were getting along. The cake was there, iced with white, and decorated with red, forming three rows across the cake, and this is what Percy saw and read:

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

"On the table beside the cake was that well-known advertisement—the circular box, with this inscription. He, poor fellow, had taken it for a well-made cake, and decorated his like it."

THINK OF THE CHILDREN'S NEEDS

Secure one new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.50 per year, and claim as a reward three folios of music for the children; for instance, Tiny Tales in Simple Song, containing over a score of simple songs for the babies, Kindergarten Songs and Games, of which there are two separate folios, Young Folk's Classics, a collection of good music for beginners.

Anchored amid the soft breezes of Ceylon lay the East India fleet. The weather was faint and sultry, and scarcely anyone stirred on board. Suddenly a fore-castle boy sang out in clear treble his childhood's hymn, "I think when I read that sweet story of old!" Before the second verse was reached all the ship's company was joining in in pleasant harmony. Above the bulwarks of the other ships the men were seen congregating in the attitude of intense listeners.

After the last line of the hymn had been sung there was silence for a brief space, and then the hills caught up and sounded back the echo. "And crowd to his arms and be blest." Ship after ship followed with old familiar hymns, one after the other; all but the admiral's ship—that was silent.

Would the flagship follow suit before the sun sank into the waters, and what would be its choice? every one wondered.

Then suddenly there was a mighty burst of many voices, as if trained in a cathedral choir, and the warm air vibrated with the grand old "Te Deum." "We praise thee, O God; we acknowledge thee to be the Lord."

Poor Appetite

indicates weakness of the stomach nerves which control the desire for food. It is a sure sign that the digestive organs need the help of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.


Can Do Her Own Work Now.

Doctor Said She Had Heart Trouble.
Weighed 125 Pounds. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debee Junction, N.B., writes—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve 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. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CANCER CAN BE CURED



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

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

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

DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE

but write for my new book, "Cancer and Its Cure," which is sent FREE together with large new book of testimonials. If you want proof get their books. They tell you just what you should do. If you know of anyone suffering from this dread disease do them a favor by sending them this advertisement.

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.
1233 Grand Ave., Suite 560 KANSAS CITY, MO.

PREVENT BLACKLEG

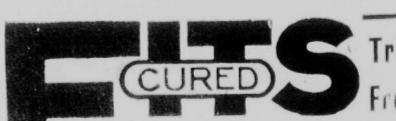
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

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

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA



FITS CURED Trial Free

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

Headstones and Monuments

remember BRANDON



BRANDON FAIR VISITORS

July 19th to 23rd

are cordially invited to inspect our steam marble and granite works. Here you can see the largest stock of monuments in Western Canada, and same can be purchased Exhibition week at prices 20 per cent. lower than any place else in the Province.

Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.



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.

A man purchased some red flannel shirts, guaranteed neither to shrink nor fade. He reminded the clerk forcibly of that guarantee some weeks later. "Have you had any difficulty with them?" the clerk asked. "No," replied the customer; "only the other morning when I was dressing, my wife said to me, 'John, when did you get that pink coral necklace?'—Success.

Which do you think won?

Not long ago two men, athletes, went into a contest to see which could stand erect and hold his arms stretched out full length at either side of his body for the longer time. One man had fed on steaks and chops, sausage, ham, roast beef, etc.; the other ate heartily, but confined himself to such foods as Quaker Oats, rice, macaroni, etc. Which do you think held out longer?

The first man lasted twenty-two minutes. The Quaker Oats-macaroni-rice chap concluded to stop after he had been at it more than three hours.

There's more strength and economy in eating lots of Quaker Oats than most people imagine.

Every family should eat plentifully of Quaker Oats at least once every day; breakfast is the best time. It strengthens you for the day. The big mills of the Quaker Oats Co. at Peterborough, Canada, are one of the big industries of this country.

Regular size packages for city trade, large size family packages for those who are not convenient to the stores. Grocers sell both of these. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table.



LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY INSTRUMENT
Thomas A. Edison

Why Don't YOU Get This Phonograph

On **FREE TRIAL?**

For almost 4 years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their homes without charging them a single penny.

Think of it! Thousands and thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians — just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing.

So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen —

MY OFFER:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, angular sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines some people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let them actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness of which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the new style Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to lend you a genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

I will send you this Genuine Edison Standard Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You This Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, angular sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines some people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let them actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness of which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the new style Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to lend you a genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

You Don't Have to Buy It:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful new style Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents, and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is not compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan.

There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. \$2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no paying where a notary public, in fact no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small, and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

Owners of Edisons—1908 Model Equipments Now Ready! All those who already own an Edison Phonograph can wonderfully improve their old machines, making them almost like the new 1909 models, and can also get the SUPERB new 1909 Edison Amberol records, the loudest, clearest, most beautiful records ever made, playing TWICE AS LONG as any of the records heretofore made.

Owners of Edisons—write for free circular AA, describing all this—F. K. Babson, Manager.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors
 Edison Block, Suite 3427, Chicago, Ill.
 Please send me without any obligations your new Edison Phonograph and a dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records on a free trial. I will pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.
 Name.....
 Address.....
 City and State.....
 Day and Evening Telephone.....

Get the LATEST EDISON Catalogs

Just sign your name and address on this coupon and send it to me. I will send you my latest Edison Catalogs, including the very latest 1909 Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, 1908 Edison Phonograph and a dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records on a free trial. I will pay for it on the easiest kind of payments. I will also send you a free trial of my new Edison Phonograph and a dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records on a free trial. I will pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Edison Block, Dept. 342 Y, CHICAGO, ILL.

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