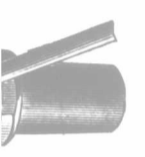
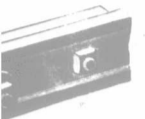


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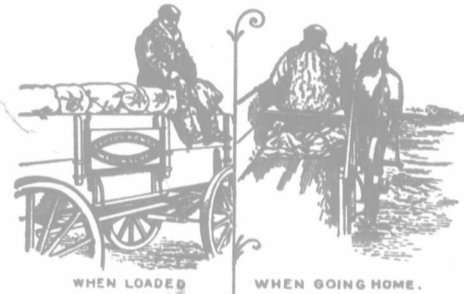
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OCTOBER 9, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 785

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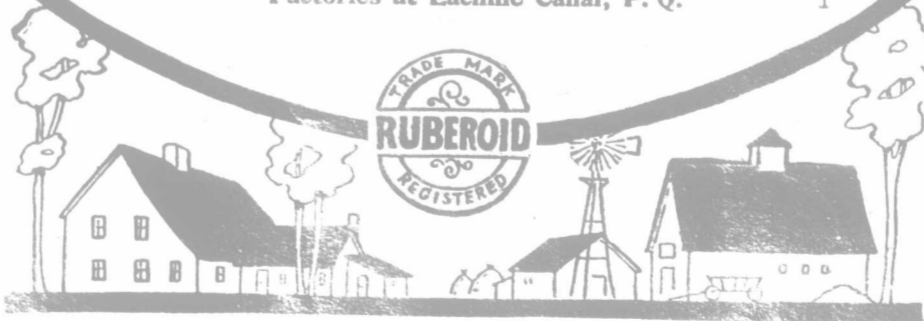
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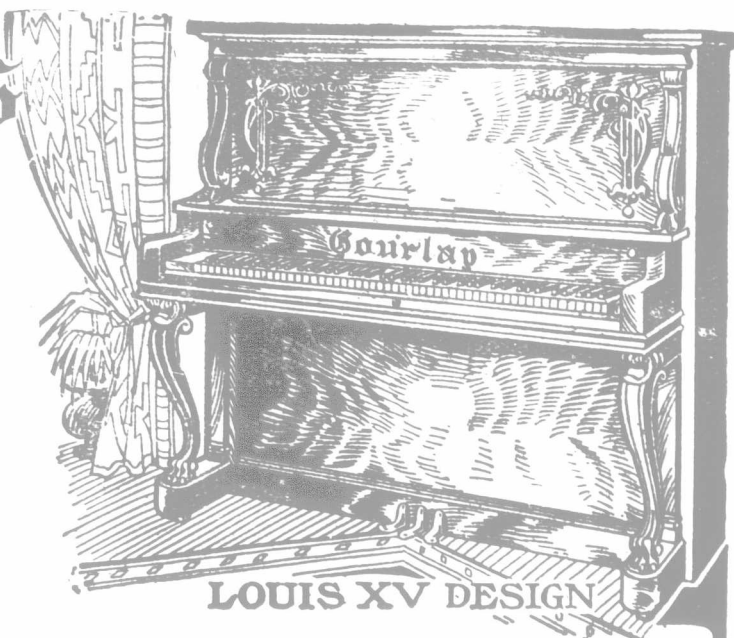
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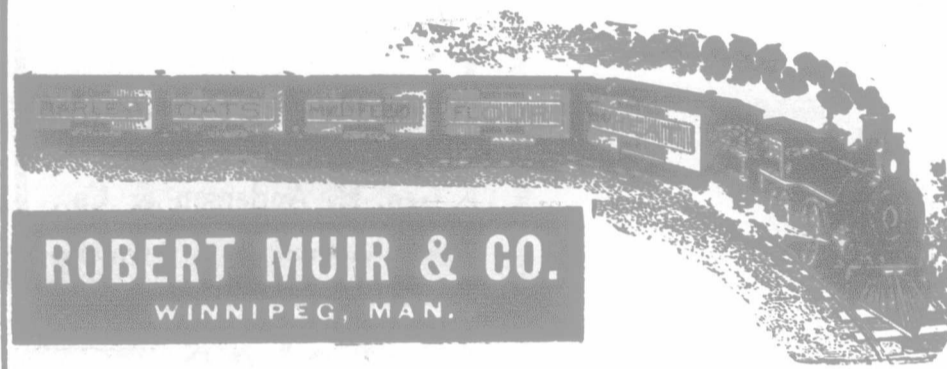
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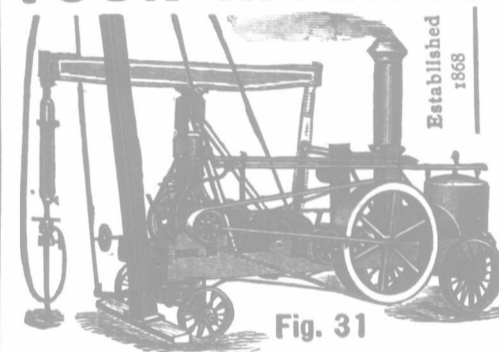
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Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes; will send printed matter and can save you money.

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Fig. 31

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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Oct. 9, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 785

EDITORIAL

Regina Exhibition and Stockyards.

The Stockbreeders' Association of Saskatchewan does well to resist the inclination of the Regina city council to let the exhibition grounds to private parties for the ostensible purpose of establishing stockyards. The city, it is true, has a right to utilize the grounds in such a manner as to reimburse its treasury for the expense it has gone to in erecting buildings for exhibition and sale purposes, and to secure a revenue to assist in their improvement and upkeep. The grounds are extensive and the city has provided all with a generosity that is seldom equalled by civic authorities towards agricultural interests. The exhibition association and the live stock associations, on the other hand, have demonstrated that the liberality of the city has not been unfruitful. The summer exhibition and the spring show and sale result in the expenditure of a large amount of money in Regina, enough we should think to make the arrangement, as it now exists, mutually satisfactory.

Should the city decide to lease the exhibition grounds for stockyard purposes, and a trade of any size be worked up, then certain it is the exhibition board and the livestock association would be under an immense handicap in conducting a summer exhibition, if, indeed, they would not have to abandon the idea altogether. Breeders have to be exceptionally careful of their stock and could hardly be expected to expose them for a week or more where there is danger from infection, against which even the new meat inspection act could not protect them. For just such a reason as this the showing of breeding hogs at the International in Chicago had to be discontinued. Nor can we recall any place in the world where breeders risk showing their stock in grounds contiguous to stockyards. It would also be degrading the natural beauties of a city that has little enough of beauty to commend it to make of its largest park a stockyards, an institution which necessarily renders the surrounding property undesirable for residential or even manufacturing or business purposes.

It may be thought that there is unnecessary alarm over the discussion, for it is certain the stockyard business will not be very extensive at Regina until Saskatchewan becomes more generally a stockraising province, and without a large supply of stock there will be no serious danger of infection at the grounds nor a continuation of stockyard business. The city naturally is anxious to foster all such enterprises, but would be well advised to accept the suggestion to have such businesses as stockyarding and slaughtering removed a considerable distance from its largest park.

Just the Year for Seed Fairs.

Some of the secretaries of agricultural societies, which have held seed fairs, report an inclination on the part of many of their members to drop the fair this year on account of the fact that not a great deal of the grain in their districts will make good seed. To recognize the futility of using frozen seed is an evidence of good sense in farming, but to drop the seed fair because good seed is very scarce is of doubtful wisdom. Seed fairs are primarily intended to bring forward the best seed in a district and to give to those who want better seed an opportunity to secure it. This year good vital seed is not a very abundant commodity in many districts, and, consequently, whatever that is good should be brought to public notice. It is also worth considering if it would not be advisable to go farther abroad for seed

than is customary, or if farmers having good seed could not dispose of it to good advantage in those districts that were not so fortunate in escaping frosts.

Since the country last suffered so generally from adverse weather conditions we have been learning things about seed and have been improving our conditions. Formerly, it was often absolutely necessary to sow seed which was known to be not the best, and for this reason it sometimes took years to recover a position that was lost in one bad season. Now, we know that it is a false economy to use frosted seed when the best grades may be had at a little additional expense. The seed fair has done its share toward helping to an appreciation of the qualities of seed and should not be dropped, even if nothing more were done than to simply discuss the advisability of bringing in injured seed and the importance of the matter impressed upon those who are apt to regard it lightly. The man who at once secures the best seed available will be the first to recover from the adverses of the present season.

Let us Hear from the Division of Market Extension.

The letter of J. W. C., in this issue, directs attention to a problem which it would be more comfortable to dismiss if it would only stay dismissed. A supply of thousands or a million or two bushels of frozen wheat can be profitably disposed of by feeding to stock, but this season the amount is measured in several million bushels and we have neither the cattle nor the hogs to eat it all. The inevitable is bound to happen: the market is going to find itself glutted with frosted wheat and prices will fall flat. This may not be the case as long as navigation remains open and grain moves steadily to the east but the frozen crop will be the last threshed because it is least valuable and requires a long time to harden. Then, too, it is easiest kept in the straw, and to keep it in bins for any length of time is practically impossible. Perhaps it would be wisdom to keep a lot of the frosted wheat in stacks rather than thresh it and have it spoil in store. There is also a possibility of securing a market for much of our frozen wheat to the south where oats are light, the corn crop in a precarious condition and all classes of feed high priced. The country is looking for hasty solutions to its frozen wheat problem. Some time ago we remember having met an official of the Dominion Government who informed us that his work was to extend the markets for Canadian products. If that man is still in the employ of the Government he should be set to work to hunt up a market for our damaged wheat and the nearer home he finds such a place of sale the better for all, except the transportation companies.

Higher Tariffs!

Pursuant to its usual custom the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in convention at Toronto the last week in September declared itself convinced that the country needed higher tariffs. The ostensible and very laudable object of higher tariffs is to establish manufacturing plants to employ labor which in turn buys the products of the farm and factory. But while this constitutes a most commendable theory it entirely breaks down in practise for it does not take into consideration human selfishness and avarice. The advantage which high tariffs gives manufacturers in the home market is not used to build larger factories, to employ more men, to buy more products, but rather is used to enrich those who are protected so that instead of enlarging the home market, high tariffs contract it. Manufacturers might give us a sign that protection benefited "the people" by selling articles made in protected shops for less than they are offered by foreign manufacturers.

This is really what protection is professed to be able to do and what is expected of it by the consuming classes who support it. The misfortune in connection with our trade and tariffs is that we require a certain amount of protection to prevent our manufacturing industries from falling into the hands of those who are wedded to the higher protection principles which our manufacturers court. We do not want to be used to help Americans develop a trade in Europe, Australia, South America and the uttermost parts of the earth. Even now, however, there is a suspicion that we are over secure.

To Students at Agricultural Colleges.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is quite opportune now to address a few words to agricultural college students, and to their preceptors, for the latter are students only further advanced, for to many the month of October means the beginning of a wider experience as the result of a start in college life.

It may be stated now and finally, that it is a real asset in after years for the young men from the country to have attended an agricultural college. One of the main contributing reasons for placing such a high estimate on the young farmer's attendance at an agricultural college is the fact that opportunities are there afforded him not to be had elsewhere, in becoming intimately acquainted with the peculiarities, abilities, and qualities of other young men, who some day he must work with or strive against for place and power. Right here it may be well to utter a word of warning regarding the present-day tendency to divide the student body into sections, or units termed literary societies or fraternities, etc.; a course which can only have detrimental effects by increasing the tendency to uppishness, snobbery and sectionalism, besides tending to the dissipation of a lot of valuable energy on unworthy subjects. To me it seems that, apart from advice, to study hard and acquire knowledge, the agricultural student needs to study his fellows, and thus lay a foundation for a course in practical politics. Granted that such is desirable, and there can be no question that it is legitimate, college presidents and principals will do well to limit the number of societies in their particular colleges to two, or at the most, three.

Wherever and whenever a lack of virility and breadth of view is evidenced by a college head, or in the faculty, and concurrently an extra amount of individuality in the student body there are almost sure to be clashes, sometimes harmful to the students or the institution, sometimes beneficial to one or both. The writer remembers one such occasion during a phase of his college life, due to a temporary failure on the part of the faculty and the head to diagnose quickly individuality and forcefulness in some students, qualities entirely devoid of vice or malice, which had been developed naturally in the strife to obtain bread in the market place. Fortunately, this failure had only a temporary prejudicial effect, the latter results being distinctly beneficial to all concerned, the college was quickened into new life and the students broadened as the result of a wider horizon, all a possible outcome because the strife of not more than a decade ago, was the result of conditions, not dispositions! The point I wish to make, and I commend it to faculties and students, is *foster the development of individuality to the limit*, but to avoid its degradation into selfishness, by the careful nurture of a college spirit.

I well remember Dean Henry, the doyen of agricultural college heads, who, though a great man, yet had defects, expressed in the following sentence, so quaintly full of conceit, uttered to one of the younger members of his corps of professors and lecturers; it was, "Let me mould you;" to the college student I would say, "let none mould you, but profit by example!" Nothing

ing is more deadly to the procreation or evolution of ideas, than for human beings to become as clay in the hands of others, and in saying this I am reminded of some meetings of an organization of students and ex-students attended, never mind where or the name, ostensibly formed for a good purpose, and, according to the statistics quoted, doing good work, but one could not judge so by its members for they sat mute and irresponsible as wooden men.

College presidents and members of faculties need, to my mind, to throw off the Russian or German attitude of 'little father' to students, donning in its place that of 'elder brother'; if that is done, the influence of the head will grow, provided it is well understood that an agricultural college is not a boarding school for youths, and that the president or principal is not a headmaster.

The agricultural college will fail of its mission if, in addition to coaching its men in the best technical methods, it omits to foster and develop those attributes by means of which its graduates may gain respectful attention from the general public. The farming community of to-day is continually calling for help in the shape of government commissions and other adventitious aids to securing a square deal, which in the past it has largely failed to get, because it did not properly, adequately and forcefully present its side of the case on such debatable questions, as transportation, finance, law and other big things of everyday life. In many rural communities repeated repulses, due to lack of trained leaders, have disheartened the farmers, as a consequence, the agricultural college man can now be said to have his opportunity, and if properly trained, the chance to demonstrate that education is a useful aid in developing the qualities of leadership and executive ability, besides increasing one's breadth of view and persuasiveness as an advocate. *The agricultural student and graduate owes to his country that he should enter public life*; therefore, the young man just entering on his college life should study his fellow when at college, and thus lay a foundation, so that when he leaves his intramural world, he may always quit himself as a man, play the game, and steadfastly uphold as ideals in public life, honesty and purity, and urge the rewarding of men on their merits.

INTER PRIMOS.

HORSE

Lameness in Horses.

SWEENEY OR SHOULDER-SLIP.

Sweeney or shoulder-slip consists in a sprain followed by atrophy or wasting away of the muscles of the shoulder, principally those covering the shoulderblade. In severe cases, the shoulder-joint (the bones which are held together simply by a capsular ligament, there being no lateral ligaments) appears to slip out and in at each step taken by the affected limb, hence the name. This lameness is noticed principally in young horses that are put to work on soft or uneven ground, and especially in young horses that are worked in the furrow to the plow. The horse, not being used to such work, will frequently place one foot on the land and the other in the furrow, and this uneven treading tends to sprain the muscles mentioned, and the bones of the joint being principally held in position by muscles, will, when these muscles have wasted away to a considerable extent, show the slipping action noted.

Symptoms.—The lameness in the early stages is not well marked; in fact, may not be noticed. The earliest symptoms noticeable are a heat and swelling of the muscles, soon followed by a wasting or shrinking of them. The shoulderblade is a flat triangular bone placed upon the ribs and held there by muscular attachment. On the outer side of the bone is a ridge of bone, running from above downwards. This is called the spine of the scapula, or shoulderblade. It divides the blade into two unequal parts, about one-third in front and two-thirds behind. This spine, while easily felt in the healthy animal, is not visible, as the muscles on each side are of sufficient size to make the surface practically smooth, but when the muscles are atrophied, it is quite visible as a ridge running from above downwards, with a more or less well-marked hollow on each side. The skin appears to the touch to be quite close to

the bone, but there is an absence of heat or soreness to pressure. When the muscles passing over the joint are affected and atrophied, the slipping in and out of the joint is quite noticeable, but this is not noticed in most cases. The lameness is not pronounced, except in these extreme cases, when the slipping is well marked. Action is defective, but it is doubtful if pain is experienced. The limb is brought forward with a rotary motion of the foot, and more or less difficulty is experienced in lifting the foot over obstacles. The animal stands sound, and there is usually, except in the first stages, no heat or tenderness to pressure. As the disease progresses, the peculiarity of action and the wasting of the muscles become more marked, and in advanced cases the animal has considerable trouble in progressing. Horses affected with sweeney in an ordinary degree progress with considerable ease on level ground, but in soft or uneven ground the defect in action is usually well marked.

Treatment is slow. It requires several months to effect a cure of a well-marked case. Treatment should be directed to cause a reproduction of muscular tissue. The muscular elements are still there, but have become so reduced in size and strength that the muscles cannot perform their functions. It is better to give the patient absolute rest; but, at all events, he should not be used for hard work or on soft or uneven ground. While a little light work on level ground may be given without serious results, recovery will be quicker if he be given perfect rest. In order to cause a regrowth of the muscular elements, it is necessary to set up and keep up an irritation. Different methods are followed. Some recommend a seton or setons, extending from the top to the bottom of the shrunken muscles, both before and behind the scapular spine. Some recommend repeated friction with the hand or a smooth stick, some recommend the application of strong liniments, and some favor repeated blisterings. Probably better results are obtained from blisters than from other modes of treatment. The ordinary paste blister, made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces lard or vaseline, gives good results. The hair should be clipped off the surface to be blistered, and the blister well rubbed in. The effect of any blister depends greatly upon the manner in which it is applied. In order to get well-marked results, it must be well rubbed in. The animal must now be tied so that he cannot get his mouth to the parts, else he will get his nose, lips and mouth blistered, and possibly tear the skin of the blistered parts. In twenty-four hours the blister should be again well rubbed on, and in twenty-four hours longer it should be washed off, and the parts rubbed with sweet oil or vaseline. He may now be turned loose into a box stall, and the parts oiled every day until the scale comes off, when he should be tied up again, and the blister again applied, as at first. After this he should be blistered every four or five weeks, and between the blisterings it is a good practice to use friction by hand rubbing or the occasional application of a strong liniment. The length of time required to effect a cure varies in different cases from three or four months to a year, but treatment should be continued until the muscles have regained their normal bulk and tone.

"WHIP."

"A New (!) Breed of Horses."

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With the above caption in your issue of Sept. 4th, page 1395, you put under the limelight the project of the Agricultural Department of the Iowa State College to breed some show horses, drafters, grey in color, the superiority of which the Percheron men will not be able to claim is due to the blood of their favorites. A rather severe criticism has been handed out to the U. S. Government's horse-breeding schemes by the *Breeder's Gazette*, which in a way is perhaps not altogether unmerited; yet the plan to make a breed of American carriage horse and the one on foot in an Eastern State to regenerate the Morgan, are not analogous with the Iowa project. The only serious fault with the Iowa people was that they rushed into print too soon, and from information at hand, the opposition of your Chicago contemporary may be due to its strong love for the Percheron fraternity, which is to it, so 'tis said, a mare of wealth. Very many people, good judges of horses too, agreed that Law, nee Drew knew what he was about and it is nothing more or less than the resurrection of his scheme of horsebreeding that has taken place at Ames.

The very fact that two ultra-Clydesdale enthusiasts, the one a noted ex-breeder, the other a judge of no mean ability (I refer to R. B. Ogilvie of Macqueen fame, Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, and Professor W. J. Kennedy), are engineering the proposition, is evidence enough that it is no child's play or fool's idea. I know that these men have in a way lifted the lid off the powder can, but they are farsighted enough to see the growing power of the grey and black horses from France, which it will take the combined efforts of Scotland's and England's, bays, brown and blacks, to withstand in the fight for the possession of the draft and farm markets of the western half of the North American continent. Ultra-Clydesdale men, or wealthy beginners, will not agree to the proposition of the Iowa people as a feasible one, but no matter, their own changing horse types condemn, for in the last twenty years they have not quite succeeded in producing the same average quality of draft horses that the Percheron men think they have, and for general crossing it is doubtful if much more can be said for their efforts. In the Old Country the unbiased horseman will admit that the best Shire mares are of a higher average quality than the best Clydesdale mares, judged as draft horses, and that with the males the reverse is often the case. 'In union is strength' is a fitting maxim for the breeders of the two great British breeds of draft horses to observe.

It is after all only the scientific game of livestock breeding over again, only this time the present-day draft horse breeder in Canada is repeating the mistakes of the Shorthorn breeders of America and Great Britain, with the prospect of a more severe punishment, for while the Shorthorn has as a dual-purpose bovine, no rival to be taken at all seriously, the Clydesdale and Shire have a very strong rival in the Percheron, for in a measure it combines some of the merits of the two British breeds without being seriously hampered by the defects of either. It is quite natural for men, who have invested heavily in a breed, or who make their living by dealing in a breed, to be vigorous advocates of the class of stock they handle, and rightly so, but the markets know no favorites, *dollars demand utility and determine values, irrespective of breed or creed*, and the wise breeder will not overlook that fact. Let us wish that the blending under such auspices will result in all that is hoped for, starting in such a small way, its potentialities must have been recognized as great, or the outcry would not have been so bitter and so loud.

"NEW DRAFTER."

Bonusing the Horse Breeding Industry.

In complying with a request from the provincial department of agriculture for a suggestion upon the best method to encourage the breeding of a large number and a better quality of horses in Saskatchewan the executive of the Stock Breeders' Association endorsed a principle which must be justified by the good it will do the country as a whole. We allude to the resolution in connection with the bonusing of importers and purchasers of draft stallions.

As a rule, farmers fight shy of bonusing propositions. The system has cost the country a lot of hard cash, the returns from which have been a certain amount of service from public utilities in addition to large advantages which accrue to those who own or operate them. There is good reason, however, why horsebreeding should be assisted out of public funds, reasons, so good in fact, that the principle involved may be ignored and after all it is only in the abuse of virtues that they become vices.

Hon. Mr. Motherwell and his deputy Mr. Kitchen have determined to assist farmers to raise more and better horses. The province requires the horses and the department had even considered importing and distributing breeding stock in different districts. This it must be admitted would be rather a radical interference with private enterprise and could not be justified upon the ground that the home dealers were charging exorbitant prices for the horses they offered.

The bonus it is expected will be two hundred dollars to be applied upon the price of a purebred draft stallion which comes up to a certain standard. Just how the inspection that will be necessary before the bonus can be paid, will be made is not yet settled but it should not be impossible to secure impartial judges of a horse.

STOCK

Treatment for Paralysed Pigs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of September 18th, G. A. asks advice for treatment of pigs suffering from paralysis. If the "weak back" has been caused by sunburn the cure is to put the stock under shelter, but if the pigs are not sunburned G. A. must put the blame on his feed of oats. Oats are the worst kind of feed for young pigs unless the hulls are sifted out. The hulls cause irritation of the bowels and will bring on inflammation just as G. A. described. Even the newly farrowed pigs will be effected by them if the dams are fed oats only.

Oakland Mun., Man.

O. K.

Raising and Training a Collie Pup.

Will you kindly tell me how a Collie pup should be raised and trained so as to make a good cattle dog? Should he be tied up or not?

Alta.

E. G. R.

Ans.—No special instruction can be given concerning the raising of the pup. He should be well fed on good nutritious food such as milk, bread and meat. Care should be taken not to spoil him by too much fondling and petting. Neither should he be abused. Pups raised with children are as a rule little use for work, they being either petted to foolishness, or mauled to uselessness. It is not necessary that he be tied, in fact it is better that he be allowed to run free.

In training the collie it is absolutely necessary that he be taught to mind from the start. The dog must first have confidence in his teacher. Begin teaching him by making him understand that when you say "lie down", you mean for him to lie down. Practice on this until he obeys promptly at command. Every time he obeys in a satisfactory manner, show him that he has done so by patting him on the head. Don't try to teach a young collie to drive stock. Very few dogs will learn successfully until they are from a year to eighteen months old. In some cases excellent dogs cannot be taught to drive properly until they are two years old. This is not a bad thing. Experience goes to show that when dogs learn at from one to two years old they are better than younger. In teaching them to drive it is a good plan to tie a clothesline rope to them, so as to keep absolute control. This is the only way to teach a dog to come back promptly. Be careful not to permit him to become frightened by the animals he is driving. This is very apt to occur if training commences before the pup has much courage. If he once becomes frightened he will likely be a very unsatisfactory worker. The dog should always be handled by one man alone until he is thoroughly trained, and the trainer should be especially careful to always use the same words and the same motions for the same things. Work with the line for a while, and as he gains confidence, and shows a willingness to mind

promptly, take off the line but keep the dog within six or eight rods of you, so that you will not lose control of him. The collie dog will stand rebuke of the proper kind, but he must never be abused. A sharp word or a light cuff on the ear is as severe as often is necessary. Always remember that the collie is the most sensitive of our domestic animals. If he learns slowly you must have patience. Above all else never abuse him.

The Necessity of Conducting Experimental Steer Feeding Tests.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As a farmer engaged to some extent in following mixed lines, I am confronted, oftentimes, with problems on which it seems to me there ought to be some definite information available to serve as a guide. We are unfortunate in this country, in that we have to depend almost entirely on American and Eastern experiment stations for practically all our authoritative data on any agricultural subject. Take for example: the feeding of stock, I mean winter feeding of steers particularly, an industry that should rapidly develop on this subject there is not one jot of authoritative information extant in this whole western country. Who, for instance, can tell us, and back his statements up with the results of work actually accomplished and feeding actually done, what the feeding value is of the various grains, grass and forage crops available to our feeders? There is going to be in this country this year a lot of rejected grain, grain that possibly might be turned into beef and other animal products, but who can come forward and tell us what the feeding value of such stuff is? What is it worth as a stock food to the western farmer on his own farm, not its value as a feeding stuff in Oregon, Texas or Ontario? When was there ever conducted any experiments in this country to determine the value of frosted, immature wheat, as grain or as hay, as a cattle food; or barley, oats or the various grasses that make up the feeding stuff on every western farm? Which one, or what combination of these foods will produce the most economic results in steer feeding?

Farming in this country is rapidly approaching that stage where information on such subjects as this is urgently required. The present season has taught us something of the danger of confining ourselves too much to one thing; and the lesson will likely be further forced upon us in the future. There is probably more feed in this country this year—grain that has been cut green for hay, wheat, barley and oats, unfit for export than there has ever been before. There is too, from the appearance of the stock going into the market, plenty of stockers in the country to which this might profitably be fed, and more of it would be fed too if we knew exactly the best way to feed it and had some definite notion as to the cost of producing a pound of beef from the stuff that is at hand. The farmer cannot be expected to undertake individual experimental work, to establish what feed or what combination of feeds will fatten his steers most economically, and even if he did of what value to the rest of us

would his results be? How would such information be brought to the notice of the whole farming community? It would have to depend upon the private enterprise of yours and other papers.

This is a work which our government stations, federal and provincial, should be doing, or rather should long ago have done. The Brandon and Indian Head farms were not established yesterday or the day before, they are classic institutions in the agricultural affairs of this country. In some lines they have accomplished much, but the days when an experiment station's only function is to make variety tests with a few of the cereal grains and establish the fact that plums, crabapples, and a few other things may be grown, is past by at least two decades, and if they are ever going to undertake more advanced agricultural work, and accomplish something for the farmer who is adapting his methods to the changing conditions the time is opportune for them to set about it.

Of course we know that feeding experiments to no end have been undertaken by the department by which these two stations particularly mentioned are directed. The annual Experimental farm reports bulge with just such information as we seem crying for. But these tests are invariably made under conditions and with stock quite different from our own. What the farmers of this country need in the line of steer feeding information, is not a lot of facts and figures from some experiment conducted two thousand miles away, but facts brought out from a test actually made in our own provinces. The time seems opportune for inaugurating such a line of investigation. Certainly its commencement should not be much longer delayed.

Oakland Mun., Man.

J. W. C.

The Australian Sheep Situation.

Australian advices describe the season which has just closed as unparalleled in the history of the Continent. The flocks there have increased by 28,000,000 in three years, but still they are sixteen and a half millions short of the figures attained in 1894-95. But at the ratio of the past three years another year should see this immense leeway made up. One authority says two or three good seasons will be required to ensure the recovery of the position of 1894-95; but if 28,000,000 are made up in three years, the balance of sixteen and a half millions can very well be made up in one, or at most, two seasons. It is something to be told that the increase in the product of New Zealand wool has been nothing like so extensive as the increase in Australian, but while this may bring a measure of relief to those who depend on wool, it can do little for those who depend rather upon mutton. The land of the Maori has been more extensively utilised for the production of frozen mutton than for the production of wool yet it is a formidable competitor in the British market.

The rapid increase and the immense volume of trade in Australian wools is startling. In 1902 the production reached 53,423,000 lb., and it steadily increased, until in 1906 it reached, 83,440,000 lb. For Australia and New Zealand



SHORTHORN COW "SWEETHEART"
Champion Royal Show, 1907



HEREFORD BULL "PEARL KING"
Champion Royal Show, 1907

combined in 1903 the production of wool reached 103,548,000 lb.—an increase of something like 30,000,000 lb. over the figures for 1902. In 1897-98 Australasia exported 1,718,720 bales of wool. In 1903-4 the exports fell to 1,366,042 bales, but after that date there was a steady recovery, and in 1906-7 the exports reached the high total of 2,090,188 bales.—Ex.

FARM

Fall Plowing.

The importance of getting as much of the land as possible plowed in the fall, and of turning it over as early after harvest as is practicable and possible cannot be too strongly urged. The present season has been backward all through, the harvest is late, and threshing operations will be delayed in some districts until well into the fall. It may be impossible to get as much plowed before winter as we should; there will be a tendency on the part of some farmers to turn the fields over in a hurry, so as to get as much of their stubble land as possible ready for the cultivator next spring. This is one of those "expedients" of western agriculture that cannot be too much condemned, and it would require a season more unfavorable and backward than the present one is to warrant a man adopting it as a fall plowing system.

Good plowing pays even in a season as late as the present. By good plowing we mean the turning over a straight furrow, even in depth, so that every weed is cut and all the soil turned over. Though some do not think so, a man plowing straight and even, can turn over just as much land in a day, as he who only tries to blacken his fields over. Plowing should be done well it should also be done as early in the fall as possible. Early fall plowing is a weed eradicator, for there is generally a good germination of small seeds that lie near the upturned surface, which are killed by the frost and thus the surface is to that extent cleaned. And after plowing always take time to harrow or pack the soil.

Deep Plowing Rather than Clover.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Mr. H. Oscar Sheldon, your correspondent of August 21st, on steam plows and moisture conserving, would like the views of others on the subject. Now, then, steam plows would probably be alright where there is level land and say eighty to one hundred and sixty acres and up, the larger the better, with no obstructions and one-half to one mile through, otherwise the cost would be from one-third to one-half more than with horses. I do not claim, however, that we know as much and have forgotten more than

Professor Campbell knows. I think Professor Campbell's lecture on dry farming the best I ever had the opportunity of reading. As every farmer knows, the better and oftener the ground is worked the better the grain will be, as for example, a crop on a well-worked truck or potato patch. As to deep or shallow cultivation, I find for small grain plowing, well packed and harrowed when freshly plowed, and if plowed in spring the grain drilled in as fast as the soil is plowed and worked, is the best way where land is weedy. By this method grain will get started ahead of the weeds and keep ahead.

I had a good test of shallow cultivation in 1905. Instead of plowing deep on stubble land I disced once in the fall and twice in spring and harrowed it well. This mixed the weed seeds with the soil and made a fine seed-bed for the weeds so that they got ahead of the grain and I had a better crop of weeds than oats. From that time on I wanted no disc plow as I want the weed seeds plowed under six or eight inches. As to farming pure and I hope there is land enough without that, but some sand mixed with other soil can be made to yield good crops by working often.

For weedy ground I would advise the use of a press drill, either double disc or spread heel runner, so as to make a deep furrow for the grain, and the press wheels presses or packs the soil in the row. Drill the grain pretty thick. After the grain is two weeks up, take a lever harrow and drag the field; same way it was drilled. The first week drag it once, the next week go over twice, the dragging will cultivate the grain and kill the weeds. If land and grain are well cultivated the roots do not need to grow in water as too much water is detrimental to the crop.

I am afraid if we waited for clover to open up the subsoil in this part we would be so poor in ten or fifteen years we would have to sell out and go to our wives' people to be supported, as it has been tried time and again and has frozen out.

Content, Alta.

W. E. Guss.

DAIRY

Butter Making.

The Use of Starters in Home Buttermaking.

At this season of the year difficulty is likely to be experienced in churning. The butter refuses to come. The cream adheres to the sides of the churn and it seems impossible to agitate it sufficiently to bring the butter fat which it contains into the form of butter granules. Such a condition as this may be due to a number of causes; the churning temperature may be too low, the cream too old, too thick or too thin, or the churn too full; generally however it is due to too low a temperature and too thick a cream. Cold, thick cream is highly viscous, that

is to say it is sticky with a glutinous consistency. Agitate it and it froths up. It acts just about the same when agitated in the churn as it does when "whipped" on a plate. Every housewife knows that thick cream whips more readily than thin, that is thick cream holds the air better and froths up more rapidly. Such cream cannot be churned into butter. Its adhesive nature will not permit of the fat globules combining one with another to form the lumps of butter. The remedy is to decrease the viscosity by raising the temperature and thinning it down. Use warm water, or in extreme cases, weak brine.

This however is only a makeshift method. The best way to get around the difficulty and decrease the viscosity of the cream is to bring about a vigorous lactic acid fermentation, not by any means a difficult thing to do.

Cream ripening is simply a process of fermentation, the sugar it contains is transformed into an acid (lactic acid) just as the sugar which cider contains is transformed by fermentation into vinegar (acetic acid). This transformation in neither cases occurs spontaneously. It is brought about by an organism, which together with a good many others is found in all milk. There is only one organism however that can induce the particular type of fermentation required for a proper ripening of the cream. The other forms if they are too plentiful retard this desirable form's development. Another kind of fermentation is set up and we get a bitter ill-flavored, inferior kind of butter, if we get any at all. True lactic acid fermentation occurs at about 70 degrees, F. which is the temperature at which ripening cream should be held.

As cows lengthen in their lactation periods, that is as the time they are in milk becomes greater, this difficulty of bringing about a proper ripening of the cream becomes greater. When they are fresh it seems easy to make butter, but as the milk flow decreases the time, required for churning lengthens, until finally it sometimes becomes impossible to produce butter at all. The trouble is that with the lengthening of the milking period comes an increase in the viscosity of the milk, with this there seems also to be an increase in the proportion of undesirable to the desired ferments. That is there are more of the organisms that produce fermentations other than true ripening, the two seasons is such that it is easier to hold the cream at a temperature more suitable to their growth than for the development of the true lactic ferment. To begin with there are more of the undesired forms in the milk. None of them are in the milk when it is drawn from the cow but enter it from the air, in dust, or on dirt that falls into the milk pail from the cows' udder or from the milker's hands or clothes. When a cow is "drying up" or is farrow there will be as many of these organisms get into the quart or so of milk we draw from her as would get into the ten quarts she produced earlier in the season. Hence it is not hard to see why at this season of the year difficulty is likely to be experienced in ripening and churning. What is required to avoid trouble is to introduce enough of the desired kind of organism to ensure that no fermentation other than true ripening shall occur in the cream. This is accomplished by the use of what for a better name has been termed a starter. A starter is simply a quantity of milk in which the lactic acid organism has been allowed to freely develop, until there are simply millions upon millions of the organism existent in it. These, when the milk in which they are contained is introduced into a churning of cream, and that cream held at a suit-



FARMERS
ADVOCATE

FRESHING ON MAYOR COOK'S FARM, PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT, SASK.

able temperature, will rapidly develop and bring about the souring or ripening required to permit of the cream churning readily and a good quality of butter being produced.

A good starter should be added to the cream about ten hours before churning. A good starter may be made from skim milk. That from a fresh cow gives the best flavor. Place the skim milk in a tin or earthenware vessel and hold at a temperature of from eighty to ninety degrees until it has loppered. If the quantity thus prepared is not enough, get some clean skim milk and pasteurize it, that is heat it up to 170 degrees and hold it there for twenty minutes, cool it down to seventy-five or eighty and add it to the starter already made, and let it stand at that temperature for several hours; then cool down as low as possible. It is now ready to add to the cream. Use one quart of starter to every ten quarts of cream, let it stand twelve hours and then churn at a temperature of about sixty-five. Butter-making at this season would be much more satisfactory, and the product superior in quality if buttermakers would give more attention to the ripening of their cream. It is the ripening more than anything else that determines the quality of the butter, bring about the right kind of fermentation in the cream before it goes into the churn and the quality of the butter will be improved, its quantity increased and the time required for churning shortened.

Treatment for Bloody and Discolored Milk

When blood as blood is drawn from the udder it generally makes its appearance toward the end of the milking, that is, it comes with the strippings

The cause is weakness of the capillary vessels, which ramify through the udder. Normally these vessels have very thin walls, and readily exude their contents—indeed, it is part of their function to do so, in order to supply nutrition to the parts. These cases are often very difficult to deal with, owing to the necessity for clean stripping at each milking period precluding any possibility of rest.

Further, the trouble often reappears again and again in the same animal after it has been cured, or has ceased spontaneously. In many cases cows that give bloody milk are "stale," that is, they have been too long in milk and need drying off. Any cow whose near approach to calving, or long period in milk, suggests this origin of the trouble, should be promptly dried off, and the bother of treatment saved. It is generally found that after the usual period of rest there is no trouble at the next calving.

When the cow giving discolored or bloody milk has yet a long time to run, something must, of course, be tried to remedy the defect. The food supply, though rarely in any way responsible, should be overhauled, and such changes made in the diet as the result of the investigation suggest to be desirable.

TREATMENT.

As to treatment, local bathing with cold water, after clean stripping, is sometimes recommended as calculated to give tone to the weak blood-vessels, but where this is practical the udder should afterwards be very carefully dried with a soft cloth, and then gently massaged or rubbed with a little camphorated oil to prevent the animal taking cold in the gland. The best results are obtained in cases of bloody milk from treatment which includes the prolonged administration of tonic medicine containing iron.

A laxative drench of Epsom or Glauber's salts should be given, and followed twice a day with one ounce or one sixteenth part, of a mixture of four ounces each of carbonate of iron, common salt, and powdered anised and gentian. This powder should be stored in a covered tin and give in the food, or as a drench in a quart of ale or thin gruel. In cases of discolored milk it is often useful to give a drench of:—Nitrate of potash, one ounce; powdered ginger, half ounce; Epsom salts, twelve ounces; ale, one quart, and follow it twice a day with one ounce of hyposulphate of soda, dissolved in a quart of warm water. The milk from the quarters, the product of which is normal, should be kept separate, and the discolored and bloody milk received into a different vessel. There is a superstition among cow-men that any abnormal milk should be stripped on to the ground. This certainly secures that it shall not be used for human consumption, or spoil the bulk, but milk so distributed taints the premises and furnishes a breeding-ground for germs that cause putrefaction and decay, if not for pathogenic organisms.

Generally there is no risk whatever in giving bloody milk or discolored milk to pigs. They appreciate it none the less on account of its appearance; but, in any case, it is better received

into a vessel, even if eventually thrown down the drain, than milked on the floor of the cowshed.

In those cases where blood, as blood, comes with the strippings, the milking should be conducted as gently as possible; but clean stripping must not be omitted because the milk is bloody, or there may be worse trouble in the shape of mammary inflammation from retention of the milk, or the cow will go dry.

M.R.C.V.S.—in *Mark Lane Express*.

POULTRY

Keeping Shells for Feeding.

In winter, all kinds of fowl require to be provided with grit as they cannot have free access to sand and gravel as they have in summer. This grit is required to grind food in the crop and so aid digestion. For this reason, the following question by L. W., Alta., is to the point: "Are eggshells gathered in summer and kept until winter, then crushed and fed, of any value to hens?"

Eggshells are both a grit and a food. Their hardness and brittleness exercise the mechanical function of grinding food and their chemical composition furnishes the fowl with the elements required for making shells. Frequently, hens will lay softshelled eggs in winter just for the want of such material in their food, and often the lack of shellmaking material delays them in laying. No better use can be made of shells than to collect them during summer and feed them to fowl when they are not in a position to get other grit. A good plan is to have an old barrel in which to throw the shells and when ready to use them feed them with the mash or mix with other grit and keep it before them all the time.

A Seasonable Talk on Poultry.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having early in July to divide my flocks one and two year old Barred Rocks leaving one third of them at the The Hermitage and bringing the rest down to their new home The Littlecote Poultry yards, St. Charles, I have been quite surprised by the effect the change has wrought in the flock as regards their moult. They were moved to pastures new, fresh ground hitherto "unscratched by the claw of hen" and at first laid well, then nearly went on strike and began to moult very freely, so by September they were well clad in a nice new coat of feathers; now they are expected to do their duty bravely all winter filling the egg basket. The Hermitage contingent, however, laid more eggs in August and are only moulting now, both flocks having the same feed and unlimited range over plenty of grass—in passing I may remark, as a proof of the healthfulness of poultry in Manitoba that chickens have run on The Hermitage Range for about forty years without any outbreak of a contagious nature.

As a rule, to get back to my subject, the early hatched pullet catches the first worm, lays the first autumn egg and moults the first feather. Good feeding is essential when the moult is on, as 'tis certainly weakening. One of my old ladies had to be helped to bed several nights. Wheat, barley and oats all mixed makes a nourishing food. Mash, I do not feed during the summer months except as a change at moulting time when a little "venetion red" is added as a tonic. Milk, sweet or sour, is fine for them now, helping to grow new feathers—plenty of grit and some animal food if on a range where frogs and grasshoppers do not abound. Judging from reports both east and west, this season of 1907 has been decidedly poor for both chickens and turkeys, cold and damp weather having a bad effect on them all, therefore eggs and poultry will command higher prices than ever this winter.

Personally, the writer had splendid success, raising a good number of fine birds without trouble but having moved near an erratic old bachelor neighbor who keeps something like nine vicious dogs, all with their teeth set for spring chickens, my loss has been dreadful. Mrs. Cooper of Treesbank, also, writes of fine luck, "300 young birds the finest she ever had". The backward spring made the general farmer's flock very late as a rule, therefore market chickens are small. Now comes the time for a general

house-cleaning in poultry houses and yards to prepare for winter and the winter layers must be culled out and got in good shape for filling the egg basket later on. Mend all broken windows in the old farm coop and mend up cracks and crannies. Have the nests darkened a little if possible and be sure they are clean with fresh filling in them. If vermin are found on house or on hens get rid of them at any cost as badly infested hens will neither lay nor thrive. A good cheap insect powder is air-slacked lime 2 parts, flower of sulphur one part and carbolic acid one part, all sifted together; a few dustings with this and a clean coop will make the flock more comfortable and profitable.

Any hens that have not finished their moult by Nov. 20th discard from the laying pens as as no winter eggs will be forthcoming from these. As cold weather comes on keep the laying hens as hardy as possible, giving them a daily run till snow comes, when they are better in the house or scratching shed, but always give them fresh air in abundance and sunshine. 'Tis surprising what a lot of oold they can enjoy under these conditions, with good scratching material to exercise in—at night they want to be comfortable, however, free from draughts, and a curtain in front of the roosts is useful though I have never found it necessary to use one in my houses. During the next few weeks a good supply of grit and gravel should be stored for winter—unsaleable cabbage can be put in barrels in the cellar and beets and mangels, turnips etc. can be saved for green food. Clover is splendid if a supply can be had. Cut clover steamed is much relished in winter. A farmer is wise to save a load or so of grain unthreshed to give the laying hens, providing feed and scratching material at the same time.

In conclusion I advise anyone who has artificial heating to do away with it altogether making the houses comfortable in other ways. Good banking is a help and either double windows or wooden shutters over the windows]

Littlecote, St. Charles. H. E. VIALOUX.

Horticulture and Forestry

In British Columbia Fruit Valleys.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The first point for a man from East of the Rockies to thoroughly grasp when considering the purchase of ranch in British Columbia is the absolutely different state of conditions prevailing in the western province. In the first place (speaking now of the three main inland valleys, the Okanagan, Arrow Lake and Kootenay) farming is essentially intensive as opposed to extensive. A square foot of waste land in these districts is as much loss to a ten or twenty acre lot as a waste acre in a large farm or ranch in the Northwest. Every foot of space that can be utilized by the Okanagan or Kootenay or Arrow Lake farmer must be considered almost as carefully as inches are in the demarkation of lots in a huge city.

Secondly, whilst in the prairies one quarter section is, broadly or generally speaking, as good as its neighbor, here in B. C., a first class ten or twenty acre plot may be bounded by rocks and cliffs which no sane man would dream of attempting to cultivate. This consideration makes it practically imperative for an intending purchaser to view through his own eyes or those of a thoroughly trustworthy friend the lot which it may be proposed to acquire. If this is an impossibility then one should insist upon answers to such questions as, what is the mean altitude of the lot, what is the greatest drop or difference in altitude occurring on the lot, what is the aspect, does the slope face north, south, east or west, does the mountain rise immediately from the confines of the lot and on which side or sides? Another most important consideration is the access to water and a main route of communication, either a lake or a road leading to a town or a railroad depot. Once at either a town or depot little or no difficulty should be experienced in getting to market.

The third point to make up one's mind to is the physical impossibility of farming, with very rare exceptions, large tracts, for such rarely exist and, if they did, the nature of the crops like strawberries and such soft fruits demands a larger number than is available of pickers, per acre, at the time of harvest. Taken all through, then, one should make up one's mind to be content with at the most a one hundred acre ranch and on that not more than ten should be under soft fruits and vegetables and the balance be planted only with trees bearing apples, plums, cherries and so on. But a ten to twenty acre ranch is the more general size.

Price. You will find lands offered at all prices from \$10.00 up to \$500.00 per acre. Think of it! Five hundred dollars for each acre! And in general you

will find upon examination that the lands are worth, from a producing point of view, about the price demanded. The ten dollar lots will be covered with trees and probably an appreciable portion will be rocky and useless, thus in reality raising the price per acre of that which is available. The \$500 lot, on the other hand, will be a choice one, every inch good to plant and with a stock on the ground of trees or plants already in bearing. How one can possibly make any profit in such high-priced land appears at first beyond the ken of a novice, but when it is remembered that \$600.00 worth of strawberries have been sold off an acre and a third, or that a single cherry tree will yield \$25.00 to \$30.00 worth of fruit then it begins to dawn upon one that the value is not excessive. But such prices are exceptional and the average for good tillable land which requires clearing and breaking is from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre according to the amount of clearing necessary, the nature of the soil and the proximity to markets. More land seems to be on offer at \$100.00 an acre than at any other figure and it may be as well to state here that these figures are all for small holdings of ten to twenty acres.

Irrigation. There is a hazy notion existing in the minds of many Easterners that irrigation is a necessity all over the inland valleys, but such is entirely erroneous. It all depends upon the nature of the soil. Some parts are blessed with a subsoil of clay beneath a light loam and here irrigation is generally not required because the average rainfall and the seepage from the neighboring mountain ranges give sufficient moisture for all purposes. The man with irrigated land, on the other hand, has generally a sandy soil overlying gravel and this must have a practically continuous supply of water ready to hand, all through the summer. Which is the better it is difficult to say for the cost of irrigation which is considerable, must offset any advantages over good naturally moist soil.

From the general appearance of the country as one travels in either railroad or steamer there hardly seems to be any arable land in sufficient extent to be worth notice, but one should not be discouraged by this for the best orchards of the present day were at one period, not entirely remote, supporting large timber and tangled masses of undergrowth which effectually concealed the ground beneath and made the good appear almost as rough and uninviting as the worthless. Again, there are excellent ranches located on the "benches" at anything from 30 to 150 feet up, what appears from a distance to be, the steep side of a huge mountain. Such ranches are frequently not visible from the level of the lakes which form one of the chief lines of communication.

The newcomer, having finally selected his location and cleared a portion of this ground, must next consider what to plant. Several plans are adopted and each has its own advantages.

One practice is to plant apples, pears and cherries at twenty-five foot distances, making seventy trees to the acre, and in between to sow clover in order to prepare the soil well for small fruits and vegetables, the clover yield the first year is not worth considering and it is left to itself to come up in the second year when two to three tons per acre are taken off, the clover plants plowed in and the ground after being well worked, is now ready for the paying crops.

More frequently, because most men like, or have, to get some return as quickly as possible, the order is to clear, break and crop to vegetables or strawberries right off. These crops of course planted between the orchard trees as in the alternate plan above.

Having then arrived at the stage of putting in the strawberries the subsequent treatment is to be considered. Most go on cropping the plants as long as possible, give one change to any root crop or garden stuff and then resume with strawberries. But a few advocate the plan of Kellogg the American strawberry grower, who lays out his plants in say 1906, takes a crop off in 1907 and then either scythes them down close to the ground or covers them with a dry mulch and burns them off. This drastic treatment is said to produce new growth of roots and enable the plant to make up for the waste of tissue due to such early cropping as the first year and to yield a fine crop again in 1908. Similar treatment in 1909 is followed in 1910 by plowing under and a rotation for one year.

The Kellogg plum which appears to answer well on the American's ranch has not yet been thoroughly tested in B. C. (so far as we can discover) so that we can not say whether it would be equally suitable here.

Now as to selection of species. Some localities will grow good grapes, some peaches and some cherries, all lands that can be farmed at all will grow apples, plums and pears. It is for the individual to make careful enquiry and to get around to his neighbors (who are generally perfectly willing to help the newcomer with sound advice born of practical experience) and to discover which of these three first seem most likely to suit his particular plot. The suitability will depend upon soil, aspect, moisture and altitude.

Having decided to grow one of the three first named species in addition to apples, plums and pears the next point for consideration is the particular varieties to be chosen. Here it is well to warn the intending rancher against the very common failing of purchasing a number of varieties from the first stock salesman that happens along, by so doing many valuable square yards are cluttered with trees which, whilst they may yield fruit, are yet not the best commercially and a large number of little lots will be more difficult to sell than a few decent sized consignments. By all means, if space allows, get one or two trees each of a few

varieties which you cannot discover to have been already tried and found wanting by your neighbors, but let your chief space and your chief energies be concentrated on at the outside six varieties of apples, three of pears and two of plums and two of any thing else. Some men consider even six sorts of apple twice as many as is necessary. Of the six let one be an early variety like "Red Astrachan," two "fall" apples like the "wealthy," or "Gravenstein" and and three winter kinds such as "Cox Orange Pippin," "Yellow Newton Pippin," "McInosh Red," "Ribstone Pippin," "Grimes Golden Pippin or Northern Spy." The "Wolf River" is a fine apple, too, but strikes us as being too large for home consumption and more of a show fruit than anything else.

In pears the "Flemish Beauty," "Louise Bonne" and "Clapps Favorite," appear most in vogue but the Bartlett is good also. In plums the "Bradshaw," "Burbanks Sugar" and "Peach" seem a safe assortment.

In peaches may be suggested the "Early Crawford" "Crosby" and "Greensborough," "Campbell's Early" grapes and "Morre's Diamond" were about the only winners at Nelson, but they can scarcely be regarded yet as a reliable bread winner.

Crab apples do well. The "Transcendent" and "Hyslop," are safest.

Magoon strawberries and Cuthbert raspberries are looked upon as the best for shipping over long distances.

The financial end of the business is ultimately the object of most who take up land in these districts and we have endeavored to obtain a fair estimate of the average yield of ranches in the Kootenay, (others will be given later) and before proceeding further let it be thoroughly understood that these figures are based upon what has been done and is being done here now and may be accepted by a proposed incomer as his prospects when the trees are at maturity provided that he chooses reasonably good land and varieties, he has sense enough to profit from the experience of his neighbors and to use his own head and provided also the year is normal in weather.

Apples may be considered to yield \$350 to \$400 per acre; Pears, \$400 to \$500 per acre; plums, \$450 to \$550 per acre; peaches, \$500 to \$600 per acre; cherries, \$600 to \$700 per acre; strawberries, \$500 to \$600 per acre; potatoes, as much as anywhere else. These figures are arrived at after consulting numerous growers of from two to twelve years experience. Individual cases of \$30.00 worth of cherries off one tree, \$1,000 worth of strawberries off one acre and so on have been known but are still exceptional altogether.

Apples are the staple, being safest, easiest to grow and easiest to handle and pack; and of apples let the larger part be winter varieties. Pears are next, and cherries, plums and peaches follow in the order named.

One of the chief drawbacks about cherries, and still more does this apply to strawberries, is the difficulty of picking, packing and marketing quickly any large quantities, for labor is scarce and dear and the rancher must depend mainly upon his individual efforts, a Chinaman being employed to assist on some ranches. As on the prairies, the man with a large family at the working age has a great advantage over the lone bachelor, but there is this great difference that the picking and packing of fruit is much more suitable to the women folk than laboring amongst hay in open fields crops.

Strawberries are generally regarded as the "stop gap" for newcomers during the years until the young trees are in fruit. The happy possessor of a full bearing ranch does not bother his head with these and similar crops that require such continuous hard work. Tomatoes can hardly be reckoned among the really commercially successful crops of the district since more often than not they do not ripen satisfactorily; tomatoes, however, are grown and some fine results are often obtained from time to time but commercially speaking, they are not regarded with favor. Garden stuffs will grow prolifically, but must be looked upon in the light of "stop gaps" only and the Chinamen have this trade pretty well to themselves, peddling round with small carts from house to house.

Grapes do well in places, but only in places.

Correspondence is invited from ranchers who can give us actual results obtained in dollars and cents over a period of years and in the subjects of varieties, insect troubles and their treatment.—EDITOR

Prepare the Land now for Next Year's Tree Planting.

It is an excellent plan to prepare the soil at this time of the year for next spring's planting. At this season there are often days too wet to thresh or harvest, but the soil is in excellent condition for plowing. It is then very good practice to plow and work down the soil preparatory for spring planting. It is also well in heavy soil to dig the holes for the trees in the fall, it is in better shape for digging than in the spring when it is often too wet and sticky to be handled. Also, the action of frost upon the heavy soil, when it is put in a pile, results in pulverizing the soil so that it can be nicely worked around the roots the following spring. It is difficult to make trees grow that are planted in wet, sticky soil, and this difficulty can be overcome by fall preparation after the manner described.

FIELD NOTES

Grain Dealers Licensed up to September 30th.

It has become a custom of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to publish each season a list of the grain dealers who take out licenses and bonds as prescribed by law. Usually all their arrangements are completed in September but this season dealers have been keeping pace with the season so that at the end of September finds several reputable and reliable firms without licenses.

The following is a complete list of all Grain Commission Merchants to whom Grain Commission Merchants' Licenses have been issued by the undersigned (Season 1907-8) from the 1st September, 1907 to the 30th September, 1907, both days inclusive.

	License No.
Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 1
Andrew Setter, Russell.	C 2
Winnipeg Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 3
British American El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 4
Cummings Hazlett Co., Winnipeg.	C 5
Peter Jansen Co., Winnipeg.	C 6
Anglo Canadian El. Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw.	C 7
Standard Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 8
Union Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 9
Spencer Grain Co., Winnipeg.	C 10
Van Dusen Harrington Co., Winnipeg.	C 11
Grain Growers Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 12
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 13
International El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 14
C. C. Turner, Winnipeg.	C 15
McLennan Bros., Winnipeg.	C 16
Wm. S. Logan, Winnipeg.	C 17
North Star Grain Co., Winnipeg.	C 18
Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Winnipeg.	C 19
Jas. Carruthers & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 20
C. E. Hall, Vancouver.	C 21
Campbell & Wilson, Winnipeg.	C 22
G. B. Murphy & Co., Winnipeg.	C 23
D. Klassen, Winkler.	C 24
Dominion Elevator Co. Ltd.	C 25
Herbert Winearls, Winnipeg.	C 26
Wm. Stead & Co., Winnipeg.	C 27
McCabe Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 28
Herriot & Milne, Winnipeg.	C 29
Dunsheath MacMillan Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 30
Manitoba Commission Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 31
Donald Morrison & Co., Winnipeg.	C 32
Samuel Spink, Winnipeg.	C 33
Wolseley Elevator Co., Wolseley.	C 34
Horn Bros., Markinch.	C 35
Young Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 36
John McVicar, Winnipeg.	C 37
Smith Grain Co., Winnipeg.	C 38
Northern El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 39
Crown Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 40
Samuel Scott, Winnipeg.	C 41
Canadian El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 42
Grenfell Mfg. & El. Co. Ltd., Grenfell.	C 43
W. J. Bettinger & Co., Winnipeg.	C 44
Western Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 45
McBean Bros., Winnipeg.	C 46
Alameda Farmers El. & Trdg. Co., Alameda.	C 47
John Geddes, Winnipeg.	C 48
Zenith Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	C 49
Alberta Pacific El. Co. Ltd., Calgary.	C 50
Anchor El. & Warehousing Co., Winnipeg.	C 51
Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co. Ltd. Winnipeg.	C 52
Bruce McBean & Co., Winnipeg.	C 53
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg.	C 54

CHARLES C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner

The following is a complete list of all Track Buyers of grain in car lots to whom Track Buyers' Licenses have been issued by the undersigned (Season 1907-8) from the 1st September, 1907, to the 30th September, 1907, both days inclusive.

	License No.
Jas. Innes Milling Co. Ltd., Hartney.	B 1
Wheat City Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Brandon.	B 2
A. Forsythe & Co., High Bluff.	B 3
Western Milling Co. Ltd., Calgary.	B 4
Andrew Setter, Russell.	B 5
Carnefac Stock Food Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	B 6
Calgary Milling Co. Ltd., Calgary.	B 7
Winnipeg El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	B 8
Wetaskiwin Produce Co., Wetaskiwin.	B 9
British American El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	B 10
Cummings Hazlett Co., Winnipeg.	B 11
J. Schwartz & Co., Altona.	B 12
Union Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	B 13
Grain Growers Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	B 14
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg.	B 15
International El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	B 16
C. C. Turner, Winnipeg.	B 17
McLennan Bros., Winnipeg.	B 18
Columbia Flg. Mills Co. Ltd., Enderby.	B 19
Canada Paint Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.	B 20
North Star Grain Co., Winnipeg.	B 21
Prudential Exchange Co. Ltd., Lang.	B 22
Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Winnipeg.	B 23
Chalmers & Watson, Pilot Mound.	B 24
W. N. Rennie & Son, Morden.	B 25
C. Samway, Tuxford.	B 26
G. B. Murphy & Co., Winnipeg.	B 27
Stueliffe Muir Millg. Co. Ltd., Moosomin.	B 28

- John Peters, Dalmeny.
- D. Klassen, Winkler.
- Dominion El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Ellison Millg. & El. Co. Ltd., Raymond.
- James Graham Cheyne, Melita.
- Chamber & Co. Greta.
- Wm. Stead & Co., Winnipeg.
- Vancouver Millg. & Grain Co. Ltd., Vancouver.
- McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Lake of the Woods Millg. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Herriot & Milne, Winnipeg.
- Dunsheath MacMillan Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- James Sharpe, Moosomin.
- W. Carson, Calgary.
- Geo. McCullough & Sons, Souris.
- Higham & Ramsay, Stonewall.
- Wells Lapid & Cattle Co. Ltd., Davidson.
- Horn Bros., Markinch.
- Carberry Elevator Co., Carberry.
- Anglo Canadian El. Co. Ltd. Moose Jaw.
- Jas. Wilkinson, Deloraine.
- Holden & Co., Francis.
- Young Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- John McVicar, Winnipeg.
- Northern Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Alberta Pacific El. Co. Ltd., Calgary.
- Crown Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Samuel Scott, Winnipeg.
- R. L. Campbell, Franklin.
- R. McJannet, Pilot Mound.
- Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Grenfell Millg. & El. Co. Ltd., Grenfell.
- D. McCusker, Regina.
- Okanagan Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Armstrong.
- W. J. Bettingen & Co., Winnipeg.
- Imperial Elevator Co., Winnipeg.
- Saskatchewan El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Western Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- R. J. Noble, Oxbow.
- Peaker Bros., Yorkton.
- McBean Bros., Winnipeg.
- Alameda Farmers' El. & Trdg. Co., Alameda.
- Alex. Brown Millg. & El. Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie.
- John Geddes, Winnipeg.
- Charles Aime, Emerson.
- Anchr El. & Warehousing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Cartwright Grain Co., Cartwright.
- Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co. Ltd. Winnipeg.
- Frank Hill, Hartney.
- A. E. Walker, Cayley.
- Smith Grain Co., Winnipeg.
- Western Canada F. Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Leitch Bros., Oak Lake.

CHARLES C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner.

Present Trend of the American Live Stock Markets.

There is an over supply of beef in all American markets, Eastern as well as Western. At Chicago and Kansas City deliveries during the past few weeks have been unusually heavy. Eighty thousand head of cattle were marketed in Chicago alone last week and about eighty-two thousand were sold in Kansas City. Prices have remained steady, not because there was an active demand for all the stuff coming forward, but because packers seem anxious to store beef away as an insurance against short runs next winter. From the character of the stock which the American farmers are now sending out it may be construed that the present movement is a cleaning-up process, a large proportion of cows and calves being in evidence.

As yet the largest run of stock is from the southwest, but the movement from the northwestern States is becoming brisker and will continue strong until well into November. Ranching methods have changed very materially in these states lately, and resident ranchers profiting by the experience of last winter have put up hay.

The demand for feeders is enormous. A feeder is a steer susceptible of finish in sixty or ninety days, and the movement of this class of cattle is limited only by the inability to secure this kind in the quality and numbers required. Stockers, that is steers, to rough it over winter and fatten up in the summer, are not in much demand. The country seems full of rough stuff for which the demand up to present has been slow. But for feeders, half fat cattle, well bred animals with flesh, the clamor has been insistent and feeders and packers have bid against each other, the one to get a bunch of steers that would quickly turn high priced feed into beef, the other to get stock to store away. It looks like higher beef in the States. Corn may any day be boosted to a prohibitive price; its present value requires that beef made from it shall sell higher than it has for some time. The unusually stiff price, too, which feeders are paying for their lots, their willingness to take them at almost any price, and the keenness of the competition put up by the packers who wish to secure as much as they can of what is now being offered, indicates that live stock values are likely to advance considerable before long. In the same way though on a smaller scale our own market should be affected. At present export cattle are selling altogether too low in this country. If supply and demand, and competition among packers and shippers were the factors that ruled live stock values in Winnipeg, advances of some moderate might occasionally be expected. It is doubtful however, if export prices will show any improvement in the local market this season.

English Agricultural Affairs.

September signalized its entry by a return to the too familiar unsettled conditions, and harvesting in the northern counties and in Scotland is much hampered. The August report of the Board of Agriculture notes some improvement in grain crops over July, considerable improvement in roots, but further deterioration in potatoes. In averages—wheat 100, barley 99, oats 103, potatoes 96, roots 103, hay 107. Generally, quality is said to be poor, grain of low nutritive value; roots watery and with little fibre. Frost (September 4th) has done severe damage in many sections, wholesale ruin to garden produce, and further damage to potatoes. Wheat still pursues its upward price tendency, flour is higher and the householder will have to pay more for bread. Sugar is dear, and as the beet crop of Central Europe is poor, the price will go higher. Coal is very high in price. For most staple articles the purchasing power of the worker's wages will be less in Britain this winter. That the Northwest was not alone in unseasonable weather in the sowing season, is shown by the Agricultural Return for 1907, which gives a decrease in the United Kingdom of 130,208 acres under wheat (7.4 per cent.). Of course this heavy decrease cannot all be ascribed to weather conditions, as year by year cereals tend to decrease in Britain in acreage and the land laid down to grass to increase. It is evident from some new South Wales figures that agricultural development is proceeding rapidly in that state. The acreage under wheat has grown from 866,000 acres in 1896 to 1,866,000 acres in 1906, and the yield from 8,853,000 bushels to 21,817,000 bushels. Very interesting are Mr. Rew's figures, in a Board of Agriculture report, showing the changes in sources of supply of agricultural products in the last quarter of a century. In that period home-grown wheat has decreased by twenty-seven per cent., foreign-grown has increased by twenty-three per cent., Indian has increased by twenty-two per cent., and colonial by 190 per cent. Imports of meat have doubled from foreign sources, but from the colonies have increased seven fold. Importations of meat have grown much more rapidly than importations of breadstuffs, and as there is no evidence of lessened home supplies, point to the greater well-being of the people. It is timely to be reminded that the United Kingdom is still an exporter of appreciable quantities of agricultural products. In the last twelve months there left these shores 5,616 cattle, 12,716 sheep, 60,414 horses, 324,317 cwt. of condensed milk, 805,554 cwt. of potatoes, 678,203 cwt. of corn, 1,049,241 cwt. of flour, 62,026 cwt. of oatmeal, 4,125,000 cwt. of feedstuffs, 364,000 cwt. of farm seeds, 8,226,000 dressed sheep and lamb skins, 280,000 cwt. of hides and 29,809,000 lbs. of wool. An outstanding feature of British agriculture is the ever increasing demand for milk by the rapidly growing and prosperous cities and towns. Dairy cattle show an increase in number of 20,907 over last year. Ayrshires are bringing for good milkers £15 10s. (\$77.50) at Ayr, while good milking Shorthorns make £21 (\$105.00) in London. The markets are glutted with plums, not such a crop has ever been known for twenty years. Excellent plums are selling for 2s. (50c.) a half bushel, and these won't net the growers a cent a pound. That curious mixtures of business and pleasure, Barnet Fair is in full swing. One sees horses, cattle, sheep, waxworks, poundabouts, swings, fat lady shows, card sharpeners and mountebanks of all kinds, seemingly inextricably mixed. That plenty of business is transacted is evident as 1,100 horses, 1,500 cattle and 1,200 sheep were on the grounds on the first day, and most of them were sold. Many a "guileless" seller to an "innocent" buyer. At night when buying and selling are over steam-organs play noisily, innumerable lamps glare, showmen shout stentoriously, and 20,000 people, old and young have a glorious time. F. DEWHIRST.

Alberta Steers in Chicago.

Another trainload of Alberta range steers, as well bred and fattened as most of the good rangers from Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, showed up on the Chicago market this morning and sold at \$5.75, averaging 1234 lbs. They proved the main attraction to scores of traders who were warm in their praise of the Alberta grasses as cattle fatteners. The twenty-load consignment came from Strathmore, Alberta, and were shipped by Baxter, Reed & Co. of Ida Grove, Iowa, which concern had grazed them up there. They were Texas grade steers which had been shipped into the northern latitude to graze and were returned to the United States duty free.

R. C. Reed, who accompanied the shipment from Alberta, said that the trip from there was made in about ten days, including stops for feeding. All of the consignment were Whitefaces, 3 to 5 years old bulk 3s and 4s, and their breeding would do credit to the Hereford sires of the corn belt.

Freight charges on this consignment total about \$5 cents per hundredweight which with shrinkage in weight and other expenses cost the shippers something like \$1.00 per hundredweight to and then here

Saskatchewan Stock Growers Firm

The following important resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock-breeders' Association:

"That this executive heartily approve the stand taken by the president of the association, Robert Sinton, in opposing the proposal to lease the exhibition grounds and buildings to private individuals for the alleged purpose of establishing stock yards in Regina. In our opinion if this proposal were carried it would be disastrous to the success of the annual bull sale, fat stock show and horse show held under the joint auspices of this association and the department of agriculture, and it would jeopardize the success of the annual exhibition held under the auspices of the Regina Exhibition for the reason that the owners of valuable pure bred stock would not risk having their animals infected with contagious diseases which might or might not lurk in the buildings if used for the purpose suggested by the committee from the board of trade who waited upon the city council.

"The breeders of Saskatchewan have in the past pointed out with pride to the facilities that the city of Regina have placed at their disposal for the purpose of the annual livestock events above enumerated; and in extending an invitation to breeders from other provinces to visit Regina and compete at our annual shows, we have been proud of the accommodation that we have been able to offer them for their exhibits. We feel, however, that we should not be able consistently to urge upon breeders of outside provinces to exhibit at our shows if we felt that our buildings might be, by any chance, contaminated with infectious or contagious diseases.

"While expressing, therefore, our appreciation of the liberal manner in which the city council has provided for the wants of our association and of breeders generally in the past, we would respectfully urge upon them the importance of considering well any proposal to use the exhibition buildings for any other purpose than that for which they were originally constructed."

That whereas, the system of agriculture followed by the farmers in Saskatchewan demands the use of a large number of draft horses, the supply of which is unequal to the demand; and, whereas, the climatic conditions of the country are such that the breeding of high class animals can be profitably carried on within the province to the advantage of the breeders and purchasers alike; and, whereas, the supply of high class draft sires in the province is inadequate to meet the demand; therefore, be it resolved, that the executive committee of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association recommends that the provincial government inquire into the condition of the horse breeding industry in the province, with a view to encouraging the breeding of high class draft horses and eventually curtailing the annual expenditure of money for imported work horses of questionable value, and at the same time improve the quality of the horses in the province; and we suggest after long and careful deliberation that the most practicable way of so doing is by a system of bonusing persons bringing into the province high class, pure bred sires of the recognized draft breeds and by bonusing the first purchaser of a high class, pure bred sire of any recognized draft breed, bred in the province; and we submit that before the purchaser of a stallion shall receive any bonus that by future enactment he may be justified in applying for, that the stallion purchased by him shall pass the examination of a thoroughly qualified committee appointed under the direction of the minister of agriculture, with the advice of this association; and that the said horse shall be registered in a recognized stud book of the breed to which he belongs, shall be free from any hereditary unsoundness, shall be of a reasonable high standard of individual excellence, and shall stand for service in the province for a period of at least three years.

"We further submit that by so doing both the breeding and importation of a superior class of animals will be encouraged, that no interference with private enterprise will result and that the general quality of horses in the province will improve with the continuation in force of an act embodying this principle."

Price of Wheat.

THE FARMER AND STOCKBREEDER, (British) in a rather lengthy review of the wheat situation, particularly in respect to conditions in Great Britain, in part says:

"A good deal of interest naturally attaches to a wheat quotation of 40s. per qr. which has been exceeded during the first ten days of the present month at all the ports where good Canadian, Russian, Australian, and Argentine produce was on sale. It is now a matter of considerable consequence how far these prices are likely to be maintained. We take it for granted that no word of ours or of anybody else, will prevent farmers from selling their new wheat in large quantities during October and November, and that the result of such indiscretion will be a fall of anything from one to three half-crowns per quarter from the quotations appearing in the present issue. We take it also for granted that arrivals of new wheat from Russia, America and India will cause October

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and November supplies to exceed, when farmers' deliveries are added, consumptive requirements, and that consequently foreign wheat as well as English will go back in price. What, however, is to be considered is the resulting level of value when an equilibrium is regained, as it often is on this side of Christmas, and as it always is before the end of January. That the cereal year which began on the first instant will show as low an average as the cereal year which closed on the 31st ult. nobody believes, but how much above thirty shillings should prices be on New Year's Day and how much dearer still at Midsummer next? In other words will, wheat pay to hold, and until when should it be held?

The main and salient fact to be grasped is that the wheat-producing regions of the world have in hand at the present moment fully thirty-five million quarters less wheat than they had a year ago, while requirements increase steadily by two million quarters annually for the wheat-consuming regions. Thus the situation has changed by thirty-seven million quarters in sellers' favor. The poverty of Russian and Indian holders may lead to as free sales as though this were not so, but the American and the Canadian, the Argentine and Australian producers are none of them likely to ignore the essential change in the position, or to lack capital to enable them to hold on to their wheat. As the new crops of the southern hemisphere will not be on sale at British exchanges much before March, we anticipate that before Christmas prices for foreign wheat will be stiffening, and that they will show a decided buoyancy at the New Year. If English farmers then help the importers by keeping their deliveries within moderate bounds the year 1908 should see a 35s. average between January and July."

Flourishing Pedigree Registration Business at Ottawa.

The National Livestock Records office, at Ottawa, has been doing a thriving business during the year 1907, the amount of registration fees for all breeds in the National Records, up to September 1st, having exceeded by about \$8,000 the amount turned in up to the corresponding date last year. The lion's share of the increase has been contributed by the Clydesdales, which have more than doubled, owing largely to the rush to record ancestors in anticipation of the coming into force in July of the new rule adopted by the Canadian Clydesdale Association. Heavy importations during the year have also helped to swell the receipts from this breed. Ayrshire registration has likewise showed a large increase, being about \$600 ahead of the corresponding period of 1906. Jerseys have about doubled, and the Guernseys also increased. In beef breeds, the Shorthorns are making a little better showing, while Herefords and Red Polls break about even with last year. Swine are holding their own, the Yorkshires leading in record receipts.

It is intended to publish soon the first volume of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, there being now 2,000 pedigrees on hand. All of these will have been very carefully revised, and the record is being established on an unimpeachable basis. It will be remembered that in 1894 the Aberdeen-Angus record went through a fire, which destroyed all the accumulated pedigrees. To accumulate information to duplicate them was a herculean task. However circular letters were sent out to all breeders, and with the aid of American and British herdbooks matters have been almost completely straightened out, and only officially-inspected pedigrees will enter into the first volume of the herdbook now about to be issued. Canadian Doddie breeders are to be congratulated on the painstaking and thorough manner in which the foundation volume of their records is being established.

Statistical Demonstration of National Development.

The remarkable trade development of this country during the six years from 1900-06, was very significantly brought out the other day by Mr. Archibald Blue, chief of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a paper read before the Manufacturers' Association in Toronto. Mr. Blue's statistical compilations were arranged particularly to show the great and permanent growth made by the Dominion in the twentieth century. For this purpose he chose the thirty year period between 1870-76 and 1900-06, to make clear, first, the extent to which our trade has actually grown in that time and second to indicate with something like certainty how it will develop in the three similar intervals which will together round out this century.

Between 1870 and 1876 our foreign trade grew from a total of \$123,000,000, to a total of \$162,374,000, an increase of \$39,374,000, or at the rate of 32 per cent. Between 1900 and 1906 it grew from \$336,018,000, to \$518,800,000, an increase of \$182,782,000 or 54 per cent. Providing the statistician has selected the six year intervals also the thirty year interval, fairly, and there seems no reason for doubt on this point, "the statistics of growth constitute a solid ground for an optimistic view of the future of the Dominion."

Coincident with this splendid expansion in foreign trade, domestic development shows even a larger

increase. The increase in the assets and deposits in our chartered banks is a safe criterion of national prosperity. Between 1870 and 1876, the assets of these institutions increased from \$103,200,000 to \$185,500,000, an increase of \$80,300,000 or 77 per cent. Between 1900 and 1906 they increased from \$459,700,000, to \$878,500,000 which amounts to \$418,800,000, or 92 per cent. During the same intervals the deposits in the Dominion Savings Banks (Post Office and Government) increased in the first interval from \$3,411,000 to \$7,044,000; for the later interval from \$53,150,000, to \$61,911,000. From 1870 to 1900, the chartered banks' deposits increased from \$48,763,000, to \$305,140,000. At the end of 1906 they had grown to \$605,968,000 an increase of very nearly 100 per cent. during the past six years.

In 1870 the railway mileage in Canada totalled 2617. Six years later it had increased to 5,218. By 1900 it had grown to 17,657, and at the close of 1906 it amounted to 21,353 miles. In the same period, that is from 1876 to 1906, the subscribed capital of the railways increased from \$317,795,468, to \$1,456,176,443, and the paid up capital from \$290,757,875, to \$1,396,356,675.

Events of the Week.

Rudyard Kipling was entertained by the Canadian Club, Winnipeg, on Wednesday of last week.

Hon. Rodolph Lemieux has been appointed by the Dominion Government, a special envoy to confer with the Japanese Government in respect to trade and immigration matters.

The C. P. R. Co. have cut off the Nelson, B. C., News, telegraphic communication with the rest of the country because the editor of that journal was too virile in his criticism of the company's recent action in raising their press telegraphic rates about two hundred per cent. The railway commission will make inquiries in the matter.

The buffalo herd at Ravalle, Mont., recently purchased by the Canadian Government has been successfully rounded up and the four hundred head are now ready for shipment North. Great difficulty was met with in getting the bunch corralled. A hundred cowboys were engaged in the work.

MARKETS

As predicted in our last review of the wheat situation, values for this cereal were inclined to weaken. In the fore part of the week wheat prices went a few points below the previous week's close. The slump came on advice of increased Russian shipments, which despite the repeated reports of a serious crop shortage in that quarter, continued to come forward in greater volume. The local market did not reflect the decline as sharply as Chicago and Minneapolis, because of the fact that unfavorable threshing weather continued and shipments received were light.

The reaction to higher prices towards the close of the week was sudden. Snow's review of the situation was decidedly bullish, and in addition, the world's visible was shown to have increased 2,200,000 against an increase of 9,949,000, for last year. On top of all this there was the old rumor that drought was seriously damaging the Australian crop, that India's exportable surplus would be considerably reduced from the same cause. The Liverpool market strengthened at once and European demand was keener than at any time this season. Buyers seemed imbued with the idea that the bulk of the western first quality wheat was being delivered, and the local trade was heavy.

The receipts for the week totaled 1067 cars, 65 being old wheat. Of the 1002 loads of new wheat delivered eight cars graded No. 1 hard; 405, one Northern; 209, two North ern; 125, three Northern, and 73 cars were of ungraded? In addition to this 105 cars were rejected or worked as feed. Prices current for cash wheat on the local markets on October 7th were: No. 1 hard, \$1.10 1/2; No. 1 Nor. \$1.09 1/2; No. 2 Nor. \$1.07 1/2; No. 3 Nor., 102 1/2c; No. 4 Nor. 98 1/2c; Futures: October, \$1.09 1/2; November, \$1.09 1/2; December, 107 1/2; May, \$1.12 1/2.

Oat prices show some advance. Deliveries during the week were light, the demand active. They are quoted around 51 1/2c. Barley made the most sensational trader of the week. This cereal is still quoted in American markets around the dollar mark. The demand for first quality malting, was never more active, and predictions are made that this grain may sell well above the present level during the next few months. The barley shortage is serious. Locally it is being traded in at 66 1/2c.

PRODUCE AND MILLFEED.

Bran, per ton	\$19 00
Shorts, per ton	20 00
Barley and oat chop, per ton	39 00
Oats, chopped, per ton	32 00
Barley, chopped, per ton	28 00
HAY, (baled) in car lots, per ton	
Prairie	10 50 @ 11 50
Timothy	13 00 @ 14 00

BUTTER—

Fancy, fresh made creamery	
Prints	29
Creamery, 56 lb. boxes	27
Creamery, 14 and 28 lb boxes	27
Dairy Prints, extra fancy	24 @ 25
Dairy, in tubs	19 @ 20
CHEESE, Manitoban at Winnipeg	12
EGGS, fresh, f. o. b. Winnipeg subject to candling	22 @ 23

LIVE STOCK.

Deliveries at the yards for the past week were heavy. Export demand is normal. There is good enquiry for choice shippers for the number of this grade coming forward is very limited. The average export price is \$3.75 for steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, the price grading with weight and condition down to about \$3.25 for lighter stuff. Butcher grades are putting up the heaviest run, half fat steers, heifers, cows and some bulls are coming forward in plenty and the price for such stuff is if anything a little lower than last week's figures. Deliveries of hogs and sheep are light. Prices around the same figures that have prevailed for some time.

Prime exporters \$3.75 to \$4.00, medium \$3.25 to \$3.50, butchers (steers and heifers) \$2.50 to \$3.25; cows and old bulls \$2.50. Sheep \$6.00, lambs \$7.00. Hogs, choice, \$6.75, other grades, \$4.75 to \$6.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the past few weeks deliveries at all the American livestock markets have been unusually heavy, but the trade consumed all offerings, demand has continued active and prices firm. Packers have taken up everything delivered and are storing meat in expectation of a stiff rise in values when stock fattened on fifty-eight cent corn begins to move into the market. Feeders, too, are anxious to purchase half fattened stuff and the price of what would ordinarily be common butcher grades have advanced in some instances to six cents or better. The general impression among American packers and feeders is that beef is going up. Prices are: prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.90; native beef cattle, \$4.75 to \$6.15; fat cows, \$3.00 to \$4.50; heifers \$3.25 to \$5.30; Bulls \$3.00 to \$5.00; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.75. Sheep, \$4.60 to \$5.75; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.50. Hogs, mixed and butchers, \$5.75 to \$6.85, heavies, \$5.75 to \$6.50.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$4.50 to \$4.90; medium, \$4.15 to \$4.50; butchers stock, \$3.75 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.90 to \$3.50. Hogs (bacon) \$6.15; other grades \$5.00 to \$5.50. Sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.40. Lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.40.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS	
Shorthorn Cow, Sweetheart	1525
Hereford Bull, Pearl King	1525
Threshing on Major Cook's Farm	1526
Coming Thro' the Rye	1532
Royal Review, 13712	1543
EDITORIAL	
Regina Exhibition and Stockyards	1523
Just the Year for Seed Fairs	1523
Let Us Hear from the Division of Market Extension	1523
Higher Tariffs	1523
To Students at Agricultural Colleges	1523
HORSE	
Lameness in Horses	1524
A New (!) Breed of Horses	1524
Bonusing the Horse Breeding Industry	1524
STOCK	
Treatment for Paralyzed Pigs	1525
Raising and Training a Collie Pup	1525
The Necessity of Conducting Experimental Steer Feeding Tests	1525
The Australian Sheep Situation	1525
FARM	
Fall Plowing	1526
Deep Plowing Rather Than Clover	1526
DAIRY	
Butter Making	1526
Treatment of Bloody and Discolored Milk	1527
POULTRY	
Keeping Shells for Feeding	1527
A Seasonable Talk on Poultry	1527
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY	
In British Columbia Fruit Valleys	1527
Prepare the Land Now for Next Year's Tree Planting	1528
FIELD NOTES	
Grain Dealers Licensed Up to September 30th	1528
Present Trend of the American Live Stock Markets	1529
English Agricultural Affairs	1529
Alberta Steers in Chicago	1529
Saskatchewan Stock Growers Firm	1529
Price of Wheat	1529
Flourishing Pedigree Registration Business at Ottawa	1530
Statistical Demonstration of National Development	1530
Markets	1530
Home Journal	1531
Gossip	1537
Trade Notes	1540

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The registry of names for the first convocation of the University of Saskatchewan, just published, contains two hundred and eight-four names. Nominations for chancellor and members of the senate will now be received.

William H. Merrill, chief editorial writer of the Boston *Herald*, and who had previously served in a similar capacity for 15 years on the New York *World*, died during his sleep at his home in Hingham.

Elbert Hubbard, publisher, philosopher, and founder of the Roycroft Shop, a training school for the manual arts in East Aurora, New York, will lecture in Winnipeg on October 14th.

In the immediate neighborhood of Langmanersdorf, on the Austrian frontier, some most remarkable remains have been discovered dating from the ice age. The recent continuous rains having washed away a large tract of earth from a hillside, an extensive area has been laid bare, which in some prehistoric time was much frequented as a hunters' camp. The entire space is strewn with bones of remarkable size and strength, about five feet under the surface.

Another space—evidently a cooking place—was thickly covered with ashes. Around were more bones belonging to antediluvian fauna. Among these are the remains of some twenty to twenty-five mammoths, and fragments of two tusks, which, when perfect, must have been nearly fifteen feet long. In addition there are portions of weapons of stone, and fragments of various colored substances, including graphite, which were probably used by the hunters for painting their bodies.

CARMICHAEL: THE NEW SERIAL.

"A man ought to die in the harness—that's where he ought to die, with the straps all buckled 'n' the check up." This is the philosophy of "Chris," one of the characters depicted so splendidly by Anson North in "Carmichael," the new book just issued in Canada by the William Weld Company, London, Ont. Sometimes we are liable to get into an ecstasy over a book by an unknown author, simply because the reviewers in other lands have spoken in praise of the work. In "Carmichael" we have, presumably, the first effort of a Canadian author, and, if so, we earnestly hope that other works of equal merit may appear from the same pen. The story is a picture of Canadian rural life, and it is not mere copy from other books, but genuine life picture from a gifted writer, and the reader who has had the great blessing of studying Canadian rural life will find that the author of "Carmichael" possesses the genius to take even the apparently more sordid parts of that life and clothe them with the dignity, and even the splendor such a life often holds. Rural life in Canada has its tragedy, its comedy and its brightness, as well as its drudgery, and Anson North has pictured all these with a master hand. No love-story of the so-called heroic age could be more sweet and tender than that of Peggie Mallory and Dick Carmichael. How family feuds, such as sometimes arise in rural districts, kept the two families apart, and how they nearly spoiled two lives, is told by Anson North as perhaps only Ralph Connor among Canadians could have told it. The illustrations are by Cora Parker, and both the illustrations and the publisher are to be congratulated on the excellence of their work. That "Carmichael" will be widely read and discussed is a certainty, and the reader will be callous indeed who can peruse the volume without feeling that in rural Canada there

are as great heroes and heroines as can be found in the records of any country.—Toronto *Globe*

WORRY: A FUTILE THING.

Worry is often set down as a woman's disease, but from the number of suicides among men a large percentage of which are due to despondency and worry, it would appear to be a mental process characteristically human—regardless of sex.

It is a pitiful thing, worry; utterly futile, accomplishing nothing of good and much of evil. It destroys the nerves, saps the physical energy, weakens the will and leaves the person entirely unfit to face the burdens and responsibilities that he vainly thinks to settle by worrying.

Sometimes the individual given to over anxiety dignifies his mental processes by the name of thought. He is much mistaken. Thought is the evolution of a series of related ideas which can be carried into action; worry is a single idea, unconnected with any other, which the mind pursues round and round with the energy and death of result of a puppy trying to catch his own tail.

If you can't think, don't worry! Solomon says there is a time for everything, but the exception which proves his rule is right here. There is no time for this—not in the past for it cannot be altered, nor in the present for it may be, nor in the future for it is hidden from us and is just as likely to be joy as sorrow. There is no place for it as well as no time. In public it is ridiculous, earning at best only the pitying contempt of the spectators; in private it is fatal paralyzing the powers beyond hope of recovery. The word should be dropped from the vocabulary and hustled out of the dictionary to take its place with that other outcast "Can't."

A ROYAL ROAD TO HISTORY LEARNING.

In an issue of a few weeks ago mention was made on this page of the desirability of preserving historical records and relics connected by association with the history of this Dominion. As an example of what an historical society can do in this direction, the work of the Pioneer and Historical Society at Toronto exhibition is worthy of attention. Their instructive and interesting exhibit was housed in the York Pioneers' log cabin, and is thus described by a contributor to one of the city dailies:—

"This cabin which was built for Governor Simcoe, the first Governor-General of Canada, in 1793, and which was removed from Castle Frank, over the Don, to its present site in 1879, was visited during the late exhibition by about five thousand persons daily. Perhaps in no part of the exhibition was more interest taken than in the log cabin. The visitors thereto were not confined to the older portion of the community, but the young of both sexes evinced the most intense interest in everything to be seen there, and it kept the Rev. H. I. Matthews, the indefatigable secretary of the society, and his assistant answering questions and explaining the nature of and the purpose for which the articles were used in days of yore. The old ladies recalled the time when their mothers sat at the spinning wheel and deftly drew out the yarn. The old plow, harrow, hay rake and bee-hive brought to the recollection of men advanced in years when these ancient articles of industry were used by their forefathers. In addition to the old chair and table, said to have belonged to Governor Simcoe, the desk at which Mr. Lyon Mackenzie sat in the Legislative Assembly when he represented North York, the portrait of Mr. Wright, believed to have been the first white child born in Toronto, and the wooden cradle in which he was rocked, several other old relics have lately been presented

to the society, one of which was a Church of England prayer book, over two hundred years old. This together with an old Bible, which has been an occupant of the cabin for some years past, form two very interesting relics, both well thumbed volumes, scored with the marks of time, but evidencing above all other things, the everlasting life of truth. Science, arts, agriculture have all progressed and changed within the last half-century, but the Bible, which is still in use, and to which most of us cling with unchanging love in spite of the occasional little flaws which the light of modern learning has discovered, is the same as it was when dedicated to King James in 1610.

THE CURIOSITY OF THE LITTLE VILLAGE.

There were no secrets in the villages that lay along the banks of Pleasant River. There were many hard-working people among the inhabitants, but life wore away so quietly and slowly that there was a good deal of spare time for conversation,—under the trees at noon in the hayfield; hanging over the bridge at nightfall; seated about the stove in the village store of an evening. These meeting places furnished ample ground for the discussion of current events as viewed by the masculine eye, while choir rehearsals, sewing societies, reading circles, church picnics, and the like gave opportunity for the expression of feminine opinion. All this was taken very much for granted, as a rule, but now and then some super-sensitive person made violent objections to it, as the theory of life.

Delia Weeks, for example, was a maiden lady who did dressmaking in a small way; she fell ill, and although attended by all the physicians in the neighborhood, was sinking slowly into a decline, when her cousin Cyrus asked her to come and keep house for him in Lewiston. She went, and in a year grew into a robust, hearty cheerful woman. Returning to Riverboro on a brief visit, she was asked if she meant to end her days away from home.

"I do most certainly, if I can get any other place to stay," she responded candidly. "I was bein' worn to a shadder here, tryin' to keep my little secrets to myself an' never succeedin'. First, they had it I wanted to marry the minister, and when he took a wife in Standish I was known to be disappointed. Then for five or six years they suspicioned I was tryin' for a place to teach school, and when I gave up hope, an' took to dressmakin', they pitied me and sympathized with me for that. When father died I was bound I'd never let anybody know how I was left, for that spites 'em worse than anything else; but there's ways o' findin' out, an' they found out, hard as I fought 'em! Then there was my brother James that went to Arizona when he was sixteen. I gave good news of him for thirty years runnin', but aunt Achsy Tarbox had a ferretin' cousin that went out to Tombstone for her health, and she wrote to a postmaster, or to some kind of a town authority, and found Jim and wrote back to aunt Achsy all about him and just how unfortunate he'd been. They knew when I had my teeth out and a new set in; they knew when I put on a false front piece; they knew when the fruit peddler asked me to be his third wife—I never told 'em, an' you can be sure he never did, but they don't need to be told in this place; they have nothin' to do but guess, and they'll guess right every time. I was all tuckered out tryin' to mislead 'em and deceive 'em and sidetrack 'em; but the minute I got where I wa'n't put under a microscope by day and a telescope by night and had myself to myself without sayin' 'By your leave,' I begun to pick up. Cousin Cyrus is an old man an' consid'able trouble, but he thinks my teeth are handsome an' says 'I've got a splendid suit of hair. There aint a person in Lewiston that knows about the minister, or father's will, or Jim's doin's, or the fruit peddler; an' if they should find out, they wouldn't care, an' they couldn't remember; for Lewiston's a busy place, thanks be!"

(From Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm by Kate Douglas Wiggin.)

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KNOWN OF GOD.

The Lord knoweth them that are His—2 Tim. ii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show Himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward Him.—2 Chron. xvi. 9.

"Among so many can He care?
Can special love be everywhere?
A myriad homes,—a myriad ways,—
And God's eye over every place?"

"I asked: my soul bethought of this;
In just that very place of His
Where He hath put and keepeth you,
God hath no other thing to do!"

—A. D. T. WHITNEY.

When I stand in a crowd and watch the faces of men, women and children, who are all intent on their own business or pleasure, I am often over-whelmed with the wonder of the thought that God is entering with perfect love and sympathy into the multifarious lives around me and all over the world—not to speak of the still greater number in the land beyond the grave, and the innumerable company of angels.

We are such self-centered beings, our own hopes and personal ambitions, our own friends and the circle, with a more or less limited horizon, which comprises our world—these loom so large and solid in our eyes, and all other lives are so vague and misty and far away. It seems impossible, almost, that God can give continuous and perfect attention to each of us:

"Among so many can He care?
Can special love be everywhere?"

The idea is so vast and bewildering that we cannot grasp it. We might think that God would long ago have felt that He had enough children to care for—more than enough—but no, He goes on creating more and more, as though His heart could never be satisfied, never have children enough to love. We begin to understand something of the mystery when we see men like St. Paul, or some of the grand souls who are to-day reaching out lovingly to draw more and more miserable and darkened lives into joy and light. They are never satisfied, either. While they walk the earth, they are ever finding fresh people to love, widening their circle of interest, growing more like God as they find humanity everywhere interesting. Close beside me, as I write, is the picture of an old ferryboat which has been turned into "a comfortable, breezy camp, where, each day, in hammocks and steamer chairs, sixty to seventy victims of that disease that thrives in bad air, are getting relief from their stifling, crowded New York city homes." They are given seventy quarts of milk and twenty dozen eggs a day and all the bread and butter they want. The weights of these consumptive people "are going up at such an astonishing rate, that the rumor has gone about the boat that her gradual settling is due to her increasing cargo, and not to the water that is leaking into her old hold." I just mention this as an example of the countless way in which the spirit of Christ is reaching out through men to men. The higher soul reaches towards God, the more certainly active, practical love and sympathy are poured out on suffering humanity. The two things go together so absolutely that St. John declares that it is impossible to love God and hate one's brother, and he says that love of the brethren is the proof of spiritual life: "We know that we have passed from death into life, because we love the brethren."

So we see that the more like God a man becomes, the more personal, individual loving interest he necessarily takes in his fellows. And, as God is infinite, His wise and practical sympathy must be infinite too. From cover to cover of the Bible, we find God's omniscience spoken of. Wild, ignorant Hagar found out in the desolate wilderness that she was not alone as she had thought, and her definition of God has lived for thousands of years. "She called the name of the Lord that spake unto her, Thou, God, seest me," because she had suddenly discovered the link that bound her life to the life of God. This great discovery is always a personal, individual matter. In a general way, people may believe, as a matter of course, that God knows everybody and everything; but that is very different from the thrilling consciousness of His

individual knowledge, the remembrance:

"In just that very place of His,
Where He hath put and keepeth you,
God hath no other thing to do!"

Job takes a wide view of God's omniscience when he says: "He looketh to the ends of the earth, and seeth under the whole heaven." But he also realizes the searching, personal knowledge which comes closer home: "Doth He not see my ways and count all my steps," anticipating our Lord's words: "The very hairs of your head are all numbered."

Think how Adam and his wife tried to hide themselves from God when they felt too guilty to enjoy the consciousness of His presence. Have not guilty souls in all ages made the same vain attempt? Because they do not see God, they believe—or try to believe—that God does not see them: "He hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten: He hideth His face; He will never see it." The sin committed so secretly that the sinner feels secure from detection is naked and open to the eyes of God. Isaiah proclaims the woe of those who "seek deep to hide their counsel from the Lord, and their works are in the dark, and they say, who seeth us? and who knoweth us. . . . Shall the thing framed say of Him that framed it, He hath no understanding?" God shows very plainly to those who take the trouble to read the writing on the wall, that He does see and punish sin, even in this world. Those who yield themselves up to the service of Satan, the world or the flesh, are courting certain misery. Go inside the gloomy walls of prisons and see that word, "MISERY," written on face after face. You can hear its harsh ring in the noisy laugh of the woman who has thrown away the precious pearl of her womanhood, or the man who has trampled the holiness of his God-given manhood beneath his feet. It is seen in the lines of anxiety, peevishness, greed, disappointment or despair, which write on the face the kind of master served by the secret soul. God is too loving to allow a soul that is wandering away from holiness to find his path too easy and pleasant. Every sin is known of God, and its punishment will surely follow, because God always loves the sinner and continually tries to win him back to righteousness. He often lets men gain what they are making their idol; then, when they see how powerless an earthly idol is to give real gladness, they may seek a surer way of finding it. I know of a woman who has a very large income, and who is restless and unhappy because she has no faith in God. She tires in everything. Even the fruits of the earth has no power to please her. She buys them when they are out of season, because they are expensive, and finds them flavorless—then, when they are seasonable, she is tired of them. A new dress gives her no pleasure, because she can buy so many. Her soul is hungry for the love of God, and she can find nothing else satisfying.

But it is a solemn and awful thing to realize God's intimate knowledge of secret sins, secret desires for earthly praise or gain, secret thoughts which are degrading and debasing, there is another and a brighter side to our subject: "The Lord knoweth them that are His." The thought of prayer, or remembrance of His presence, going up from field or kitchen or bedroom meet His ready and glad response. He pours peace and rest into the soul that looks up even for an instant into his eyes, or lean in quiet confidence upon His strength. We may forget Him, but He never forgets us. Any hour of the day or night, we may gain instant admittance to the audience chamber of our King, and he is never too busy to give us His whole attention. Sometimes He lets us feel through our whole being that He is very near. Those are very precious moments, and should be treasured in the memory. The times when the veil is partly lifted, and "The feeble hands and helpless, reaching blindly through the darkness, touch God's right hand in that darkness. And are lifted up and strengthened."

THE QUIET HOUR

But it is not always so. Sometimes we pray mechanically because it is a duty, and feel as if God were not listening—perhaps we may almost doubt, in dark hours, whether there is a God to listen. Well, what of that? We are surely not going to be like the ostrich which buried its head in the sand and thought that no one could see it because it could see no one. God always knows us, and sometimes He lets us have glimpses of His beauty that we may follow after Him and learn to know Him better. If we always had our eyes upon the Vision of His Face, this would be no longer earth, but heaven, and our time of probation would be over. God does not give us heaven yet; but if we practice remembering His nearness, even when we cannot feel it, constant practice will form a priceless habit; and when the strain of attending to work is lifted for a space and the mind is free, it will gravitate to Him naturally and instantly, as the needle of the compass swings round to the north.

God is always near us, but the way to

hear? He is watching our acts—are we doing what He has appointed for us each day? And what about the motives which make the acts precious or valueless in His eyes? Will they bear examination and come out pure gold?

Think what treasures we may lay at His feet—treasures of priceless value, even in the eyes of One who can create a universe with a word. A cup of cold water given for love's sake, a cheering letter written to one who is "shut-in," a pretty fairy-tale told to an eager child, a game played with enthusiasm and spirit to make the home evening pleasant, a few flowers put on the dressing-table of an invalid, or an old person—any little kindness rendered in the right spirit to anyone. The opportunities are all around us, and must be caught on the fly. The motive makes all the difference between a priceless and a valueless gift, and God always looks at the motive. We are "known of God" through and through, and what we may consider trifling omissions of duty may be far from trifling in His eyes; what we may forget altogether may be put down by the recording angel for us, or against us and may rise up to greet us in the last Day, when the King says: "Inasmuch as ye have done it—or did it not—unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."



COMING THRO' THE RYE.

obtain a vivid consciousness of that perfect Presence is to lift up the heart to Him many times during the day. If you wish to feel that He is listening, speak to Him often. The response will surely come in His own way—a way far better than any we could choose. Religion must be an everyday religion to be worth anything. It is not intended only to be a lifeboat in time of storm, of a sword in time of danger, or a refuge in the hour of death. It should be like wings to the soul, lifting it easily above the little worries and vexations of every day. It should be a steady light on our path, making us able to walk with quiet confidence through this wilderness into our promised land. God does not at once—give us our heart's desire, because He is using it to draw us on and up. If He gave all we wanted now, we might sink down in slothful selfishness and receive lasting harm from that seeming kindness.

God's absolute knowledge of us should keep us from sin, and make us rest content in His providing for our daily needs. He is listening to our words—are they words He is pleased to

"In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part,
For the Gods see everywhere."

Men may do great deeds when inspired by the excitement of the moment or the incitement of other men's approval, but the thought of God's approval can keep the voice gentle and the heart glad every day of every year. If ye think that is a trifling matter, try the experiment of living in a house where even one member of the family is constantly irritable and "touchy," or even down-hearted and "blue." I think then you will own that sunny gladness is one of the grandest things to cultivate.

"O happy house! and happy servitude!

Where all alike one Master own;
Where daily duty, in Thy strength pursued,
Is never hard or toilsome known.

Where each one serves Thee, meek and lowly,
Whatever thine appointment be,
Till common tasks seem great and holy.

When they are done as unto Thee,
Horn.

SOME MORE GARDEN QUESTIONS.

Dear Dame Durden:—As we were walking through the bush on our farm, a few weeks back, we found lots of plum trees simply covered with fruit and as we are having the bush all cut down for breaking next year, we wondered if we dug up the trees and made a little orchard of them near the house if they would grow, some people say they won't others say if they are moved they will only grow if they are planted in thick bush, the same as they are moved from. I wonder if you could tell me anything about it. First, if they can be moved without doing them harm; second, what time of the year would be best; third, would they grow as well on clear ground as in bush. I am hoping to send a few down to St. Charles shortly. I am growing parsley, thyme, sage and mint this year, and I do not know if they will winter out doors with safety. Could you tell me, please, if they will be alright or if I must dig them up and bring them into the house. What a busy season we are in now; everything seems to come at once! I have been busy to-day making a lot of chokecherry wine by the recipe you gave in the Ingle Nook last year, and I can assure you it is fine for I tried it last year, too. What piles of fruit we have growing wild in Manitoba. How can people say it is a country of no fruit?

GLOS. SHIRE LASS. (Your query in regard to moving the plum trees was answered in a recent issue in the Horticultural and Forestry Department much more fully than I could manage, and will doubtless solve these problems for you.)

I do not think it worth while to take up the sage and thyme for the winter. You can make cuttings from the plants to dry for the winter's seasoning, and a good mulch of leaves and straw will protect the roots sufficiently. You can then take cuttings from the old roots in the early spring. Mint, also, with a fairly good mulch of leaves and straw will be safe in the garden during the winter, but it is a good idea to take up a few plants to keep in the house for use during the cold season. They will need a sunny window and a temperature of about sixty degrees.

Parsley, if left in the garden, must be better protected than the other three, banked up with earth and then a mulch, but, move some of it into the house because you will need it for garnishing and seasoning all the winter. Take up in the fall, plant in a box and put in a sunny window.

Here is an idea I have just found in the last Delinicator that may help you some:—"If you are fond of mint sauces in the winter, when mint may not be easily obtained, why not show a little forethought and preserve it during the season when it is more plentiful? To do this, fill a fruit jar half full of previously-washed leaves and then with good vinegar to the brim, diluting it a little if it is very strong. Dry the rest of the mint leaves carefully and put them away in a tightly-sealed light-proof jar. When mint sauce is wanted, strain off a cupful of mint vinegar and steep a small quantity of the dried leaves in it, heating until they uncurl. Sweetened to taste it will be impossible to distinguish this sauce from one made with freshly-picked mint. To make mint jelly in the winter, boil some of the dried leaves in water; then strain and add strong vinegar to taste. Sweeten it, and while it is still warm, stir in the necessary amount of gelatin and let the mixture cool. If it is not green enough to please the eye, you may remedy this fault by adding a little vegetable coloring."

I am glad you got so much wild fruit, and that the chokecherry wine was a success. D. D.)

TIDINESS AT HOUSEWORK.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will some kind member of our Circle tell me how to remove the deposit from the inside of a teakettle? I suppose it is the alkali from the water, and I am sure it is quite half an inch thick in my kettle now and the spout hole is nearly closing up. I should feel grateful if anybody could tell me how to remove it.

And now that I have "called" upon you again, I should like to allude to the letter of Octavia Allen in the issue of August 14th—"A Working Dress a Necessity" and to urge an adoption of this advice by those who have heretofore

been careless in the matter. I have been in this country eighteen years and in very few instances can I remember making a surprise visit to a neighbor and finding that same neighbor in a state to receive one. I am sorry to have to say it, it has really grieved me to see nice looking young wives and girls let themselves go so entirely when occupied with housework—any old thing does to wear. If it is not possible to make up suitable material, at any rate, there is no need to go around with ragged edges to one's skirts and decayed best blouses—trim off and re-hem the skirts and take away the frills and flounces from the blouse, and, above all, always have a bit of white at the neck, it makes such a difference to one's appearance. I must also refer to the practice of going unwashed until the afternoon. So many get up in the morning, twist up their hair anyhow and never think of washing until the brunt of the work has been gone through, and I am sure they must be feeling disagreeable and fretted all the time. One hears so much of the insubordination of the children of the present day. I have sometimes wondered if a mother would not have a better control of her children if she always presented an appearance they could respect—a woman unwashed, hair flying, ragged blouse, sagging skirt and shoes in every condition of dilapidation cannot possibly command the respect and exert the authority that she should.

Now that I have rambled on to children, may I not say to those who are troubled with unruly ones, would it not be wise to talk less before the little ones, I mean of their own and neighbors affairs? Children seem so precocious out here, and I have often thought it is because parents and visitors talk so freely before them and the little ones hear so much they should not.

I am so sorry to hear of the trouble that has befallen "Nameless" in the loss of her home and in her illness, and sincerely hope she will soon be better and have a new home before long. I must also express my sympathy with "Sister Grace" and hope that she too will recover her usual health in due time. I wish Agathad did live a little closer to me. I should be so pleased to have her come and go gardening together. Speaking of the garden, reminds me to tell you that my roses bloomed beautifully, although they were such small plants. And further, I want to tell those who have not tried them, to get a packet of Dahlia seeds next spring and sow them early. They will be surprised at the result. I was at any rate.

Before closing, I would like to tell Bachelor that broken crockery can be mended in the following fashion: Take a little slaked lime and tie it up in a muslin bag, then wet each broken edge with the white of an egg, dust the lime over the wetted edges and quickly place together. Press firmly for a few

seconds before placing down and let them stand untouched for some time so that it may set well.

With kind wishes to all the members of the Nook and craving your indulgence or my lengthy chat. MARY.

(Your letter is good and certainly is applicable in more cases than it ought to be. Of course, to be neat requires some effort, but the result is of much greater value than the time consumed.

Here are several methods of removing lime from your tea kettle:—

1. Put a quarter of a pound of Spanish whiting into the kettle, fill it up with water and let boil until the lime is removed.

2. Fill the kettle almost full of small potatoes with their skins on, add water and boil until potatoes are very soft. This process may have to be repeated once or twice.

3. Fill the kettle with water and add a generous handful of salty pork rinds. Let boil for two or three hours.

One or all of these methods should help. D. D.)

WOMANKIND IN OTHER LANDS.

The bill providing for the election of a new Upper House by the House of Representatives in New Zealand, passed its committee stage in the latter chamber. One of the causes by which women electors are eligible to election as members of the Upper House was adopted by 37 to 26 votes. The Premier and three Cabinet Ministers who were present voted for the clause.

The husband of the French woman has had complete control of all her earnings—whether it was half a dollar a day for washing or ten dollars in a more lucrative profession, it all belonged to him. For thirteen years a bill has been before the French parliament to remedy this injustice and at last a law allowing women to control their earnings has been passed. They may also acquire property, but if they squander their money their husbands can get an order from the court withdrawing their right to spend it. Also the woman's property may be seized by creditors for debts contracted by the husband for the household.

The news that Norway has followed Finland in granting parliamentary suffrage to women recalls Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's amusing adventure with her Norwegian maid. The women of Norway have had municipal suffrage for some years. Several years ago, when the women of New York were trying to obtain the same right, Mrs. Catt engaged a new maid, a Norwegian. The girl was surprised at the large amount of mail received every day by her mistress, and asked Mrs. Catt's stenographer what it meant. The stenographer explained that Mrs. Catt was an officer in an organization which was working to get women the right to vote at mu-

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Advertisement for Steedman's SOOTHING Powders. Includes a small illustration of a woman in a long dress and bonnet. Text: "Relieve FEVERISH HEAT. Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc. Preserve a healthy state of the constitution IN CHILDREN. Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN. CONTAIN NO POISON."

Advertisement for Martin-Orme Pianos. Includes a small illustration of a piano. Text: "There are many new features in the Martin-Orme Piano worth knowing about. One, for instance—the 'Violiform' sounding board increases the tone of the instrument and makes it sweeter as the piano grows older. There are various styles and prices of the Martin-Orme, but only one quality—and that the best. Where the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented, we will ship direct to your nearest station and guarantee safe delivery. Write for descriptive booklet, prices and terms to-day—sent free to any address. ORME & SON, Limited OTTAWA, ONT. Agents: Messrs. A. E. SOULIS & CO., Winnipeg - Man."

British Columbia The Land of Summer

We have 160 acres of choice Fruit Land on Arrow Lake; one mile of water front. Adjoining ranch can not be bought for \$18,000. Five miles from Nakusp; two boats land on this property every day. This land will double in value in three years.

Write for particulars to The Royal Business Exchange Ltd. 450 Hastings St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Advertisement for ORANGE LILY. Includes a small illustration of an orange lily. Text: "LADIES Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY. If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc. like magic. You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont."

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS.

N.B.—Order by number and send 10 cents for each pattern to "Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man."



6943—Ladies' Dressing Sack, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.



4232—Girls' Dress, 8 size, 5 to 12 years.

municipal elections. The daughter of Norway looked first surprised and then scornful. "The right to vote?" she said. "Why in Norway we have that already. I thought they said America was the freest country in the world for women!" She drew herself up proudly and looked down upon the little stenographer, who for the moment found nothing to answer.

HOW TO ENAMEL BEDSTEADS, BICYCLES, ETC.


To secure a nice, neat finish, the iron work should be well cleaned with fine emery paper until the metal is bright and free from rust and grease. The secret of enamelling metals is perfect cleanliness and proper temperature. Never attempt to enamel cold metals with a cold enamel, both should be about 90 degrees. The simplest way is to put the enamel on the stove to keep warm and to hang the article to be enamelled close to the stove, leaving room to walk around whilst enamelling. Use a soft brush according to size of iron work and do not go over the same place twice. Be quick and put on as thin a coat as possible. This work is best done in the evening when there is little traffic in the house and in the morning the article will be dry. Should the article require two coats let the first coat have two days to get hard, but if the work is carefully cleaned and the instructions followed one coat is usually sufficient. The best enamel to use is bicycle lacquer which requires no thinning. [LIVLANENG.]

CURE FOR SHATTERED CROCKERY.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you permit another member to enter your charming fireside circle? I have always admired your page, and would greatly like to belong to it, as it is a great help to inexperienced housekeepers. I find the recipes lovely. In one of the August issues "A Bachelor" asks for a remedy for broken crockery, and thinking it will help some of your members, I offer my remedy, which I find excellent. After cleaning the edges, apply a little Artist's white lead and press firmly together. Carefully remove the lead that presses out and set aside the dish for two or three weeks. Glass can be mended in this way, but of course it shows the patch. If the dishes are mended right at the time of breakage it is hard to find the crack afterwards, and the white lead will withstand hot water, and a good amount of rough usage. Hoping this will be of use to someone. EMERALD.

A SUBJECT FOR THOUGHT AND DISCUSSION.

Dear Dame Durden:—While the subject of tact is uppermost, I would like to ask you if you do not think that tact, like all other gifts and graces, can be showered on some natures and remain unrecognized by them. To illustrate: I have a much valued friend who resides about three miles from me. While driving to town, a sudden shower came up, and the lady in question, being in the garden and seeing us, requested us to come into the house until the shower passed over, remarking at the same time that "John" had a severe headache and she had taken baby out to let him rest; that we could run the horses into the shed ourselves and so not disturb John. While we were doing so John came out, and in a mood calculated to freeze insisted on putting them in himself. During the entire stay his manner was abrupt to rudeness. His wife chatted and displayed enough tact to win an election. Her cheek would burn, yet by a superhuman effort out would pop some appropriate joke to cover up what would otherwise have been a dead silence. For my part I would have liked the silence, just to test if it would not let him see what a bear he was. We lost no time in starting after the shower passed. Picture my astonishment when my companion began to rail on the woman for being so selfish and thoughtless as to put him to all that trouble when he was suffering. "Any one could see by his manner," she continued, "that he was not pleased," and for her part she thought it enough to make a fiend out of any man. I merely remarked that but for her kindness we would have been drenched through. She declared she would prefer that to tormenting our host as she had done. He was a hearty, healthy man and I presume had eaten too heartily. My secret idea was that it would give me great pleasure to have applied a rawhide instead of tact, to see which worked best. I was over a few weeks after to enquire how the baby was, as he was given up by the doctor and found that this "considerate" man had brought in two travellers for dinner. They were passing along about noon and asked if they might stop for dinner. Instead of telling them that their boy was very sick, that his wife had lost her sleep for weeks and might not be prepared, he replied at once in the affirmative. She, poor soul, had bread on hand but not cooked. There was plenty for themselves but two strangers added made the dessert too small. Now she must bake biscuits and get another dessert, as John would be angry if she gave a poor meal. Her boy needed all her care but she must leave him to get dinner. John had taken his bed to an outhouse so that the wails of the baby and the movements of the mother would not disturb his rest. When dinner was over the men paid John fifty cents for themselves and twenty-five for the horses. Did John give it to the cook? No. Those men went away fully impressed with the idea that if they ever came along that way again they would stop with John as he was so obliging. They never bade good-bye to the wife, or thanked her, or gave it a thought that John had no trouble whatever, over their stay. Had John lost his sleep and had the care of a sick child I assure you those men would be hungry yet, as far as he was concerned. I told this circumstance to the companion of my former visit and she considered that John could not do less than take them in when it was noon. This is no fancy picture, but true to life. Would not a little tact have gone a long way in his case? I would like all travellers who are accommodated by a meal or night's keep to consider that it is not John, but Betty or Jane, as the case may be, that has all the trouble, and acknowledge their labor with at least a nod at leaving. How often a woman in a small home is fairly at her wits' end to make up a bed for a couple of strange men. Yet it is John who gets all the credit of being hail-fellow. He gives the leave to stay and takes in the pay,—no mean labor certainly. A PASSER-BY.



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You will see a cut of our Waterloo lands in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Sept. 25th. Mention this paper.

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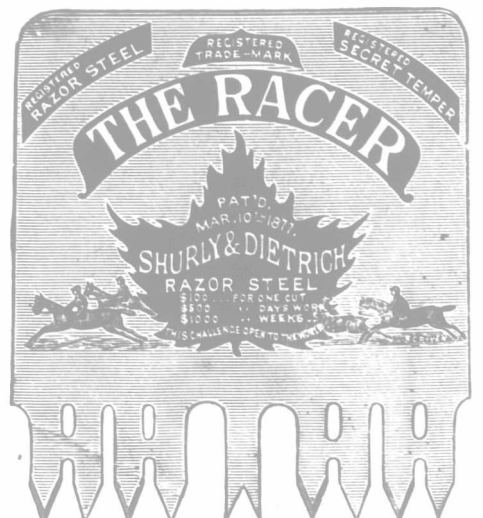
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SELECTED RECIPES.

Pumpkin Chips:—Pare and cut the pumpkin into thin strips and take equal weight of sugar saturating sugar with lemon juice. When thoroughly wetted place this on the sliced pumpkin and let stand 24 hours. Allow for each pound of sugar 12 peach pits or bitter almonds. After draining pumpkin from the syrup in separate vessel and add the pits with, for each 2 lbs. of sugar and pumpkin combined, 8 cloves, 1/2 nutmeg grated, dessertspoon powdered cinnamon and teaspoon vanilla flavoring. Place the pumpkin in this hot, spiced syrup, in a double vessel, letting simmer till well flavored and tender. Remove pumpkin to heated jars and keep hot until the syrup is cooked down to a thread-like consistency, when it should be strained from all but the pits and poured over the chips; seal carefully. The pumpkin may also be dried and candied, after this preparation as for any candied fruit. Also ginger or lemon flavoring may be used.

Carrot Pie:—Wash and scrape the carrots and cook in boiling water; slightly salted until very tender; drain and wash them, passing them through a colander. Add one quart of milk to each quart of carrot-pulp with 1 cup of sugar and a teaspoonful each, of cinnamon, grated nutmeg and cloves, if liked. One egg to each pie. Bake with one crust in a moderate oven. This quantity makes three pies.

Pudding:—2 cups of bread crumbs, 2 cups of cooked potatoes mashed, 2 cups raisins, 1 tablespoon of lard, 2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves ground, 1 cup water, 2 eggs. Mix all together; boil until thick.

Hot Slaw:—Take half a firm white cabbage, cut into fine pieces and put in a stew pan with a teaspoon of salt, a quarter teaspoon of pepper, an ounce of butter, a small cup of vinegar and a small cup of water. Cover and cook until tender, stirring frequently.

Bachelor's Pudding:—Pare, core and slice enough apples to twice fill a cup, add a cup of currants and two cups fine, dry bread crumbs, four tablespoons sugar, three beaten eggs, a little sp. ce. Mix all together, put in a buttered pudding dish about half full, tie down tight with a cloth and boil for three hours.

Prune Pudding:—Stew a cupful of prunes and half a cup of sugar in a quart of water for an hour.

Lift out the prunes, and drop into the boiling juice three slices of bread, leaving them there until soaked through. Put a layer of the prunes in a pudding dish, then a layer of the saturated bread and so on, leaving a layer of fruit for the top. Place a plate over it and set in a cool place. Serve when very cold with whipped cream.

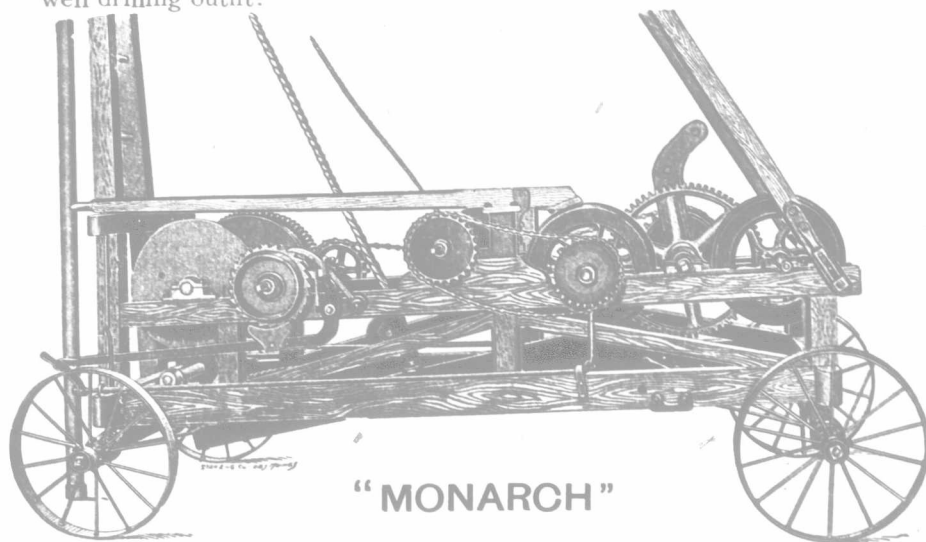
Date Pie:—Soak a pound of dates, the seeds having been removed, in a pint of water over night. Stew in the same water until tender enough to pass through a colander. Press through, add a pint of milk, three eggs and a little salt and nutmeg. Bake with an undercrust only.

Ginger Cake:—Boil a cup of molasses for three minutes and add half a cup of butter. Add enough flour, which has been sifted with one scant teaspoon of baking powder, to make a smooth, thick batter and a tablespoon of ground ginger. Bake in a flat pan.

A New Candy:—All children are fond of candied pop corn but sometimes the corn is hard to obtain. As a good substitute, buy a package of flaked rice at the grocer's. Make the candy by boiling until ready to candy, a cup of white sugar, a tablespoon butter, and three tablespoons cold water. When ready to candy stir in flaked rice to the thickness desired. Take kettle from fire, stir until cooled a little, then pour out on a buttered flat dish.

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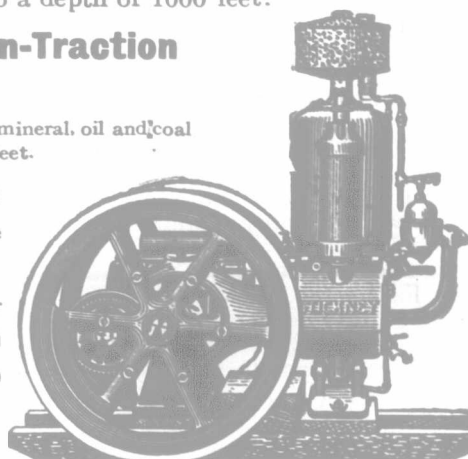
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10 Acres of our Kootenay Fruit Land

Will earn from \$300.00 to \$500.00 a month FOR YOU.

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We have for sale 10-acre lots of extra choice fruit land situated on the wagon road close to the city of Nelson, convenient to a good school, and in a well settled district.

These 10-acre blocks contain strictly first-class fruit soil, are fairly easy to clear, and on account of their choice location, are good value at the figure for which they can be bought.

Price \$100 per acre; terms—\$200 cash, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, interest at 7%.

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You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.

The Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

TWENTY-FOUR HORSES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think I will write a letter to your C. C., so that the other boys and girls will have another letter to read. My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and thinks it is a good paper. I have two brothers and no sisters. My brothers are both older than I. My father has twenty-four horses and thirty-two head of cattle, three of which are mine. We have one dog named Jack. We have one cat. I live on a farm nine miles from Wolseley. We have about fifty hens. I go to school every day and am in the fourth reader. My school teacher's name is Miss W—. I will close now for I want to leave room for other letters. Here is a riddle for you to guess: Why does a hen peck a dish? Ans.—Because she can't lick it.

Sask. (b) SYDNEY OLIVE. (11)

DISLIKES MOSQUITOES AND JACK FROST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a girl fourteen years old and am very much interested in the C. C. I have two sisters and one brother all younger than I. We live on a homestead eight miles from Yellow Grass. We like it nicely out in Canada, but if it did not have so many mosquitoes in summer and such cold winters we should like it better. We came from Central Illinois a year ago last April first. We live half a mile from school and church and Sunday school. My teacher's name is Mrs. E—. I like her fine. My little sister started to school this spring and went about a month and she knew how to read and add large numbers. We thought she was doing fine. I took music lessons this spring. I can take photographs, too, which I am very fond of doing. My father takes them too. My favorite amusement is sewing or reading and I like to draw.

Sask. (a) VWIAN HENINGER. (14)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

LOST—A CORRESPONDENT!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would have to write to you once more. I tell you the prairie looks nice now; it is just covered with flowers. We just got a big barn built. On Monday we are going to a circus. I don't know what is the matter with the girl I correspond with. She doesn't write to me any more. I am just hinting a little bit to her for I know she reads the Children's Corner and she will see this. Can we write as often as we want to, Cousin Dorothy?

Sask. (b) BESSIE A. PETERS. (11)
(For a long time last winter and spring there were so many letters coming in that I did not encourage any one to write very often, but we are catching up again now, and you can write again as soon as you see your last letter in print. Don't you think that is the best way?—C. D.)

GOES TO THE CONVENT SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to a convent school. I take up arithmetic, Reading, agriculture, grammar, geography, history, French, music and needle work. I am thirteen years old and in the fourth book. My father owns a large store.

Sask. (c) ZITA McDONALD. (13)

ALL WELL AGAIN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have recovered from the scarlet-fever. It is not very pleasant and I think the hardest part is taking medicine. I was not very bad, but my little sister was very sick for two months. Four of us had the fever and papa and mamma nursed us. I received your letter when I was sick and was very glad to get it, as I was very lonely in bed. I have

received eleven letters. And some pretty cards from some of the members. I like going to school, but I have not started yet. Our teacher's name is Mr. C—. The Grand Trunk Railway runs just by our farm. They are just going to lay the rails.

Man. (b) EDITH M. DUNSMORE.

COLLIE AND WATCH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am (as you already know) just starting to write to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE but I read it every week. You asked your scholars to write and tell you how the town they dwell in got its name, but I cannot do so as we just came out here one year ago last March and this town had its name before then. I have four sisters (three are married) and two brothers. We have ten horses and five geese, three turkeys and fifty hens. We work one section of land. We also have three head of cattle, two ducks, and four dogs, one named Collie, one named Watch and the other two have no names.

Sask. (a)

F. M. T.

RIDING HORSEBACK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school and am in the fourth reader. Our teacher's name is Miss F—. I like her very much. I have two little sisters, one is four years old and the other is two weeks old. My father has a section of land. We have nine head of horses and four colts. We just broke in two of the largest colts. I have lots of fun in summer riding horse back. We have a quiet horse that I can ride in summer, and sometimes I go and get the cows on horse back. I take music lessons in the summer. I think I will close with a riddle. What goes

up when the rain comes down? I would like someone to answer this riddle.

FLOSSIE NEDLAND. (10)

TREES AND A BROOK.

Dear Cousin:—I have been reading the Children's Corner for quite a while and now I have decided to write to you. I live three and a half miles from High River. We came out West last August, and what I have seen of the country I like it very much.

I like our ranch very much. There are lots of cotton-wood trees on it, and a brook running through it. I must close now as I fear I am taking up too much room in your precious Corner. Wishing your Children's Corner much success.

DOROTHY BLACK. (13)

A BOY'S FIRST ROOM.

I've got a room, now, by myself, A room my very own. It has a door that I can shut, And be there all alone; It has a shelf, a closet, too, A window just for me, And hooks where I can keep my clothes As neat as neat can be. A lovely paper's on the wall, A rug is on the floor— If I had known how fine it was I'd had a room before.

I like to go there after school, Way off from everyone; I felt, well, sort of scared at first, But now I think it's fun. The voices of the folks downstairs Seem faint and far away. I hear the rain upon the roof, I watch the birds at play; O, yes, it's often very still. At night there's not a sound— But I let mother in, of course, When bedtime comes around. —Youth's Companion.

Farmers in the Last Mountain Valley District are now threshing their Seventh Successive Bumper Crop

The first load of new wheat marketed from this fertile district was sold at Strassburg on Friday, September 27, by Mr. N. Lemery.

It graded **No. 1 NORTHERN**, and the yield for Mr. Lemery's whole farm was **37 Bushels to the Acre.**

How does this compare with the crop in your district? Are you looking for homes for growing sons? If so, the place to go is the **LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY DISTRICT.** All the conveniences of an old settled region. Excellent railway facilities. Thriving towns and good stores. Ample rainfall.

We sell these lands on such terms that if cultivated they will easily pay for themselves. The prices average from \$12 to \$15 per acre.

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"I save money year after year by using your never-fading Diamond Dyes. Every month I re-color one or more little suits and dresses for my children. The cost is trifling, and the children always look well dressed. I am convinced that Diamond Dyes are first and best for home use."

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GOSSIP.

MEAT FOR LAYERS.

One of the best foods for making hens lay is lean meat. When the supply of eggs fails, stop all other feeds and feed lean meat or liver, and cheap meats will answer, and it will be found superior to anything else that can be used. Green bone, containing a large proportion of lean meat, is even better, provided the fat portions are removed from the bone.

It will be found cheaper than grain, because it will make eggs. One reason why the hens fail to lay when they have plenty of grain is that they require a change, and meat supplies the needful. If the hens are fat, give one ounce of lean meat each day, allowing no other feed for a week or two, and watch the results.—*Colman's Rural World.*

CARE FOR THE SHOULDERS.

Upon starting a colt or a horse that has been idle for several weeks, watch the shoulders carefully. Keep the collar clean and every hour, or better every half hour the first day or two, raise the collar so as to relieve all pressure from the shoulders and rub the shoulders gently so as to restore circulation. At noon and night wash the shoulders with cold water, the colder the better, and rub the collar until clean and smooth. This treatment will keep shoulders perfectly sound.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SPLINT--CONDITION POWDERS.

1. Two-year-old filly has large splint on fore leg appeared about two months ago. Please give treatment, and state what chances are for having it entirely removed by next March.

2. In the "Questions and Answers" columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE some time ago, directions were given for preparing a general condition powder for horses. I found this to be an excellent condition powder, but now am unable to find issue containing it, and would be greatly obliged if you would please reprint.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. In many cases, splints gradually disappear by absorption, and this can be hastened by repeated blisterings. Prepared blister specifics may be had through a druggist, or the recipes frequently given in these columns.

2. We do not find the recipe in the number indicated, but in the January 4th, 1906, issue we find the following recommended: Bran, 5 lbs. shorts, 3 lbs. oil meal, 7 lbs. powdered gelatin, 1 dessertspoonful; iron sulphate, 1 teaspoonful. Mix, and feed 1 1/2 lbs. at a feed, once daily.

LIGHTNING-ROD QUERIES.

1. Will a building, properly rodged, take fire in any case if struck?

2. Would it be better to erect a flagpole, say 40 feet long, between house and barn, and have a lightning rod placed on top of it?

3. What would a rod cost?

4. What would it cost to rod my barn, 36 feet by 50 feet, and house, 20 feet by 30 feet?

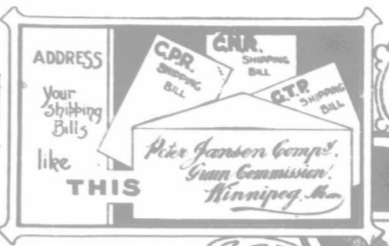
SATISFIED SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The only kind of building that is absolutely lightning-proof is one entirely encased in metal. At the same time, a properly-rodged building is very rarely struck, and, if struck, is seldom set on fire.

2. The flagpole would be well protected; the buildings but slightly, or not at all.

3 and 4. The cost depends on where or from whom the rod is obtained. The price runs from five to eighteen cents per foot, put up. Methods of making, at home, a rod of galvanized wire, which is the equal of any sold, and much better than most, and costing for material but two cents per foot, have been repeatedly given in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. An article bearing on this subject appears on page 1408, issue of Sept. 11th.

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Surely this is the year, more than all others, when your grain should be shipped to a good commission firm, to be sold by sample rather than be handled in the old way.

Try us with your first shipment

We have sold grain by sample for fifteen years, and approach this season knowing we can give your shipments the care and expert attention they demand.

WRITE US

202 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

What have you to sell ??

this year, a whole crop or a quarter crop

If you are satisfied with bad conditions, DON'T READ FURTHER. Lethbridge shipped the first car of winter wheat in 1905, on August 12, and crops here are good EVERY year. We have some lands to offer at very favorable prices and terms.

Enquiry Solicited

WEBER BROS.
Lethbridge, Alta.

Our advertisers are determined to give value.

New Stove Catalogue Now Ready

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

The Best Stoves Made. Fuel Savers and Do Perfect Work

Fully Guaranteed in every respect



Blue Steel High Closet Reservoir \$33.75



High Closet 15 gal. Reservoir \$25.75



20 in. Oven Base High Closet Enameled Res. \$36.50



Coal or Wood \$4.75



Sheet Steel lined \$1.75

Buy no stove until you have seen our wonderful stove offers

Our splendid patterns of economical stoves, costing little to buy and so constructed as to use the least possible fuel; all told about in our

NEW STOVE CATALOGUE

We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$5 to \$40 on every purchase. Buy direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue, please.

The Wingold Stove Co. Ltd., Winnipeg
245 Notre Dame Ave., Dept. F.A.

ANCHOR INVESTMENT CO. LTD.



If you are interested in British Columbia land call or write us. We have a proposition to offer you in first-class land at a very low price. All this land has been personally inspected by us; no irrigation necessary. It will pay you to look us up.

Suite 206—208 Somerset Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Phone 4811

PROBABLY BLACK HEAD.

Turkeys, that would weigh probably about six pounds, get sick in the morning and die by night. Can see nothing wrong, only a sort of cholera. Do you think it would be black head, or what should we do with them? We feed wheat, and, also, chop and shorts, wet with sour milk. Have been feeding a small quantity of thick milk since they

were hatched. The tom died early in the spring in a similar way; but he was sick over a week. Their droppings are almost the color of Paris green.

ANS.—I am inclined to believe that these turkeys have black head. Your subscriber can easily tell by cutting one open, and if the liver has any white spots, and the caeca, or blind intestine, is

**CHEW
PAY
ROLL
BRIGHT PLUG
TOBACCO**

hard or clogged, one would be fairly sure that the birds were effected with the disease. This disease is due to a small organism, which is passed with the droppings, and the disease spreads rapidly. The best thing to do is to get turkeys on new ground, and be careful not to feed them on ground upon which sick turkeys have run.

FROZEN GRAIN FOR HAY; FEEDING COWS AND HOGS.

As I am a reader of your valuable paper, I shall be very glad to have your opinion upon a few questions, as follows:—

1. Is barley, when cut shortly after heading out, considered good feed for dairy cows? It has been frozen and cut immediately after frost.
2. How does green barley compare with green oats for dairy cows?
3. Would you advise cooking or scalding barley chop for growing pigs, rather than feed dry?
4. Would cabbage leaves, turnip tops, etc., be fed with better results if boiled with chop for growing pigs?
5. What is considered the best method of fattening six months' old pigs?
6. Should not freshly weaned pigs be fed say four times per day and not very much at each meal?

Alta. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

ANS.—1. Barley, if cut at the proper time, that is in the early milk stage makes excellent hay and is very largely used for this purpose on the Pacific Slope, outside the alfalfa regions. The freezing has not injured it, and if well cured it is a hay well suited for stock, particularly horses and dairy cows.

2. It is impossible to quote any authoritative figures to this. There is not a great deal of difference in the feeding value of any of the cereals when they are cut green and used as hay. Barley is more generally used than oats, because it is less injured by freezing. As a food for dairy cows there is little to choose between them.

3. No. Many experiments go to prove that raw grains are just as valuable if not even more valuable than cooked grain for swine. We would soak the barley chop, say 36 hours. This will make it somewhat more digestible and the pigs won't waste so much in eating as they would where it is dry.

4. We think not. Generally speaking, these foods are quite palatable, the hogs will eat them readily, their feeding value is in no way increased by cooking and mixing with the chop. It is only additional expense.

5. They should be comfortably housed with a yard outside for exercise. Feed a ration composed of three parts barley, to two parts oats, to one part shorts. The grain should be ground fine. If we had small or frozen wheat we would use it in place of the shorts, and in rather larger proportion. Soak the chop for twenty-four hours or so before feeding to increase its digestibility. In addition to this they are the better of some succulent food, roots in the winter or green feed in the summer.

6. Freshly weaned pigs are the better of being fed frequently and in small quantities, say four or five times a day. Weaning time is usually a rather critical period. The pigs have previously been feeding as often as they desire. It is best to continue this for some time gradually bringing them down to three meals a day.

BURNING LIME.

Kindly inform me how I may burn lime and the probable cost of a plant for doing the same. I have hundreds of tons of limestone on my homestead and would thank you for information as to how a kiln should be made in a hill; how much wood to burn; length of time for burning; probable cost of burning one ton of lime, and if it is a profitable undertaking?

Sask. ANS.—In answer to this inquiry as to how to build and burn a lime kiln, I will give you the description of one I built for myself. I presume your

Prove this Stump Puller Best—Try it FREE

Write me about my free trial offer on this great machine—the only practical stump puller made—built low-down to decrease friction and increase power. One man and one horse pulls biggest stumps. Light—few parts—guaranteed. Doubles work done—cuts your labor in half—great saver. Let me quote prices.



W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
Dept. 499, La Crosse, Wis.

Burton City Fruit Lands

The Cream of the Kootenays Don't Need Irrigation

We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 240 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burton Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district. There is an orchard of 200 fruit trees of different varieties, 75 of which are now bearing and all in a healthy condition. 40 acres have been cleared and in crop. As high as 350 bushels of potatoes have been grown on this land and sold at from 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Fruits and garden truck do remarkably well here, and there is an unlimited market right at our doors.

The balance of this land is equally as good and in most cases better than that already cleared, being largely a leaf mould with a clay loam and clay subsoil. Clearing can be done for from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and we will undertake to clear ready for the plough at these figures.

This land is being sold at from \$125 to \$300 per acre according to location. Clear title at once.

For full particulars, maps, photos, etc., apply to the owners:
A. H., 92 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.
R. M. H., P.O. Box 354, Nelson, B.C.

If you want to know about the KOOTENAY

British Columbia's Greatest Fruit District

Write for our new Booklet IT'S FREE

McDermid & McHardy,
515 Baker St.
Nelson, B. C.

A British Columbia Farm

41 acres, with large house (costing \$4,000 to build), barn 56'x42', fowl run, carpenter shop, granary, root cellar, sheds, shack, orchard (all kinds fruit), pasture for dairying, good water, and on the trunk road, near school: two miles from Mission City, B.C.

Price \$5,000, half cash, balance one and two years; also 10-acre lots adjoining, at \$50 per acre.

Ray & Windle
330 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Puller FREE

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Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scab or bleedish.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

INSTANT COLIC CURE

For Colic, Inflammation or Scouring in Horses or Cattle.

GUARANTEED to relieve the worst cases in from 2 to 5 MINUTES.

\$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5 prepaid.

O'LEWENT'S Drug Store, BRANDON

For Strains

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

Swelling and all Lameness in Horses use

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

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

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

National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal. 17

Clydesdale Fillies and Colts FOR SALE

A large shipment, direct from Scotland, of 2 and 3-year-old Fillies and two 1-year-old Colts, by Hiawatha and Imperialist. British and Canadian pedigrees furnished. Give me a call, or write for particulars.

JOHN HORN
Home Farm, Regina, P.O.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

If you want to improve your stock these labels will interest you. Write for circular and sample, free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

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, Varicose, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine info. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 46 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bate & Wynne Co., Winnipeg.
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary.
and The National Book Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

\$1.50 A YEAR

Office—14-16 Princess Street
Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

inquirer is living on the prairie and intends using the surface stones. You will require to get into a bank, the steeper the better, and it should be clay or shale rock. The kiln should be barrel-shaped. Mine is 8 feet on top, 9 feet in middle, 6 feet at bottom and 10 feet deep, but the deeper the better, as long as your bank will allow, as you must not go below the level of the ground or the water when it rains would flow in and put out your fire. When you have your hole dug start out at the level of the ground on the low side and dig a ditch four feet wide until you are within two feet of the wall of the kiln. Then dig an arch through two feet by three feet six inches or four feet, this is the fire place. Let this down six inches lower than the bottom of your kiln and get two pieces of railroad iron long enough to go across the ash pan. Put one piece in the arch and one back far enough to catch the end of the wood so as not to let it fall into the ashpan. You will require a shovel with a long handle to keep ashes away so as to let a draught under the wood or it will not burn. Now, you will start to build in your stone. Build your arch of stone a little longer than the arch in the kiln so that you won't hit the stones when putting in wood. Do not build your arch too close, leave it so the fire can get through. You should use as big flat stones as possible and when you are up near the top of the arch in the kiln, draw in your stones until you have a space of about eight or ten inches, then take big wedge-shaped stones and key your arch. Be sure they are big stones so as to have no sagging or dropping through, for the safety of your arch depends on these stones. Pile some more good big stones around these and then you can throw them in as you like. The higher and steeper your bank the less distance you will have to dig your ditch, and the deeper you can have your kiln, as you can burn a kiln twenty feet deep with about the same wood as you would one fifteen feet. It will require from 15 to 20 cords of wood to burn the one I speak of. The poplar or tamarac or spruce is the best wood you can burn, with some straw in dry weather. This kiln would burn from 400 to 500 bushels of lime if well heaped up on top and all well burned.

I have had to burn four days and four nights but if you have good dry wood you ought to burn it in 4 days and 3 nights. Burn a day longer after you see a white sulphur blaze all over the top of the kiln, the kiln will settle down quite a lot when done. Be sure and burn it long enough as it is a bad mess when not well burned. Another point to observe is that the top of the arch should be covered over on top, all except a space in the center. This gives a better draught.

Viriden, Man. Jos. GEE.

WAGE DISPUTE.

I hired a man for seven months at \$30 per month. He worked three months and told me to get another man and he would allow me for any loss the change would cause. I told him I would only allow him \$25 a month, payable after harvest, and he accepted, but after he got away he wrote me that he would not take the \$25 and insisted upon having \$30. Kindly advise what to do.

Man. A. P.

Ans.—We would suggest that you take no notice of the claim or pay him a part in the meantime then after threshing pay him the balance at \$25 per month and get a receipt for payment in full of account.

STIFLE ENLARGED

Colt, four months old, nearly pure clyde, big for its age, two months ago began to swell in both stifles and has been getting stiffer ever since, now can hardly walk, lumps nearly as big as a man's fist and feels like gristle. What is wrong and will it get better, still sucking mare? A reply through your valuable paper will much oblige.

Man. OAK LAKE.

Ans.—Give him the best of care and some grain, and rub the part occasionally with one of the remedies advertised in these columns to reduce such enlargements.

A lame horse is a dead loss.

It costs as much to keep a lame horse, as it does a horse in harness — and the cripple brings nothing in. You can't afford to support idle stock. That's why you can't afford to be without

Kendall's Spavin Cure

It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Spavins, Soft Bunches and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

KARLSTADT STATION, ONT., Dec. 15, '04.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a Bone Spavin of 4 years standing which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling. Another bottle of the Spavin Cure, I am sure, will complete the cure."

625 a bottle or 6 for \$5. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our business book—"Treatise On The Horse." You will find a need for it every day.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 29

CLUB STABLES

12th STREET, (Box 485) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

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

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

JOHN A. TURNER, SALISBURY STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A

Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fair. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT
Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE PEDIGREED CLYDE HORSE

The Syndicate Stallion, GOLD MEDAL, owned by the Miniota Clydesdale Horse Association. This horse was bred and raised by John Stevenson, Ballantyre, Ayrshire, Scotland. He took several good prizes in Scotland at some of the best shows. Was imported by Alex. Galbraith & Sons, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and took second prize at the Chicago Exhibition in 1901, open to the world, as a two-year-old. He was purchased by the Miniota Clydesdale Horse Association from Alex. Galbraith & Son in the spring of 1902, and has travelled among the shareholders since, and has left a lot of the finest stock in the Province. Gold Medal is a free, easy mover and has extra good action either at the walk or trot. He is quiet and gentle, guaranteed sound in every way, and a sure foal getter. Color dappled brown, two white hind feet and a white strip in the face. We have all his certificates and papers of transfer. For further particulars address

GILBERT ROWAN, Sec. M. C. H. Association,
Miniota, Man.

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.

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

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—Italian Bees, L. J. Crowder, Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

FARM FOR SALE—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-19-24; all fenced, 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Rosburn P.O., Man. 20-11

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up; river frontage; produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C. 6-11

VICTORIA, B.C.—For sale, a few acres of choice land situated about 200 yards from the city limits. Ideal land for fruit, poultry or residential purposes. The soil is good, with a southern slope studded with nice oak trees and the elevation high, commanding, magnificent. Very easy terms. Particulars—S. G. Fetherston Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria, B.C. T.F.

FOR SALE—easy terms, late owner dead, forty acres first-class Fruit Lands close to town and rail; five acres cleared, balance scattered timber; shack and spring water on property; few trees in bearing. Only sixty-five dollars per acre. Coursier, Box 26, Revelstoke, B. C. 23-10

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie Pups, \$10 apiece, f.o.b., now ready, apply early to J. K. Hux, Rodney, Ont.

FOR SALE, 480 acres, one of the finest farms in Manitoba. 400 under cultivation, balance hay and pasture, no waste land. Fenced with barbed wire and running water in pasture. Land heavy black loam, no sloughs or stones. Good house, 6 rooms and summer kitchen. Stable for 20 head, with loft; cattle stable for 18 head; good water and handy; granary room for 8,000 tons and good tool house. Grounds well laid out with nice garden and well treed. 5 miles from town and 1 1/2 from leading platform. Small cash payment and half crop for balance to right party. Apply for further particulars to Box D, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 23-10

POULTRY and EGGS

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

H. E. WABY, Holmfield, Man., will sell to make room, choice Barred Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels at \$1.00 to \$3.00. Buy now and save express on fullgrown birds. T.F.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 6-2

MRS. M. VIALOUX, Littlecote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Manitoba, choice Barred Rock Pullets for sale—beauties; also a few cockerels. T.F.

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Don't Forget that you can get your own subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE FREE for one year by securing two new subscribers at \$1.50 each.

Breeders' Directory

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

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs. T.F.

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

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

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

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

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O., Man. Phone 85, Wanawana. Exchange. 30-1

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

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T.F.

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. N. R. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

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

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

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

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

IF YOU ARE in need of anything, search the advertising columns. You will find it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

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

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks. 9-10-08

P. W. REID, Ben More reg. Jersey Herd. Enquiries solicited. Hill P.O., Vancouver Is., B.C. 9-10-08

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Results are Sure

Mr. F. D. WARREN, Ponoka, Alta., writes:—"By means of an Ad. in your 'Lost and Strayed' column I was enabled to find my horses. They were near the Saskatchewan river, one hundred miles from home."

Trade Notes

AT NELSON FAIR.

Some very fine fruit from Midway and Rock Creek was to be seen at the Nelson Fair. The orchards of J. McMyrn, J. McKenzie, Bubar Bros., B. Ingram, W. H. Norris, Robert Kerr, and B. Tippy were represented not so much in the competitions as a display of the beginning of things in this district not hitherto exploited as a fruit producing one.

The display was hurriedly gotten together by W. O. Wright merely to show that the Kettle Valley Irrigation Company is making no mistake in launching its fruit lands enterprise in the valley.

The Company have lately sold over 200 acres of their irrigated lands and the purchasers are Major General who has bought over 70 acres and planted it all out in apples and pears. Colonel Gossip of Vernon, who has 20 acres planted out in apples, 20 acres have also been bought by Sir Max Waechter, Rev. E. Hudson and Rev. E. G. Wells. Other purchasers are Mr. R. L. Morris, Capt. J. F. Davidson, Miss Davidson. So you see we are going ahead fast.

THE COMMON AILMENTS, while few, are liable to arise at any time. The best kept horses, and those receiving the least care, are alike liable to the ordinary troubles as spavins, ringbone, splint, curb, lameness, cuts and bruises.

It is well for horseowners, that these diseases all yield to the same treatment, and can all be cured completely with the same remedy. This dependable remedy—which is very inexpensive is Kendall's Spavin Cure. Even the most stubborn cases, which veterinarians have failed to relieve, yield to its action. In the thirty years in which this reliable remedy has been used by farmer's, stockmen, liverymen, and in private and racing stables, it has given complete satisfaction.

Certainly, those who own horses, are not consulting their own best interests, if they do not keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the barn. The makers of this famous preparation publish a book entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases" which is invaluable to those who want to keep their horses well and save veterinarians' bills. A copy may be obtained at most dealers or will be sent free by addressing Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S.

THE VALUE OF ALL classes of stock feeds is so high this season that there will be some close figuring and shrewd scheming to prevent the price of feed more than balancing the value of horses and cattle. Hay is a short crop and much of it was spoiled in curing. The green oats which usually take the place of hay have not had a chance to fill, and cannot be expected to make very nourishing food, so all things considered everyone will have to try and make his feed go as far as possible, and in this connection one naturally thinks of a feed-cutter as a means of adding value to hay, straw and sheaf oats.

In this issue there is illustrated and partially described a pneumatic straw cutter manufactured by the Wilkinson Plow Co. which has been thoroughly tested for the past ten or twelve years, and wherever it has been used the demand for these machines has been continually increasing. We suggest that those requiring such a machine drop a card to the Wilkinson Plow Co. and get all possible information on the subject of straw cutter before purchasing.

LATE FALL STOCK coming in, winter chores to do, feed to prepare, all suggest the use of wind power to run the pump, cutting box, grinder, etc. Looking through our columns the advertisement of the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. is sure to arrest the eye. Their machines have stood the test of time and mean reliability. Their terms will be interesting and can be had upon enquiry.

Questions and Answers

RAFFLES.

Is it a violation of the law of Canada to hold a raffle?

Ans.—Yes; but of course in order to make the law operative some one must lay a complaint.

STACKING HAY

A reader asks us what is generally thought to be the best method of stacking hay and sends three photos of haying operations on his ranch, which unfortunately are too small and indis-



Terms Open Sept. 2, Oct. 14, Nov. 26, 1907, and Jan. 6, 1908. THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED:

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CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS

Some fine Stallions and Mares for Sale

Signal success throughout B. C. Enquiries invited Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

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tinct to be reproduced. The system followed is to make a stack about twenty feet wide by twenty-five feet long and eighteen feet high. A sweep is used to bring the hay in and a horse-power stacker elevates the bundle to the stack. This, so far as we are aware, is the best method of handling large quantities of hay but the machinery may be too expensive for some ranchers and certain makes of machines may give better satisfaction but so long as every thing works well it is hard to improve upon the scheme.

STIFLES OUT.

A horse colt nine months old jumped over lower door of stable and put stifle joints out of place, now a fluid-like swelling has come on both joints; joint seems to be two inches apart. Advise treatment and likelihood of getting well.

Alta. W. R.
 Ans.—There is a possibility of your colt getting alright. It should be thoroughly halter broken before any treatment is tried so that you can tie it up; then apply the following blister, binioidide of mercury 2 drams, powdered cantharides 2 drams, vaseline 2 ounces, rub in well; leave on for two days then wash off and grease; repeat in about three weeks.

Gossip

A SINGLE PURPOSE IN BREEDING.

In a certain eastern county of Wisconsin, a week or two ago, we drove mile after mile, from farm to farm, examining stock and crops and taking notes for future references and comment. One could note the cool, somewhat raw wind from Lake Michigan giving a different "tang" to the air than one feels when farther inland and it is easy to believe that the winters are apt to be tryingly cold where such winds prevail. And because of this cold in winter time and spring a farmer told us they had there made white hogs a specialty. These white pigs were everywhere. Hogs of the Chester White strain and all of them seemingly well up to the standard in shape and quality and apparently thrifty and suited to the district.

Here was an instance of the necessities of a special environment deciding the question of breed to be maintained. The black hogs, according to the farmer just mentioned, do not very well stand the cold weather of the lake shore district. They have given place to the white hogs and these suit the districts and make money for their owners and so they stick to them and breed them practically pure and would not for a moment think of outcrossing them violently to other breeds of swine. The cold standing capabilities claim was a new one to us, and we take it that there also must be a demand for bacon hogs or less fat hogs than ordinary in the nearby market and that such hogs can well be produced where barley grows to advantage and clover and alfalfa do equally well. It is a limestone land and there one might expect successful dairies and hogs, strong bone and well mixed flesh, and where such things are possible hogs of the best type and quality might be produced. But what impressed us most on seeing these white hogs was the evidence of unanimity of purpose and practice in their production. The farmers had learned that such hogs were most suitable for their district, and so had made them predominant there; thus every farm had its herd of white hogs and therefore the owners could be deemed specialists in the production of white swine. They did not get these hogs by breeding each year to a different boar of some alien blood and color. They did not mix breeds violently and shift about in their operations frequently but, having found what was good they stuck to that and made it a specialty and a success.

It is seldom, far too seldom, that one finds such unanimity prevailing in the breeding operations of a district, yet such a state of affairs should prevail everywhere and should apply to all the live stock of the farm. Yet in the district referred to here as possessed of fine

white pigs we found draft horses of every possible blend and grade and cross. All sorts and sizes, every kind of color imaginable; nonedescripts, mongrels, misfits, pilgrims and plugs and all of them tintured with the blood of some sort of purebred draft horse or another. None of them were just plain American horses such as must at one time have been, fine, uniform, tough, useful, line-bred beasts. All of them had been graded or degraded a bit; all of them showed evidences of alien blood and few of them indications of successive top crosses of the same blood until that blood had predominated and become practically pure. The horses were as unlike the pigs in breeding up and on toward pure blood as one could well imagine, yet there can be no questions that similar methods applied to the breeding of the horse might have put them upon the same high plane as the pigs. They had not arrived at that plane because after starting to breed up by using a purebred sire the next cross had been a step down by using a sire of different blood and then later on more violent outcrosses had been taken or grade sires had been used and so nothing tangible had been accomplished in grading up. Such would have been the case had the farmers started with graded up Poland China sows and outcrossed to white boars of Chester White breed and then bred the resultant females to a Duroc Jersey boar and after a while thrown in a dash of Berkshire and then employed boars from such cross breeding or grade breeding. The hogs produced for the admixture of every obtainable breed and by mating grades of all sorts and sizes would have been mongrels of the worst possible kind, not nice white pigs fit to withstand cold and suitable for bacon and well mixed pork production. They would have been just like the mongrel horses of the same district, and one would not have to go far in any direction to find such mixed bred horses, for they are everywhere throughout the land.

In the "white pig" district we found stallions or all the pure breeds of draft horses and besides them stallions of scrub breeding, cross-breeding and grade breeding. Stallions of all colors, sizes, shapes, weights, and sorts. Stallions used industriously, and all of them upon mares of mixed breeding, so that the work of further jumbling up the horse blood progresses apace. Evidently the farmers of the district in question, and a thousand other districts where a like condition prevails, have not the slightest idea of what they would like to produce or what type or variety it would be most profitable to own. They seem to be experimenting toward an indefinite end, or to be perfectly unconcerned as to what shall be the outcome of their blood blending operations. If this be not so, how comes it that we found a scrub stallion (unsound at that) that had served forty mares, another grade one that had cared for seventy mares, and here and there stallions of impure blood that had been patronized more or less simply because they were cheap as to fee and owned by men obliging enough to bring them right to the farm during the busy season when it would not pay to drive to town and use the "company horse" that the lazy owner kept back of his store or shop and found no time to exercise properly. The well exercised plug stallion driven about the country in search of mares was used first because he was cheap, secondly because he was "handy," and thirdly because he was apt to be more sure than the pampered pure-bred stallion. But all the while the purebred was the only horse in the district that could grade up his progeny for it requires a purebred sire in every case and at each cross to attain progress toward eventual purity of blood in the production of horses, and it is a shame and disgrace to all concerned that the purebred sires are not treated more practically, pampered less and purposely worked or fully exercised each day of the year, that being thereby made work horses themselves they may as a natural consequence be able to sire a large proportion of effective work horses from their hard-worked mates. Under the circumstances every possible effort should be made to improve the virility of the

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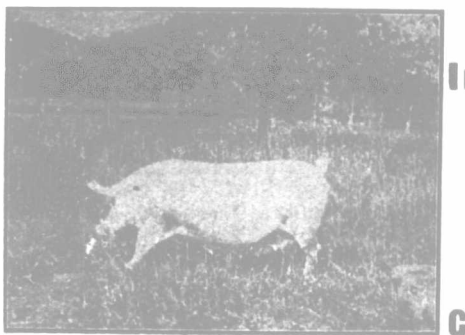
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purebred stallions so that their foals may be strong at birth and able to stand up and suck, as is the case with a majority of foals sired by the working scrub and grade stallion, and then the purebred stallions should be taken from farm to farm, or make stands at any places in a district so that the farmers may be able to use them without much loss of time.

Often the mixing of blood is induced by the fact that the grade or scrub stallion is close at hand and known to be sure and cheap while the purebred horse is away off, dear and not sure as a foal getter.

The remedy for these evils is in the hands of the farmer. If he takes as much interest in horse breeding as he does in the production of hogs or in the preservation of purity in his seed corn and oats and barley he will speedily retire the scrub and grade stallion, increase the number of purebred sires and see to it that such sires are cared for in a natural manner so that their progeny may be natural and therefore strong. It is within the power of the farmer, too, to make the purebred stallions not only numerous but comparatively cheap, for each well-to-do farmer can well afford to buy a purebred mare or two from them and breed the stallions needed in each district in the land. We soon could get along without imported stallions and the sooner the better for the country and the average farmer for the reason that the home-bred stallions will be cheaper acclimated, not pampered, hard worked and therefore more prepotent and sure. We need the imported stallions now simply for the reasons that we continue to mix breeds instead of breeding purebred stock. We pay exorbitant prices for imported stallions because they are scarce and sold on the expensive "company plan" by men who are not satisfied with moderate profit. We fail in the use of such sires because we pamper them, overfeed them, treat them as abnormal curios of the equine race and so render them unhealthy, flabby, impotent or sires of weak foals born heir to a host of ills that are unknown or unnecessary to the hardy, naturally managed and used horses predominant before the introduction of pampered stallions.

There is but one way to produce grade horses of fixed type and quality and that is to use a pure-bred sire of the same breed top cross after top cross, year after year, generation after generation, until the blood of that breed shall have so diluted the blood of the native foundation stock that no evidence of impure blood can be seen in the graded up animal. Such grades, practically purebred animals, can be obtained by persistent, progressive breeding for fifteen to twenty-five years, taking it as correct that five consecutive top crosses of pure blood constitute practical purity of blood in breeding up from native foundation stock. They never can be obtained by the prevailing practice of using grade and scrub stallions and out crossing to sires of different breeds. We have been for fifty years or more using imported purebred stallions promiscuously among our mares and at the same time using as sires the grade and cross-bred stallions from such promiscuous breeding with the result that the country is filled with mongrel-bred horses lacking in breed, character or breed ability in a special direction. During this time we might be properly directed, persistent and concerted breeding operations have become possessed of an adequate supply of purebred horses of each of the foreign breeds and filled the country with high grades, practically pure in blood, representing each of the breeds imported from abroad. Had this been done imported stallions now would be unneeded, scrubs and grades would be scarce or unknown and each breeding district would be noted for its special horse product just as is that country of Wisconsin for the white hogs its farmers have decided were profitable to produce and so have produced practically purebred, by persisting in the use of purebred sires and the early castration of every male pig other than purebred.

It is never too late to start mending our manners, our morals, our methods of management or our practice in farming and stock raising and it is high time that live stock production and more

especially horse production was conducted on the common sense basis suggested here and earnestly taught and practised at most of the agricultural experiment stations of the country. A. S. ALEXANDER, V.S. in Live Stock Report.

EXAMINATION OF HORSES AS TO SOUNDNESS.

In the course of an instructive address on the "Examination of Horses as to Soundness," which he recently delivered at the meeting of the North of England Veterinary Medical Association, Mr. George Elphick, V.S., made some suggestive remarks that may bear reproduction in this issue of the Gazette. In the examination of horses, said the lecturer, the first thing they had to consider was what constituted soundness? He took it that soundness—absolute soundness—meant when a horse was free from disease, the effects of disease, or anything that might interfere with its usefulness.

He would like to ask them the question—and he thought it was one worthy of their consideration—as to how far conformation interfered with a horse's soundness, and how far they would be justified in rejecting a horse on account of conformation, provided that the animal was otherwise sound? It was a very important question, because frequently when they were examining a horse as to soundness, although they could not find anything that was perhaps legally unsound, they knew perfectly well from its conformation that it was not a suitable one, and that in all probability it would last but a very few months. Were they justified, then, in rejecting a horse on that account? On certain points of conformation he thought they would be entitled to say in cases of speedy cutting, or where the horse was in the habit of hitting its ankles and such things on account of the legs being badly set on. Still, it was a very serious matter, because they would be asked: "What do you find wrong with him? he is not lame, he does not make a noise, he has no spavins, and his legs and feet are clean and good?" It was a very serious thing for the purchaser if they passed a horse as sound when they knew perfectly well that in the course of a few months it might be very unsound indeed. Horses that were calf-kneed, small boned, with small round fetlock joints, and all those sort of things—they knew they were not "wear and tear" horses, although there was nothing about them they could call legally unsound.

With regard to the methods of examining, he had no doubt they all had their peculiarities, but he thought it was a very wise thing to adopt one particular method and stick to it. Thus they got into a regular routine and very seldom missed anything.

He always, if possible, tried to see a horse in the stable, so that he could watch whether it was a crib-biter, whether it had cramp, stringhalt, or shiverings. Then the next thing was to see the horse come out of the stable. As a rule this was the most convenient and best time for examining the eyes. The animal came from the dark into the light, its pupils were well dilated and they could see better than at any other time whether it had cataract or any other disease of the eye, and whether the retina or iris was acting with the light. A great many veterinary surgeons made use of a candle in testing the eyes, while others used cardboard covered with black velvet that would not reflect any light; but, personally, he had found an ordinary felt hat one of the best tests they could adopt. With a candle he had found the reflection of the light shield a small cataract. There was one thing about the eyes that sometimes justified them in rejecting a horse, and that was when there was an enlargement, or displacement of the corpora nigra. That was frequently the cause of the horse shying. Then there was opacity of the cornea. He thought they should be exceedingly careful about considering the condition of the cornea. When they got these opacities it often indicated that a horse suffered from ophthalmia, and that it might eventually develop cataract and become blind.

With the horse out of the stable they should always stand it in a place where they could get a thorough outward

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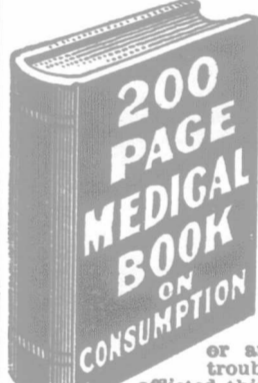
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view and where they could get all round the animal and observe its contour—whether there were any deformities. He thought it was correct to go to the horse's head first, because then it was not so liable to strike out. What they, as a rule, looked for there was poll-evil, deformities of the face, or glandular enlargements. After that they generally opened the horse's mouth. He did not think a veterinary surgeon examining a horse as to soundness was compelled to state the animal's age, indeed he was inclined to think age had nothing to do with soundness, although of course there were cases where they were in duty bound to give the age. After the mouth they examined the neck and withers. From the withers they went to the shoulders to note if there was any wasting, capped elbow, etc. Then they proceeded down the fore legs to the knees, examining for splints, ringbones, enlarged tendons or ligaments, sidebones, windgalls, bursal enlargements, and any disease of the feet.

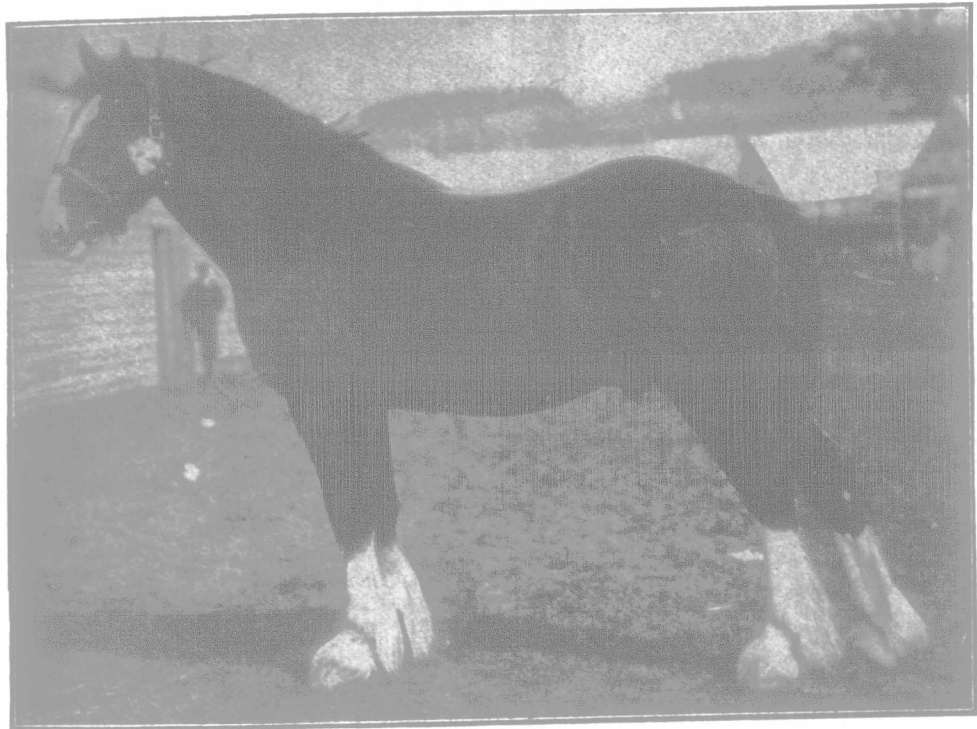
There were very few horses free from splints, and yet probably in most cases they were of no consequence. When they got knee spavins, in his opinion, they were not justified in passing a horse as sound, because at times there was nothing more troublesome. And the same thing applied to splints interfering with the ligaments.

With regard to sidebones he did not think any of them would pass a horse.

did not think they were always justified in rejecting a horse that had odd feet. They found, more particularly among Thoroughbred horses, that a very large percentage had odd feet and were yet perfectly sound.

With regard to hind-quarters they frequently found a horse with a hip knocked off, but as a rule they were not one iota the worse, although it was an eye-sore. When a horse had been recently docked he considered they were bound to notify the purchaser to that effect, adding that under ordinary hygienic conditions they did not think the animal would take any harm. Another thing they had to look for was rupture of the scrotum.

The hock question was a very knotty one indeed. There was no doubt an immense difference of opinion as to soundness in the case of spavins or coarse hocks. They had had plenty of law suits over this matter, but he did not think any of them were justified in passing a horse as sound which had a coarse hock. At the same time if a horse used its hocks well and after a good gallop came to stand in the stable for some time and came out perfectly sound, he thought they were quite justified in recommending a client to buy the animal. At least he would, and often did in such cases. They should not, however, pass a horse as sound with curby hocks. When they were examining a horse to see if there was anything wrong with its feet he had



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Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallion. Winner of male championship at the Highland, 1907.
Sire, Hiawatha.

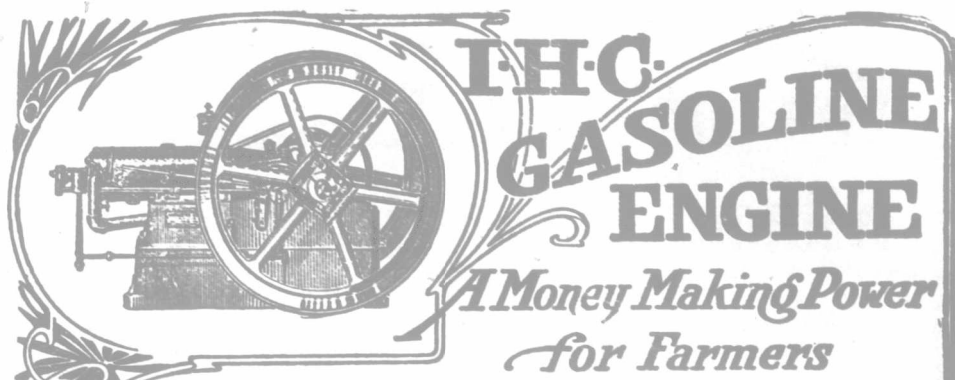
There were no two opinions about that. In case of windgalls and bursal enlargements in horses having had grass or keen turned out to grass, they generally found that after they had had a horse out for a time and had trotted and galloped it that these things disappeared. So, as a rule, when he discovered windgalls or bursal enlargements under these conditions, although he might mention it in his certificate, he gave the opinion that these things were not likely to interfere with the horse's usefulness, and were only temporary.

Then they came to the feet. As a rule they looked for corns, canker, thrush, and sundry other diseases. Canker, thrush and corns were very easily detected, but not so seedy toe. What facilities had they in most cases of taking off a shoe to examine a horse's foot and see whether it had a seedy toe? It was very rare indeed that they had the chance, and it had often struck him whether a veterinary surgeon was responsible when he was not able to have the shoes off and he passed a horse as sound which really had a seedy toe.

There were other diseases of the feet, such as sand-cracks, which were easily detected. Then there were horses with contracted feet, weak flat feet and contracted heels, and very often odd feet. They knew that contracted feet, contracted heels, flat feet and weak feet constituted unsoundness, but he

often found that was the best time to detect cramp or shivers.

Now they had gone fairly well over the horse, the next thing was to see the animal in its movements. He was a great advocate of seeing a horse walk. Previous to getting on to the horse's back he always made a practice of seeing whether it was a grunter. If it was a grunter then he looked upon it with the greatest suspicion. He thought it was always wise when galloping a horse for its wind not only to gallop it straight forward, but to ride him in a figure of eight. With cart and harness horses, if they had any suspicion, the rule was, of course, to try them with a load. The question of grunting was one on which there was considerable difference of opinion. Some members of their profession—men of high standing too—looked upon grunting as of no consequence. Some argued that grunting was not a disease. He looked very suspiciously upon a grunter, and he would be very chary indeed in passing a horse as sound that was a grunter. In fact his own experience was that a grunter, although he might not make a noise at the time of examination, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred took the first opportunity of doing so. There was another thing that often troubled them in the examination of horses as to their wind, and that was where they got a peculiar



I.H.C. GASOLINE ENGINE
A Money Making Power for Farmers

DOING a job with an engine in less than one-half the time and with less than one-half the labor required to do it without the use of gasoline engine power, is making money for the farmer.

There are plenty of such jobs on the farm.

And while you are making money this way you are saving your strength and lengthening your days; another reason for making the investment.

Powers for the farmers' use have come to be a necessity. Think of the uses you can put a gasoline engine to: sawing wood, pumping water, churning or operating the cream separator, running feed mill, threshing, and numerous other jobs of this nature.

They enable farmers to do their work faster, do it better, do it easier and accomplish more than farmers have ever been able to accomplish before in the history of the world.

I. H. C. engines have done much to bring all this about.

They are the one line of engines that have been perfected and are manufactured specially for farmers' use. The company that builds the I. H. C.

engines also makes an extensive line of unexcelled harvesting machines.

It can no more afford to let an inefficient gasoline engine go out from its shops than it can afford to send out a poorly built or poor working binder or mower.

If you will investigate the I. H. C. engines you will find that they are engines you can depend upon always. You must have dependability.

You will find them economical in operation.

You will find them simple and easy to understand. That is all-important to the man who is not an expert mechanic.

You will always be able to get from them their full rating of power, and more. You will have a choice of varied styles and sizes, so that your exact needs will be fully met. Vertical, in 2 and 3-H. P.

Horizontal (including portable and stationary), in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-H. P.

If you want to be fully advised on superior farm powers, call and take the matter up with our local agents. They will give you all particulars, or write or call for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.
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in well located fruit lands is offered for a short time only. 290 acres of level, easily cleared land, well watered, located on the line of the Lardo railway, four miles from Lardo. The railway runs through the center of the block and affords splendid transportation facilities. All the land is suitable for orchard purposes, there being little or no rock. The price is \$35.00 per acre and the terms \$2,000 cash, balance arranged to suit purchaser. This property is advantageously located for subdivision, and is an excellent opportunity for investors to double their money in a short time. If desired, small blocks will be sold at \$50.00 per acre. Further particulars on application to

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The Settlers' Association of B.C.

Box 556, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

You can't have Rheumatism without kidney trouble.

Rheumatism comes from just one cause—Uric Acid in the blood. And there is just one reason why there is uric acid in the blood—the kidneys are affected. Uric acid can't accumulate in the blood unless the kidneys are too weak, or too badly diseased, to filter it out.

That is why liniments, tonics, etc., do no permanent good. And that is why



Gin Pills Cure Rheumatism

They cure the kidneys. Gin Pills reach every part of these delicate organs—soothe the inflammation—strengthen the action—neutralize the excess of uric acid—and enable the kidneys to rid the system of it.

If you suffer with Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia—take the one proven, guaranteed cure—GIN PILLS.

To prove how completely we believe in Gin Pills—we will send you a free sample to try. Write for it and test them yourself at our expense.

Regular price, 50c. a box or 6 boxes, \$2.50. At all dealers.

THE BOLE DRUG CO.

WINNIPEG, Man.

96

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT IS MADE FOR YOU



TO THOSE whose vitality is exhausted and who find themselves, young in years, broken down wrecks of what they ought to be, the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is full of encouragement. It is the success of the age in elevating the condition of those suffering a loss of vitality.

Are you a weak person? Are you nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vigour of youth? Are you rheumatic or gouty? Does your back ache? These are the results of the waste of vital force. The gentle stream of Electricity from my Belt going into the nerves and weak parts for hours every night soon replaces all energy and makes every organ perfect. It is worn while you sleep, and pours a steady stream of electricity into the nerve center, saturating the weakened tissues and organs with its life. This is strength. From it come the vim, the energy, the fire of perfect physical and mental action. It renews health and happiness.

This Belt, with special Electric attachment, will restore your vigour. It will check all loss of vitality and affects every organ of the body. It cures Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Stomach Trouble, Constipation.

All I ask is reasonable security that I may get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my New Belt, with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your ease, and you can

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abnormal noise that was neither whistling nor roaring. It was exceedingly difficult sometimes to make up their minds what to do, but if the horse was a fairly good age and the noise did not seem to interfere with it, they might venture to advise their clients to purchase, and if possible get a special warranty for a certain length of time that it was not to go wrong in the wind. He had known plenty of horses make that peculiar snorting noise and yet never get any worse, and keep perfectly sound. In reporting as to the soundness of horses he thought they were in duty bound to tell the purchaser everything they could find wrong with the horse. If then the purchaser chose to buy with his eyes open, he absolved the veterinary surgeon from any further responsibility. If they rejected every horse they examined on account of some defect he was afraid very few horses would change hands. What they had to do was to discriminate what was likely and what was unlikely to interfere with a horse's usefulness, and to advise clients accordingly. Of course in many instances the price had to be taken into consideration.

In a discussion which followed Mr. W. Hunter asked was it right to pass a horse as sound that was not properly castrated. He scarcely thought so.

Mr. G. Dudgeon wondered how many of them ever thought of examining the horse's heart when they were examining for soundness. The question how far were they justified in objecting to a horse solely on account of its conformation might be answered in two ways. If they were simply examining a horse to see if it was sound or not and they found it was sound in spite of conformation, he thought it was their duty to state the animal to be sound. But if their client was wise he would ask "is the horse suitable for my work?" In the majority of cases what clients really wished to know was whether a horse was suitable for work.

Professor Dewar thought a great many clients would look very strange if they were not given some idea of the age of the horse examined. Perhaps the age had nothing to do with soundness; at the same time, as a rule, the buyer wanted to know the age. Mr. Elphick had not largely dealt with the liability of the examiner in making mistakes. They all make mistakes. If a horse has stringhalt, for instance, it was exceedingly difficult to detect, and they could forgive any man passing a horse that had slight stringhalt. Sandcracks also could be covered up in such a manner that it was almost impossible to detect.

Mr. A. Chivas speaking with regard to "grunters" said many of them worked for a great number of years and were little or no worse. He did not go so far as to condemn every horse with coarse hocks. If after a thorough good testing a horse fixed its hocks well and showed no sign of stiffness, it was questionable whether it had spavins or coarse hocks. He believed that every veterinary surgeon in examining a Hunter ought to ride it, because it was when they got on a horse's back that they found out the little "ifs" if there were any. They could not be too careful particularly over hocks.

Mr. J. Davidson (President) said he was in agreement with Mr. Elphick on most of the points on which he had touched, particularly in that veterinary surgeons should be good horsemen and good judges of a horse. He did not think a hunting horse had been properly tested till it had been ridden. As to conformation he certainly thought that in the majority of cases they were expected not only to examine as to soundness, but to take in general conformation. Windgall certainly interfered with the value of the animal, but they seldom saw a horse go lame through a small windgall. On the hocks they could not be too careful. With regard to the feet he considered that no examination was complete without having the shoes off, and odd feet to him were always suspicious. If he did not see the shoes off the feet of an animal he was asked to examine, he stated so in his certificate. He would not under any circumstances pass a horse as sound that grunted, and the heart he thought ought always to be examined. *Farmer's Gazette* (British).

Own 80,000 Acres of the Best Wheat Land in Western Canada.

Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up. We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars FARMER'S COLONIZATION and SUPPLY COMPANY 8 Stanley Block, Winnipeg, Man.

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There is money in hens, but you must know how to handle them. Our course was prepared by experts. You can study it in spare time. Courses also in Stock Raising, Agriculture, Public, High School and Commercial subjects. Write to-day. Canadian Correspondence College, Limited 403 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada

British Columbia Irrigated Fruit Lands with Water Free

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only \$100 to \$150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and NO RENT to pay for it. Apply to

W. O. WRIGHT, Managing Director Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co. MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents: B. M. Tomlinson & Co., Edward Building opp. Eaton's, Winnipeg, Man.

Salmon Arm Fruit Lands

It is an indisputable fact that Salmon Arm is THE IDEAL SPOT for Fruit Growing, Dairy-ing and Mixed Farming in B.C. The climate is unsurpassed; the winters short and mild; no extremes in temperature; no storms; no irrigation; no drought. Plenty of good water and fire-wood. Splendid boating, fishing and shooting. The best of market and transportation facilities; good schools and churches in every settlement and the richest soil on the Pacific slope.

For further information send for booklet to

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THE PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.

The pasteurization of milk for children, now quite extensively practised in order to destroy the injurious germs which it may contain, can be satisfactorily accomplished with very simple apparatus, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 1 (revised). The vessel containing the milk, which may be the bottle from which it is to be used, or any other suitable vessel, is placed inside of a larger vessel of metal which contains water. If the inside vessel be a bottle, it is plugged with absorbent cotton, or, in its absence, other clean cotton will do. A small fruit-jar, loosely covered, may be used instead of a bottle. The requirements are simply that the interior vessel shall be raised about half an inch above the bottom of the other, and that the water shall reach nearly or quite as high as the milk. The apparatus is then heated on a range or stove until the water reaches a temperature of 155 degrees Fahrenheit, when it is removed from the heat and kept tightly covered for half an hour. The milk is rapidly cooled without removing it from its containers, and kept in a cool place. It may be used at any time within twenty-four hours. A temperature of 150 degrees, maintained for half an hour, is sufficient to destroy any germs likely to be present in the milk in cold weather, or when it is known that the milk reaches the consumer soon after milking, and it is generally safe to adopt this limit. It is found in practice that raising the temperature to 155 degrees, and then allowing the milk to stand in the heated water for half an hour, insures the proper temperature for the required time. If the temperature is raised above 155 degrees, the taste and quality of the milk will be affected.

Inasmuch as the milk furnished to consumers in large cities in summer contains at the time of delivery an immense number of miscellaneous bacteria, this procedure may not fully meet the requirements during hot weather, not only because such milk will not remain sweet for twenty-four hours unless kept in a good refrigerator, but also because the bacteria not destroyed by the heating may at times produce digestive disturbances in the very young. Under such circumstances it is best to keep the bottles in the water until it boils, or to use one of the many steamers now on the market. After the bottles have been kept at the boiling point for three to five minutes (or longer, if they are large), they should be cooled as promptly as possible, and kept in a refrigerator until used.

A simple plan is to take a tin pail and invert a perforated pie-plate in the bottom, or have made for it a removable false bottom, perforated with holes, and having legs half an inch high, to allow circulation of the water. The vessels containing the milk are set on this false bottom, and sufficient water is put into the pail to reach the highest level of the surface of the milk. A hole may be punched in the cover of the pail, a cork inserted, and a chemical thermometer put through the cork, so that the bulb dips into the water. The temperature can thus be watched without removing the cover. If preferred, an ordinary dairy thermometer may be used, and the temperature read from time to time by removing the lid. This is very easily arranged, and is just as satisfactory as the patented apparatus sold for the same purpose.

EXHIBITIONS OF SELECTED SEED.

(EXTRACT FROM THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.)

At the last annual meeting of this Association, detailed explanations were given of the plans that had been adopted to offer special prizes to members for creditable exhibits of "hand-selected," "improved," and "general-crop" seed that were brought together in connection with the various provincial or district exhibitions. These exhibits of selected seeds were always an attractive and educational feature of the exhibition, and have done much to make the work of the Association more widely known and better understood and

appreciated by the general public. The places at which these special exhibitions are now held annually throughout Canada are as follows:

1. At Amherst, N. S., open to all members in the Maritime district, and held in connection with the Maritime Winter Fair.
2. At St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, open only to members resident in the Province of Quebec, and generally held in the month of April in connection with the regular Spring Seed Fair.
3. At Guelph, Ont., open only to members in the Ontario district, and held in connection with the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.
4. At Brandon, Man., open to all members resident in the district of Manitoba, and held at the time of, and in connection with, the Winter Fair.
5. At Regina, Sask., open to all members in the district of Saskatchewan, and held in connection with the Winter Fair. The exhibition to be held at Regina next winter will be the first of its kind ever held in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Creditable prizes are offered at each of these places for special selections of seeds and plants taken from the "hand-selected" and "improved" seed plots. The classification of the prize list provides for two sections for each of the smaller grain crops considered. Section 1 makes provision for hand selections of plants from the standing crop on the breeding plot. These plants are exhibited in the form of sheaves.

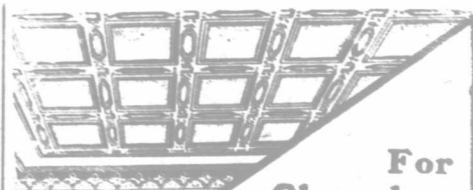
Section 2 provides for a "group exhibit," consisting of a hand-selected sheaf from the breeding plot, a half bushel of threshed seed from the same plot, and a bushel and a half of threshed seed from the "improved" seed plot.

Without a single exception, these exhibitions have amply justified their establishment. The publicity that they have given and are giving the work; the interest that has been taken in the exhibits, and the service they have rendered the various exhibitors in advertising their supply stock, has proven their inestimable value to this country. As time passes, and the general public, as well as the members themselves, come to look upon these fairs in their respective districts as permanent organizations and as annual meeting places, their real place and importance will be revealed. Their perpetuation, extension and perfecting is obviously the duty of this Association.

Circular letters have just been issued by the Secretary of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association to all growers in the different districts, submitting an outline of the next annual exhibition and the prizes offered. Such advice coming at this time gives every grower ample opportunity to select and lay aside his exhibit until the date of the fair.

STOOKING MACHINE SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED.

A mechanical grain shoker is among the new devices recently invented for saving man's labor. The contrivance has been tested on several Manitoba farms, successfully it is said, and the inventors announce the machine will be on the market in time for next season's crop. It was invented by a couple of young machinists in Hamilton, Ont., who have spent nearly ten years, in bringing their invention to its present stage of perfection. The machine weighs less than 200 pounds and is attached to the binder much the same as a bundle carrier. The stooks which it forms may consist of any number of sheaves from eight up. They are held together by a band the amount of twine required for the purpose being placed at about one pound for every four required by the binder. The machine is constructed altogether of steel, is simple in operation, in fact the inventors claim it to be entirely automatic. If this contrivance is a practical success, or can be made so, it is going to prove one of the greatest of labor saving inventions. Grain stooking is probably the most laborious work attached to farming in this country. Let it be successfully accomplished by some manner of mechanical contrivance and we are just that much nearer to a solution of the labor problem of the farm.



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The PEDLAR People [ESTD 1891] Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

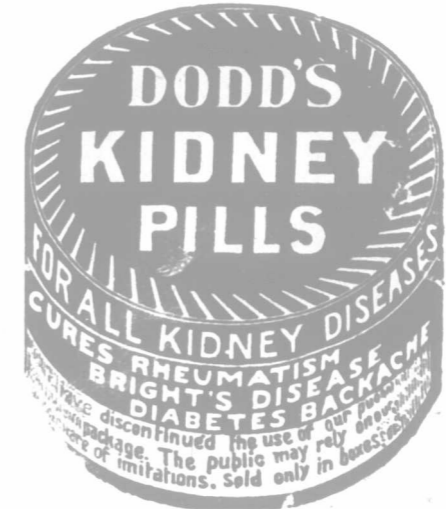
- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

A NEW RECORD FOR THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STALLIONS.

The three-year-old Stallion trotting record of 2.09 1/4, set by General Watts early this season was lowered the other day when Kentucky Todd, owned by Miss K. L. Wilkes, of Galt, Ont., trained and driven by Harry Stinson, won the Western Horseman's Stake, trotting his winning heat in 2.09. Kentucky Todd was the fastest two-year-old in 1906, winning the Kentucky Futurity with a record of 2.14 1/4. He was sired by Todd, 214 1/4, out of Paronella, by Parkville, son of Electioneer.

On August 7th a remarkable sheep sale was held in England when the noted Oxford-down breeder, Mr. John Treadwell, now in his eightieth year, held his fiftieth annual ram sale. The whole offering of fifty-nine head averaged \$124; the highest price being \$750. Only one ram brought less than \$50.



PNEUMATIC STRAW CUTTERS

Climax "A" Set upon solid legs or mounted on steel trucks



Power Required.—12 Horsepower Engine.

Capacity.—4 to 7 tons of hay or straw per hour (practically unlimited), and will deliver anywhere in your barn without waste or handling.

Length of Cut.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches, and cut clean by-tempered straight steel knives cutting against a steel-faced bar.

Seasoned hardwood frame, heavy turned steel shafting, malleable iron parts where extra strain. For 1907-8 knife wheel extra heavy, webbed between back of knife and fan arm, and steel tire shrunk on. Fan case heavy steel, top and bottom, and heavy steel discharge spout.

Illustrated Catalogue, Prices and further description on request to

THE STEWART-NELSON Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

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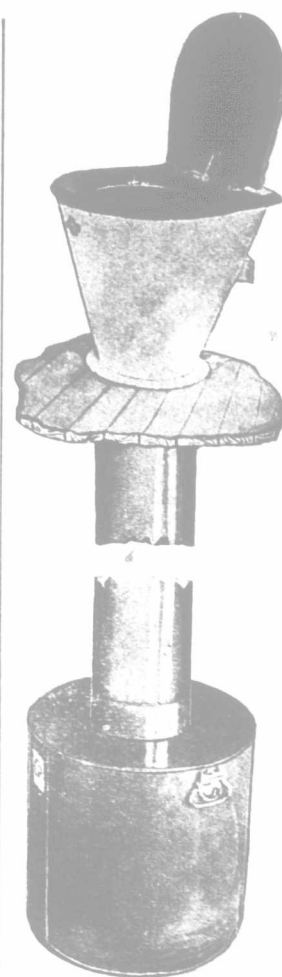
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The steel combustion chamber in an ordinary furnace is not nearly so durable as the cast iron combustion chamber, so heavy as to be practically a continuation of the firepot, in the Hecla Furnace. There is no possibility of gas, dust, or smoke escaping through the registers. Its patent fused joints, found alone in the Hecla, prevent this. Write for catalogue to Winnipeg Branch.

Manufactured by CLARE BROS. & Co. Limited, Preston.

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Western Agents



This cut shows

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installed where TANK is in the cellar and CLOSET on main floor of house.

**YOU need OUR GOODS
WE need YOUR MONEY
LET'S TRADE!**

**Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

I have for sale some of the choicest lands in the Kootenay and offer you a profitable investment. Write me to-day and I will send you a full information.

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