

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

October 14, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 838



ROOF for the Years to Come

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

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

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STEEL SHINGLES

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(Signed) **MADDEN BROS.**,
Blacksmiths and Hardware Merchants.

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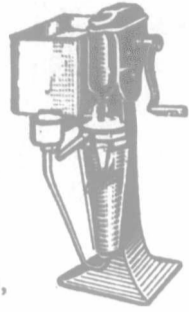
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West Chester, Penna.
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES:
14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.
Terms of Subscription.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. In the United States, \$2.50 per year in advance. All other countries, \$3.00.

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

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

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

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

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

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

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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118 acres sea frontage, with good beach..... \$25.00 per acre

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140 acres: 20 acres cleared and cultivated, 60 acres pasture, 30 acres alder land, 30 acres timber land, suitable for fruit, 8 roomed house and farm buildings, 1 1/2 miles from Railway Station. Price, including stock and implements.... \$6,500.00

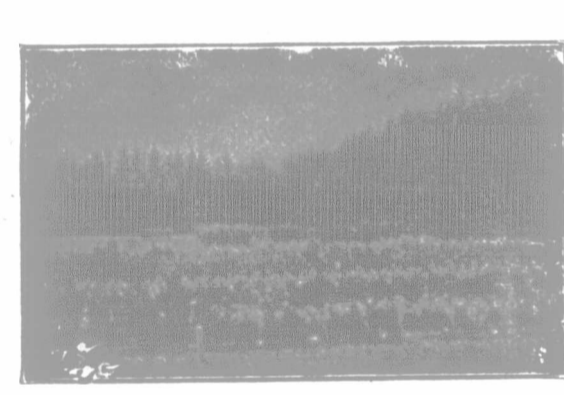
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SIDEROLEUM the new Wood Preservative and Stain for your House, Barn, Fence and Machinery.
SIDEROLEUM is the cheapest and best preservative made.
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SIDEROLEUM keeps damp from penetrating.
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SIDEROLEUM will keep any length of time.
SIDEROLEUM you can apply yourself and it dries quickly.
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planting in varieties tested and recommended by Experimental Stations at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD
SALESMEN WANTED
to start NOW ON FALL SALES
Liberal Commissions - Pay Weekly
THE FONTHILL NURSERIES

OLDEST and LARGEST in CANADA
Established 1837 Over 800 acres

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WITH FREE WATER
Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been subdivided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and produces bumper crops of apples, peaches, pears and vegetables. A valuable tract of land is situated only a few miles away from the most flourishing market district in the Kootenays, where the monthly produce is valued at \$1,000,000. The climate is magnificent, and about thirty miles east of Kelowna, B. C. Excellent railway facilities, and a supply of the finest fruit and vegetables. Prices from \$100 to \$175 per acre. Write for full particulars. We will send you the money to be used in the purchase.

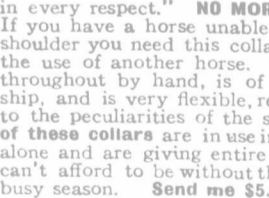
D. R. ...
... Fruit Lands Co.
... MAY, B. C.
Winnipeg
... Main Street

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"SHOULD LAST FIFTY YEARS"
says Mr. R. Nagle, of Mount Brydges, Ont. about our Corrugated Sheet Roofing. He adds: "I think it is as near perfection as anything I ever saw."
Our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Sheet Roofing and Siding makes an absolutely lightning-proof barn construction, besides being quickly put on. Our Galvanized Sheets show no signs of wear, even on our earliest work years ago. Such Roofing prevents moisture or dampness.
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SHIP Your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

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Bonded **G. G. G. Co.** Licensed

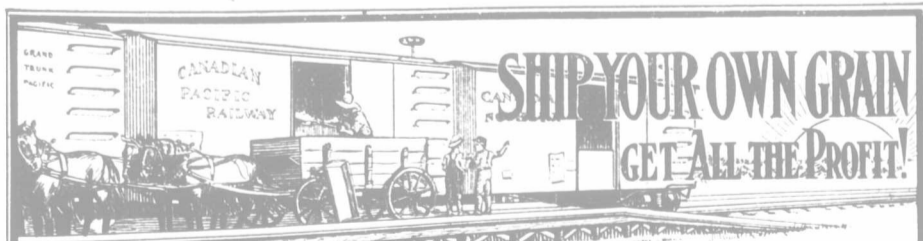
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The Grain Grower's Grain Co., Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA



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Ship us your Grain and get the best prices. We will give you the benefit of 20 years experience. Write us for our DAILY MARKET LETTER, It will make you money and us friends.

Address : 423 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Of Interest to Farmers

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

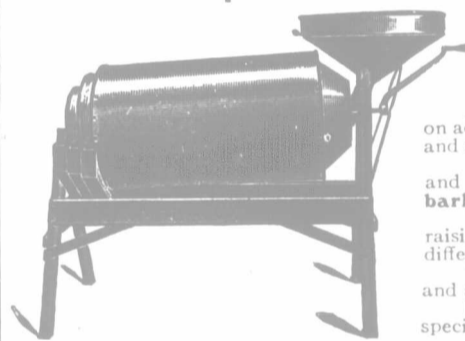
"Weekly Grain Letter"

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

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Beeman's Improved 1909 Model "JUMBO" Grain Cleaner



Guaranteed Capacity on Wheat:
100 Bushels Per Hour.

Sold on trial. If not the most rapid and perfect grain cleaner, can be returned. Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separation, and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, shrunken or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel. The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all foul seed. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write to-day for special offer. Agents wanted.

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Annually

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Home Study Over 7100 Students Enrolled in the Correspondence School. Almost any subject you wish by correspondence.
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Expenses Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$48.40; six months \$91.11, nine months \$132.40. Send for Catalogue.

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from seamless, sanitary, "anti-splash" supply can to handsome iron base is a lesson in

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Sales in 1908 more than those of all other makes combined. The new machine has literally swept the field and easily wins approval in the face of any competition. Ask for catalog and name of nearest local agent.

The De Laval Separator Co.
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SAVED BY
LIFE INSURANCE**

Who can question the urgency of Life Insurance when such a case as the following is remembered?

A farmer, married and with a young family, homesteaded in the North-West some few months ago. Before going on the land he took out a Policy with The Great-West Life Assurance Company for \$1,000.

A few weeks ago he died. The Life Insurance was all he left, but that \$1,000, paid the day the claim papers were received, enabled the widow to preserve the homestead, which, without that timely provision, would inevitably have been lost.

Life Insurance, for the majority of men, offers the ONLY way of protecting dependent ones. The Great-West Policies offer this protection at low rates, on liberal conditions, and with remarkably high profit returns to the Policy holders.

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Brakemen and Firemen Salary
\$75 to \$150.**

Study a few hours a day for eight to ten weeks, and we guarantee to assist you in getting a position on any railway in Canada. We teach and qualify you by mail. Write us for booklet and full particulars.

THE DOMINION RAILWAY SCHOOL
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Our advertisers are determined to give value.

Throw away the old washboard!

How about that heavy family washing that has to be done each week? It seems incredible, but there are still some people who continue to use the old back-breaking washboard method, which makes common drudges of Mother, Wife and Sister (which results in irritable, nervous, over-worked women.) Our

**"New Century"
Washing Machine**

washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes. Powerful oil tempered steel spiral springs and tool steel ball bearings make the work so easy that a child of six or eight can do it.

The new Wringer Stand is strong and rigid, and drains the water right into the tub. Ask anyone of the army of satisfied users about it, or better still try one; they will be a better argument than we can put on paper.

\$9.50 complete, without wringer, delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec.

The Dowsell Manufacturing Company, Limited
HAMILTON, Ont. 43



GOSSIP

FOREST FIRES

Forest fires in Canada were known long before the settler went into the woods with his pipe and matches or railway locomotives scattered living embers among the dried debris beside the track through the timber. Evidence of this is constantly discovered. Dr. Bell, formerly Acting Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, says that if any proof is wanting of forest fires having occurred in remote times it is supplied by the post-tertiary deposits, in which are found the charred remains of trees. In the Scarborough Heights, near Toronto, charred wood has been uncovered two or three hundred feet below the surface, and similar evidence is recorded elsewhere. The origin of modern forest fires in the more accessible regions is usually due to travelers, miners, or settlers handling fire carelessly. Vast amounts of timber have been destroyed in the past in this way, and a great deal is still destroyed by Indians and others leaving fire. But the greatest cause of forest fires in the north is lightning, though there may be other causes. One of the most curious is told of in a tradition of the Indians in regard to a fire in the Lake Temagami district. They ascribe it to the falling of a hot shooting star—quite a possible reason. Other causes may be the spontaneous combustion of pyrites.

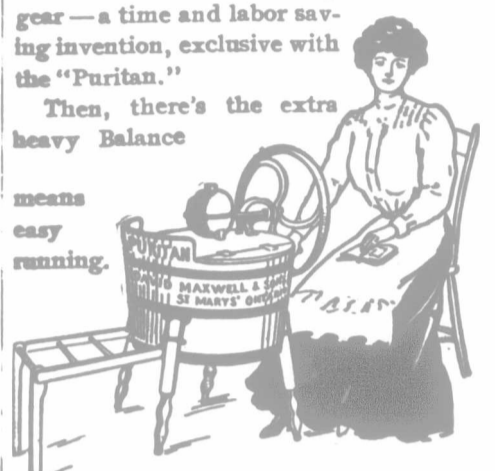
It is in the far west of Canada that the most appalling forest fires of which anything is known since the settlement of the country by the whites have taken place, that is to say, in the Northwestern Provinces and Territories and in British Columbia. The Northwestern Provinces include the prairies, now treeless, but at one time in the world's history probably covered with timber. Indeed, Professor John Macoun, of the Geological Survey, declared that the whole of the land in the Northwest, now destitute of trees, was made prairie by the fires with the exception of a few square miles. There is timber at Turtle Mountain, Moose Mountain, Wood Mountain, Cypress Hills, West Butte, and Three Buttes, and thereby hangs the tale. These hills are not high, but they are more or less covered with wood, and the country is undulating, with ponds and lakes in the hollows. These ponds prevented the destruction of the timber, but when the fires got away from the hills on the level land they could not be stopped. The fire burned on and left a margin of burnt timber and grass, and next year the fires started afresh, and the result was when the fires were stopped, two hundred miles north of the Saskatchewan, there was a margin of burnt trees always to the

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Reacting
Washing Machine

The machine with the improved roller gear—a time and labor saving invention, exclusive with the "Puritan."

Then, there's the extra heavy Balance

means easy running.



"Puritan" Washers take all the work out of washday. Write us if your dealer does not handle the "Puritan".

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You can churn with your hand — with your foot — or both together, with the "Favorite". Easiest churn you ever used. Roller bearings make it so. In 8 sizes — churns from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream. Ask your dealer to show you the "Favorite" or write us for full description.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

south, and outside of that margin young trees growing up out of the grass. Still farther on could be found little poplars of a year old which had sprouted from the roots of the dead ones. So that it is evident the whole of that country was covered with forests at one time, but through the agency of fires it became a prairie. The forestry branch of the Canadian Government is now planting portions of the prairie, and up to the close of last season nearly nine million trees had been distributed to 3,328 settlers with that object in view.

The frequency and extent of fires in the forest section of the Northwest decided the Dominion Government some time back to establish forest reserves and a force of fire rangers on the Dominion lands of the Northwest and in British Columbia, and up to the end of last year 3,450,720 acres had been set apart for that purpose. Mr. R. H. Campbell, the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, has spent a great part of the present year in the Canadian Rockies securing data for the Government at Ottawa with reference to the intended reservation of the whole of the unappropriated forest lands under Federal control, practically from Burrard's Inlet, in the Pacific, through the successive ranges of mountains in British Columbia to the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies on the Alberta boundary.

To obtain an adequate idea of the losses by fire in the regions now comprised in the Dominion Forest Reserves, one has only to glance at the annual returns to the department at Ottawa. In a report from Mr. R. D. Craig, Inspector of Forest Reserves, it was stated that in the Turtle Mountain Forest and Game Reserve fire had certainly been the greatest agent of destruction, and hardly a year passed but some part of the reserves suffered from its ravages. The fires of largest proportions of which there are any official record have all taken place since the whites began to make serious inroads on the timber, namely, in 1879, 1881, 1885, 1897, 1903, the first really serious fire officially reported seems to have been that of 1897, which came

(Continued on page 368)

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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October 14, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 858

EDITORIAL

When Doctors Disagree

We were looking over some experiment station bulletins the other day to find the proportions in which ordinary formaldehyde should be mixed with water to form a solution of the proper strength for destroying smut spores on grain. There seemed to be about as many different strengths of solution recommended as there are experiment stations issuing publications on the subject. The same thing occurs in regard to the proper proportions to mix Paris green with water to poison potato beetles. One experimenter says one thing, another something else. To the credit of the various stations it must be said that their conclusions very nearly agree. The trouble is that with our cumbersome English system of weights and measures, with its fluid ounces and ounces by weight, its pints, quarts, gallons and other standards of measuring the weight or volume of solutions, it is a little difficult to express clearly in all cases exactly what is meant. The whole system is confusing. Added to this is the further fact that the American standard differs slightly from ours. Our own standards of weights and measure are confusing enough, without borrowing disconcertion by mixing ours up with theirs, as is sometimes done. It would be a good scheme for the agricultural experts of this country to get together somewhere and find out exactly where they are at in matters as simple as the proper strength of formaline solution to use in treating grain for smut, or the concocting of Paris green solutions for poisoning the potato bug. So long as the doctors disagree the rest of us are not supposed to know.

Wastes in Agriculture

It is surprising the area of land, the amount of labor and capital that is involved each year in the production of agricultural commodities and grains—especially in this country—that are wasted. A large quantity of grain is never harvested at all; a tremendous quantity, take the country as a whole, is never threshed, simply blown out on the straw pile and burnt. There are wastes in marketing, losses to the producer in grading. The most conservative estimate places the proportion of the wheat crop wasted each year at ten per cent. of the whole. This year, at that rate, and on official estimates of the crop, there will be nine or ten million bushels of wheat produced on the land that will never be accounted for. Wealth has been created, land, labor and capital has contributed to its creation, but it disappears without remuneration to the interests involved in its production, has been wasted, and the cost of producing it is merely an additional charge against the cost of producing that portion which has been saved. It is an economic waste.

We believe that this estimate, that ten per cent. of the wheat crop is lost yearly through gross carelessness in harvesting, threshing and marketing, is away below the actual loss occurring. We have seen farmers smashing down about that percentage with the reel when they were cutting the crop, smashing down the grain because the reel was not adjusted to handle it properly. Nobody needs to be told that quite a considerable loss occurs in threshing; in some districts this loss is greater than in others. There are some places where we verily believe that twenty per cent. of the grain grown is left in the straw and burned. When threshing is fairly carefully done, there is a loss of five per cent. or so, five per cent. easily. Added to this there are the losses of marketing, the quantity lost about the stacks and granary, scattered along the trail or given away to the elevators in the form of small grain that could be used in stock feeding on the farm, all of

which totals up, we should judge, to rather more than ten per cent. of the total crop. But even reckoned as a ten per cent. waste, it represents a loss on this season's crop of seven or eight million dollars.

Over in the United States they have a commission investigating the possibilities of utilizing to advantage the waste products of certain industries. In the lumbering business, for example, sawdust is being considered, and ways are being sought for transforming this waste material into some form suitable for use. It is probable that a way will be found. Society must eliminate economic wastes. It cannot afford to permit them to continue.

Technical Education Needed

Though unable to agree with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in its resolution calling for higher tariff protection to Canadian industry, we do most heartily endorse and approve their demand for a general system of technical education, to the end that our artisans and captains of industry may be trained to a greater degree of proficiency.

Urban as well as rural school education requires revolutionizing, and it must commence in the common school; so that, from the very beginning of his education, the manual and intellectual faculties of the child may be developed in consonance. School-gardening and nature study, manual training and, probably, domestic science, must be introduced into the lower forms of the public school. In the rural school, the emphasis will naturally fall on gardening and nature study; in town and city schools, manual training may properly receive the greater degree of attention.

With such a foundation laid in the common schools, the High Schools and colleges may continue the evolution of the child's faculties by weaving principles of agricultural science into the rural High School curriculum; while in the city schools, those pupils with a bent for arts and trades may be offered a course of instruction that will develop them into proficient workmen, instead of heading them off from the occupations for which they were cut out, by stuffing them with an academic and purely bookish education, and finally graduating them into second or third-class teachers, doctors, and lawyers. The problem of technical education is indeed a large and pressing one, calling for immediate attention and action, and the vote of \$5,000 offered by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association towards the expense of investigating and reporting upon the matter is an act of generosity, the fruits of which will reward the donors and their successors manifold.

The Equal Freight Rates Question

To farmers out on the rim of the universe, and ten thousand miles or so from market, this equal freight rates scheme appears a splendid one. To our correspondent from Alberta, who, in another column of this issue, undertakes to convert to us the idea, there seems to be a principle adaptable of universal application in the equal haulage rates for milk or cream, which he states prevails to the satisfaction of all creamery patrons in his locality. He proposes, therefore, a great freight union based on lines similar to the postal union now existing among most civilized nations, providing, of course, that the various countries concerned would fall in with the suggestion, which is extremely unlikely. The proposal is rather too far-fetched to appeal very strongly to public intelligence. It may be popular enough from the view-point of the producer living the greatest distance from the place where any particular commodity is to be sold or consumed, but the popularity of the scheme will decrease proportionately as the distance lessens between the farthest outlying point from which commodities are to be shipped and the market where they are to be sold.

The general principle enunciated in our previous discussions of this subject, that products, whatever they may be, must themselves bear the charges of carriage from the point of origin to the place where they are finally sold, cannot be departed from. Freight cost is a charge against the commodity carried. It may be quite possible in some cases to pro rate the charges, average the whole cost up, as our correspondent points out in the case of his local creamery, or in the case of delegates to religious conferences, where the community is willing to sink individuality and bring to a dead level the natural advantages of all its members, but there are no indications yet that the average individual of the human species is willing to share up whatever advantages he may possess with his less fortunately situated brethren.

Our correspondent's ideas about every individual working, not for himself, but in the interests of the particular body he is a part of, might be satisfactorily realized if he could have his stock and farm products laid down in the British market, say at the same carriage cost per pound as the farmers of Manitoba, Ontario, or even of the British Isles, pay for the carriage of their produce to the same market. Suppose however, the Alberta Government went into this pork packing business, put up a plant in this man's town, and he lived on the outskirts, where he could drive his stock in without cost at all. If now, the unusually low rates brought stock in from all quarters, from down here in Manitoba, and from away up in the Peace River valley, how long would the hog raisers in that locality be satisfied to go on helping farmers a thousand miles or so away to ship in stock to compete with their own? This scheme works well only one way. The hog business locally would be throttled. Since the freight charges actually for shipping the longer distance would be greater, a competing packing company would quickly drive out of business any concern that tried to operate on the flat rate basis. Soon there would be nothing left to the philanthropically conceived packing house but the business from the most outlying points, and when its operations dwindled down to that, its customers out there would be paying the actual cost, or at least the prevailing carriage charges on their products. So we get back to the starting point, to the principle that products of all kinds must stand the cost of carriage to the point of sale or manufacture. That is a fundamental principle of trade.

The case in favor of equal freight rates is not strengthened much by comparing the proposition with our flat rate postal system. The postal business is a public monopoly, designed as a great public convenience. Were it not a publicly controlled monopoly, were it possible for competing mail-carrying concerns to exist, then the charge for carrying mail matter the shortest distance would be less, and the charges to the most distant point more. Even as it is, it pays us in some cases to express mail matter of certain classes where the distance is not great. But it is doubtful, extremely doubtful, if all the businesses in the world could be monopolized as the post office is. It is very much to be doubted whether the several hundred million individuals in the various quarters of the entire earth want it to be. The postal business is an arrangement of public convenience, it is not based as the carrying business generally is—on the cost of the service rendered, or something supposed to represent that cost. As a basis for some specious arguing, the postal system may be indicated as an example of successful working out of the flat rate theory, but when all the facts are considered and the question considered broadly, we cannot see that the scheme proposed gains anything by the comparison, or that we have any occasion to depart from the opinion previously expressed.

Stock Running at Large

A reader in Manitoba asks us for an explanation of the Herd Law and its operation. As it is impossible to publish the act in its entirety, we append here the clause that refers to the calling into operation of the measure, and the steps necessary to bring it into force in any municipality in the province. —

"Upon the petition of the majority of the resident ratepayers within any rural municipality or any ward thereof, filed before the first day of March in any year, the council of such municipality shall be obliged, upon receipt of such petition to pass a by-law to take effect not later than the first day of April, making such provisions respecting the running at large, or the impounding of animals, as may be required by such petition, having application to the whole municipality, or said ward, as the case may be; and any such by-law petitioned for under this sub-section shall be passed and entered in the minutes as a matter of course in the usual form, and public notice of such by-law shall be posted in at least two conspicuous places in each ward of the municipality, one of which shall be the Post Office, if any such there be; and any such by-law shall not be repealed before the first day of November then next ensuing."

As considerable discussion has taken place in these columns during the past year on the Herd Law, it is unnecessary to add anything to what has been said before on the subject. The law is designed to prevent the running at large of stock in municipalities where a majority of the ratepayers are opposed to cattle, horses and other farm animals running at will on public highways or unfenced land. Wherever a majority of ratepayers in any municipality or ward thereof petition the council to pass a by-law to prevent stock from running at large, the law will be brought into force on the first day of April and cannot be repealed, as the clause says, before the first day of November following.

A Proposal for a Freight Union

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I have before me your Editorial of Sept. 9th, 1908, entitled, "Equal Freight Rates a Fallacy." You say:—"It is being proposed in connection with the scheme for Government packing plants in Alberta that the prices paid farmers for hogs should be the same at all points in the province, a certain flat rate to cover freight being charged up against the business, and all farmers selling hogs, no matter where they lived, paying the same freight rate to the factory. That is to say, a man living twenty miles from the factory would pay the same freight charges as a man living two hundred miles or so away, if hogs were shipped that distance. A proposal such as this is likely to be popular, especially in districts distant from the plant, but being economically unsound and manifestly unfair, it is not likely to work to the advantage of the Government factories if they are established."

Now, I wish to take issue with you on this question. In the first place I see that you are not acquainted with all the facts in the case. The proposition which you say is "economically unsound and manifestly unfair" was proposed by several farmers of Red Deer for a Government-operated (not a Government owned and operated) pork-packing plant, run on the same system, or as near as possible, to the present creamery system, and I just wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Government-operated creameries that are owned by the patrons are operated on the plan which you say is "economically unsound and manifestly unfair" in this, that the patron who lives right across the road from the creamery has to pay just as much for manufacturing his cream into butter as the person living farthest away.

There is another fact which I wish to point out to you, and it is this:—I have page 206 of this Advocate before me, and your subscription terms are on it. I find that you sell your manufactured article FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, in England, Ireland and Scotland for \$1.50. England, Ireland and Scotland get your manufactured article just at the same price as Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and I am proud of the fact that you can do it, because I feel when you realize what our postal system has done for you and every publisher in the Empire, that you will use the influence which your valuable journal has in extending the same privilege which your business is now enjoying to the Government-

operated pork-packing plant, to the private pork-packing plant, to manufacturers of all kinds, in short, to embrace all kinds of freight to all parts of the Empire.

I will give you an example of how (to my mind) it ought to be worked out.

We all know that those attending meetings of Presbyteries and Synods, where the ministers travel long distances to the place of meeting, pay an equal share of the whole expense. Why do they do this? Simply because they meet there in the interests of the particular body which they represent, they are there for the good of the whole body, and therefore they pro rate their expenses.

If we substitute the provinces for the individuals and pro rate the freight, would you still think it economically unsound and manifestly unfair, even if we were to extend the same freight rate to England, Ireland Scotland? Then the people of this Dominion could do as you are doing now, and have been doing for years—sell our pork, beef and grain as cheaply in Great Britain as they can now in the next province, and if Great Britain were to enter the freight union as they did the postal union, we would have the "all red" in a short time.

In conclusion, I just wish to say that this is a subject that will bear a great deal of discussion, and I will drop the matter for this time with the hope that you may yet be able to change your headline to "Equal Freight Rates is No Fallacy," and cut out altogether the last three lines of the same Editorial, which say:—"The proposition is unsound, has neither economic nor moral principles, and is too chimerical to be entertained."

Alta.

HENRY JAMIESON.

HORSE

Perfect Model Drafters

The editor of an agricultural journal in the matter of his attitude to breeds in live-stock, stands in the same position as the editor of an independent newspaper does in his attitude to parties in politics. If he comes out with a clear-cut statement of what he believes to be fact, somebody immediately comes forward to tell him that he is prejudiced in his views. If he charges his journal with the duty of lading out views impartially, writes a little article on one breed and then writes one saying precisely the same things about another; never says anything about one class of horses without being careful to say quite as much about every other class, his opinions are deserving of nobody's respect; the purpose he hopes to serve in expressing them is too obvious. They are not opinions at all, merely clap-trap. The agricultural paper that can be dissuaded from saying what it thinks on any given subject, by the fear that it would seem to favor for the time being one particular class as against another, would not be able to palm itself off for very long on the farming public as a journal having opinions worth listening to.

A few weeks ago we were writing a little reading notice to print in our "Horse" columns, telling our readers about the half-tone engraving of Baron's Pride which we are offering for sale or for sending in a subscription. It was stated in the premium picture announcement that Baron's Pride is the most perfect model of a draft horse that has yet been produced, and as a sire of sires of draft horses he is unexcelled. A subscriber in Alberta wrote in at once to say that he cannot see eye to eye with us in this matter. He is a Percheron man, ready any moment to defend the great French drafters, and writes as follows:—

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

"I have been a constant reader of your paper for some time, and consider it one of the very best agricultural papers we read, but I notice that you are such an admirer of the Clydesdale horse that you cannot see any of the good points in the other breeds. But in your issue of August 26th you reach the climax by saying that all admirers of draft horses, Clyde, Shire, Percheron and Suffolk, will agree that Baron's Pride was the most perfect model of draft horse yet produced.

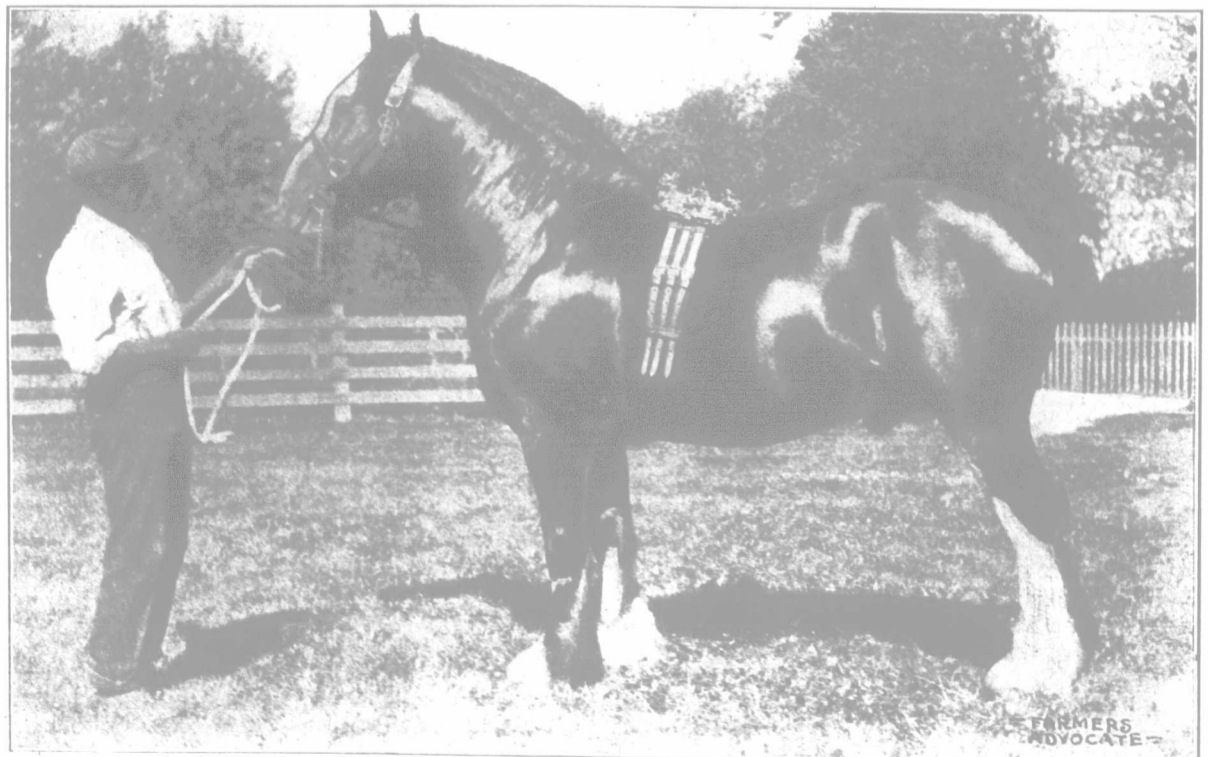
"I will speak of one breed only—the Percheron. I do not believe you can find a Percheron man in North America who will say that Baron's Pride or any other Clydesdale, living or dead, is peer to all Percherons. True, you might get a Clyde man who keeps a few scrub Percherons (as a side line, who hasn't got heart or interest enough in the business to buy a good one), to argue with you, but ask McLaughlin Bros., or Dunham and Fletcher, or get Dunham to admit 'Baron's Pride' was a better horse than any Percheron at Oak Lawn, from the time of Old Brilliant to the present.

"And as to a perfect draft horse, it seems to me it is partly a matter of fancy, for what one man will call a perfect draft horse, another will call a cart horse, without the style or action necessary for a drafter. And what that man calls a good drafter someone else will say is an overgrown coach horse, and without the necessary bone or bulk. Then the roads, the loads to be handled, and the speed would have quite a bearing on the case. But if your theory is correct, why not bunch the draft breeds in one ring and choose the best, which I suppose means the one most like Baron's Pride, or reading between the lines, some Clyde. Well, it may be hard to make people believe it, especially those from south of the line, where the Norman and Percheron horses have been tried at all kinds of work and roads for forty years against all kinds of horses, and have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting, but I suppose an editor, like a politician, should go with the largest crowd, and the Clyde men are certainly the majority in Canada. But as I like Scotch poetry better than the Scotch horse, I will conclude by saying, 'Old man, thou framest well thy strains to please the hands that pay thy pains.'

"I hope you will not consider my somewhat blunt way of stating things offensive. I have no intention of giving offense, but have neither the time nor ability to chase fine phrases."

Alta.

A FARMER.



SATRAP, CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION AT VICTORIA EXHIBITION, 1908.

No, we are not such admirers of the Clydesdale that we cannot see merit in any other breed. We recognize the very patent fact that in the four great draft breeds represented on this continent there are horses of exceptional merit, sires of world-wide repute. Down through the States, in the central and western parts especially, there are Percheron horses possessed in so large a measure of all the qualities that pertain to draft horses that one would be short-sighted, prejudiced against this breed, indeed, if he did not recognize the fact that back of them there must be a number of exceptionally meritorious Percheron sires. Our correspondent refers to one. We could name him a number more without going to the authorities quoted for our information. We don't need to go down into the States either, for individuals of this breed that are evidences of the greatness of some of the great sires from which they spring. There is not very much use, however, geeting up a discussion at the present time to discover whether Baron's Pride or some other horse is peer of drafters. After all, it would only be opinion, to say he was or was not.

The Suffolk Horse

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Some time ago, in February, 1907, to be exact, you published an article, "Why not Suffolks?" to which my attention has just been drawn. The impression might be conveyed by that article that the Suffolk is an inferior draft breed. There is also an idea held generally that he is not a big horse. We wish to give some attention to these points.

We are prepared to prove that our three-year-old Suffolk stallions out-weighted, out-girthed and out-boned any winning Clyde of any age at the Dominion Fair this year, as we took the trouble to tape them. Girths of 7-ft. 4ins., bone of 11-ins. below knee (flat and clean as a thoroughbred), and a weight of over 1,900 lbs. for three-year-olds are larger than any Clyde we have seen, and this after the stallions had worked on the land all the spring and travelled an average of 75 miles a week during the season, without shoeing and without injury to their feet. We ask:—What other breed can do this? The Suffolk is as much a draft horse as any other breed, being faster than any and only inferior in size to the largest shires. Of course, there is no sense in crossing too violently, and if we had well-bred Clyde or Shire mares, we should certainly breed them to their respective stallions. It is for improving the ordinary Western range mare that we import Suffolks, as they have more compactness, hardness, purer breeding, activity, docility and capacity for work than any other breed. Of course, we don't expect to raise draft horses from range mares, nor could any other breed, and when in England they say that the Suffolk horse is hardly large enough for heavy draft, they mean a team of geldings weighing over a ton (2,240 lbs.) each, of the Shire breed. These are the pick of the farms, and are found on the docks chiefly, and will never be raised in this country, for the simple reason that they are better than the large majority of stallions in Western Canada, and if by chance one were raised, he would be kept as an entire. At the same time, the Suffolk won the championship for draft horses, at the International Show in London this year, and at the cart-horse parade held in London on Whit-Monday we have often seen teams of Suffolks which had attended the parade for fifteen years. We have pure-bred mares with which, when not in foal, we are prepared to out-pull, out-walk and out-last any team of any breed in the West.

We quite agree with the ability of the Scotch stockmen, also with their patriotism and enterprise, and all credit to them. We have always held that if there were no Scotchmen in Canada there would be no Clyde horses. We have never met a man, other than a Scotchman, who liked them. The Percheron is coming in with the American, and bids fair, in time, to predominate. The reason why the two English breeds are not represented in Canada is simply because the English stockman is not represented either. It may be news to many that the Clyde is unknown in England save on the Scotch borders, and in the Eastern counties the Suffolk has an entire monopoly. At one of the largest shows in Suffolk there were a hundred or more Suffolks and only one Shire.

In Suffolk they don't theorise about horses with theories changing with each generation, but the activity, endurance and docility of the breed is the natural consequence of centuries of selection, while the purity of the breed is proved by his unchanging form and color, and his ability to stamp his get with these qualities.

Who can say that a horse with these qualities is not the equal of any as a draft and the superior of any as an agricultural horse?

Alta.

NORMAN JACQUES.

The Feeding of Horses

In selecting food for the horse we should remember the anatomical arrangement of the digestive organs, as well as the physiological functions performed by each one of them. Foods must be wholesome, clean and sweet, the hours of feeding regular, the mode of preparation found by practical experience to be the best must be adhered to, and cleanliness in preparation and administration must be observed.

The length of time occupied by stomach digestion in the horse varies with the different foods. Hay and straw pass out of the stomach much more quickly than oats. It would seem to follow, then, that oats should be given after hay, for if reversed the hay would cause the oats to be sent onward into the intestines before being fully acted upon by the stomach, and as a result produce indigestion. Experience confirms this. There is another good reason why hay should be given first, particularly if the horse is very hungry or if exhausted from overwork, namely, it requires more food in mastication (insuring proper admixture of saliva) and cannot be bolted, as are other grains. In either instance, water must not be given soon after feeding, as it washes or sluices the food from the stomach before it is fitted for intestinal digestion.

The stomach begins to empty itself very soon after the commencement of feeding, and several hours are required to elapse before it is entirely empty. The nature of the work required of the horse must guide us in the selection of his food. Rapid or severe labor cannot be performed on a full stomach. For such labor, food must be given in small quantities and about two hours before they go to work. Even horses intended for slow work must never be engorged with bulky, innutritious food immediately before going to labor. The small stomach of the horse would seem to lead us to the conclusion that this animal should be fed in small quantities and often, which, in reality, should be done. The disproportion between the size of the stomach and the amount of water drunk tells us plainly that the horse should always be watered before feeding. One of the common errors of feeding, and the one that produces more digestive disorders than any other is to feed too soon after a hard day's work. This must never be done. If a horse is completely jaded, it will be found beneficial to give him an alcoholic stimulant on going into the stable. A small quantity may then be given, but his grain should be withheld for one or two hours. The same remarks will apply with equal force to the horse that for any reason has been fasting for a long time. After a fast, feed less than the horse would eat; for if allowed too much, the stomach becomes engorged, its walls paralyzed and "colic" is almost sure to follow. The horse should be fed three or four times a day. It will answer to feed him entirely on concentrated food. A bulky food must be given to detain the grain in its passage through the intestinal track; bulk also favors distention, and thus, mechanically, absorption. For horses that do slow work for the greater part of their time, chopped or cut hay fed with crushed oats, ground corn, etc., is the best manner of feeding, as it gives the required bulk, saves time and half the labor of feeding.

Sudden changes of diet are always dangerous. When desirous of changing the food, do so very gradually. If a horse is accustomed to oats, a sudden change to a full meal of corn will almost always sicken him. If merely intending to increase the quantity of their usual feed, this also must be done gradually. The quantity of food given must always be in proportion to the amount of labor to be performed. If a horse is to do a small amount of work, or rest entirely for a few days, see that he receives a proportionate amount of feed. If this should be observed even on Saturday night and Sunday, there would be fewer cases of "Monday morning sickness" such as colics, lymphangitis, etc.

Above all things, avoid feeding musty or mouldy foods. These are frequent causes of disease of different kinds. Lung troubles, such as bronchitis and "heaves," often follow the use of such foods. Musty hay is generally considered to produce disorder of the kidney; and all know of the dangers to pregnant animals from feeding upon ergotized grasses or grains. It has often been said to produce that peculiar disease known variously as cerebro-spinal meningitis, putrid sore throat, or choking distemper.

The best hay for horses is timothy. It should be about one year old, of a greenish color, crisp, clean, fresh, and possessing a sweet, pleasant aroma. Even

this good hay, if kept for too great a length of time loses part of its nourishment, and, while it may not be positively injurious, it is hard, dry, and indigestible. New hay is difficult to digest, produces much salivation or slobbering, and occasional purging and irritation of the skin. If fed at all, it should be mixed with old hay.

The straws are not extensively fed in this country, and when used at all they should be cut and mixed with hay and ground or crushed grain. Wheat, rye and oat straw are the ones most used, and of these, oat straw is most easily digested, and contains the most nourishment. Pea and bean straw are occasionally fed to horses, the pea, according to most writers, being preferable.

Wheat and rye chaff should never be used as a food for horses. The beards frequently become lodged in the mouth or throat, and are productive of more or less serious trouble. In the stomach and intestines they often serve as the nucleus of the "soft concretions" which are to be described when treating of obstructions of the digestive tract.

Oat chaff, if fed in small quantities and mixed with cut hay or corn fodder, is very much relished by horses. It is not to be given in large quantities, as I have repeatedly witnessed a troublesome and sometimes fatal diarrhoea following the practice of allowing horses or cattle free access to a pile of oat chaff.

Oats take precedence of all grains as a food for horses, as the ingredients necessary for the complete nutrition of the body exist in them in the best proportions. Oats are, besides, more easily digested and a larger proportion absorbed and converted into various tissues of the body. Care must be taken in selecting oats. According to Stewart, the best oats are one year old, plump, short, hard, clean, bright and sweet. New oats are indigestible. Oats that have sprouted or fermented are injurious, and should never be fed. Oats are to be given either whole or crushed—whole in the majority of instances; crushed to old horses and those having defective teeth. Horses that bolt their feed are also best fed upon crushed oats and out of a manger large enough to permit of spreading the grain in a thin layer.

The average horse requires, in addition to the allowance of hay above mentioned, about twelve quarts of good oats daily. The best oats are those cut about one week before being fully ripe. Not only is the grain richer in nutritive materials at this time, but there is also less waste from "scattering" than if left to become dead ripe. Mouldy oats, like hay and straw, not only produce serious digestive disorders, but have been the undoubted cause of outbreaks of that dread disease in horses, already referred to, characterized by sudden inability to eat or drink sudden paralysis, and death.

The bran of wheat is the one most used, and its value as a feeding stuff is variously estimated. It is not to be depended upon if given alone, but may be fed with other grains. It serves to keep the bowels open. Sour bran is not to be given. It disorders the stomach and intestines and may even produce serious results.

Ground linseed is occasionally fed with other foods to keep the bowels open and to improve the condition of the skin. It is of particular service during convalescence, when the bowels are sluggish in their action. Linseed tea is often given in irritable or inflamed conditions of the digestive organs.

Carrots make a most excellent food, particularly during sickness. They improve the appetite and slightly increase the action of the bowels and kidneys. They possess also certain alternative properties. The coat becomes smooth and glossy when carrots are fed. Some veterinary writers claim that chronic cough is cured by giving carrots for some time. The roots, then, may be considered as an adjunct to the regular regimen, and if fed in small quantities are highly beneficial.

Foods are prepared for feeding for any of the following reasons:—To render the food more easily eaten; to make it more digestible; to economize in amount; to give it some new property, and to preserve it. We have already spoken of the preparation of drying, and need not revert to this again, as it only serves to preserve the different foods. Drying does, however, change some of the properties of food, i.e., removes the laxative tendency of most of them.

The different grains are more easily eaten when ground, crushed, or even boiled. Rye or wheat should never be given whole, and even with corn it is found that there is less waste when ground; and, in common with all grains, it is more easily digested than when fed whole.

Hay and fodder are economized when cut in short pieces. Not only will the horse eat the necessary amount in a shorter time, but it will be found that there is less waste, and the mastication of the grains (whole or crushed) fed with them is insured.

One objection to feeding cut hay mixed with ground or crushed grains and wetted, must not be overlooked during the hot months. Such food is apt to undergo fermentation if not fed directly after it is mixed, and the mixing trough even, unless frequently scalded and cleaned, becomes sour, and enough of its scrapings are given with the food to produce flatulent (wind) colic. A small amount of salt should always be mixed with such food. Bad hay should never be cut simply because it insures a greater consumption of it; bad foods are dear at any price and should never be fed.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Prof. J. A. McLean, associate professor of animal husbandry, of Iowa Agricultural College, a Canadian, traiped at the Guelph institution, has been appointed head of the animal husbandry department of the Mississippi State College.

Ontario Farmers' Institute representatives have decided that something should be done to guarantee satisfactory judges at the live-stock exhibitions. The something is said to be an examination for those who feel qualified to act in that capacity, the test to be conducted by Professor Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The Record Committee of the National Record Board, at a meeting in Ottawa during the Central Canada Exhibition, decided to take steps to form Canadian Records in connection with the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, for Cheviot, Highland Black Face and Suffolk sheep.

Hogs sold higher in Winnipeg last week than in any other live-stock market on the continent. The scarcity of hogs at this point continues, supplies are difficult to obtain. It is believed, however, that the high level for the season has been touched. There must be some hogs in the country, and just as soon as grain will bring them up to marketable weights they will be sent in.

The U.S. department of agriculture has issued an order that from November 20th to December 5th Canadian sheep may be imported into the United States for exhibition purposes at the International Live-stock Exposition to be held at Chicago from November 28th to December 10th, provided they pass a satisfactory inspection at the port of entry, and are accompanied by a certificate from a Canadian veterinary inspector. All Canadian sheep intended for the Exposition must be shipped direct to the Exposition grounds, and must not be unloaded in any public stockyards.

Cases of suspicious work on the part of breeders in different parts of the country, in recording pedigrees, are being investigated by the Record Committee who supervise the National Live-stock Records. At a meeting of that committee, held in Ottawa during fair week, it was decided to take severe measures in dealing with these cases. All were unanimous in their determination to keep the records clean. Several pedigrees have already been cancelled.

The clause in the Live-stock Pedigree Act dealing with the matter reads:—"Any person who signs a false pedigree, intended for registration, or who presents or causes another person to present a false pedigree for registration by the Association, shall, upon summary conviction, upon information laid within two years of the commission of the offence, be liable to a penalty not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$500 for each false pedigree so signed or presented, together with the costs of the prosecution."

It is advisable for breeders to exercise strict care in connection with their private records, so that they may be sure there are no mistakes.

More About the Herd Law

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Kindly allow me space for another short letter in this "Herd Law" controversy. Mr. Bradshaw accuses me of writing vituperatively, though I can only think that it is an echo from his own writings, and I will leave your readers to decide, as they will no doubt, with his term "snarling," which he seems to use for the person who thinks a herd law would suit his conditions better than the open range law, a law which allows cattle and horses to run at large, even if their range is limited to the road allowance. The person who would advocate the latter condition would be entitled to the hat-lifting act accorded to Mr. Bradshaw.

Now, with the Oliver Bill before us, and its effects will no doubt put the herd law advocates very much in evidence; for, selling as the government is, township after township, I suppose farmers should be put to a cost of \$23,000 per township, the cost of fencing just for the whims of a few who call themselves cattlemen. And the only defence these cattlemen have to offer is that they were here first, and should remain here, I suppose, to the judgment day. But no doubt there are districts which would not justify the herd law. I can cite one a few miles from Me-Leod—the Porcupine Hills, some twenty-five by fifty miles of territory lying East and West of the fifth meridian. These hills are especially adapted for stock raising and mixed farming, but for a wheat district it is of little importance, and it would be nothing short of a sin against nature to bring this district under a herd law; with timber right at hand for fencing and stock as the main source of revenue. But on the vast plains lying to the East or South, what do we find? Conditions are reversed, with

wheat as our main source of revenue, and not a stick of timber for hundred of miles except a few cotton-woods on the mountain streams, the timber of which is reserved from the settlers by the government.

Mr. Bradshaw tells us that the municipality of Russel, in which he resides, is wholly adapted for stock raising, and through some unaccountable reason or misrepresentation of facts was brought under a herd law. Now, I do not wish to contradict Mr. Bradshaw, but should his reasoning be on a par with the would-be stockmen I have met since the discussion of herd law in our district, I certainly could not put much credit in his statement. Now that the pre-emption bill is in force, the question of herd law will be still more important, saving as it will hundreds of thousands of dollars in the cost of fencing, which will amount to something in the neighborhood of \$200.00 for each settler. This can be put into horse-flesh or articles of use too numerous to mention, and not wasted in a lot of unnecessary fencing. But Mr. Bradshaw was good enough to offer an amendment to the homestead act whereby the government would advance the settler the cost of fencing, the same to be a charge against his land. Why the charge against the farmers' land, when the fencing would be for the sole benefit of some person who thought he could raise cattle easier than grain, providing his neighbors would do the herding for him? Would it not be more fair for the person who engages in cattle raising to do the fencing and keep his stock within his own enclosure and thus do away with Mr. Bradshaw's suggestion? The herd law is no new, untried scheme but a condition that has worked with great satisfaction in Manitoba for several years.

Now, as for mixed farming, it is quite reasonable to think that a person who keeps cattle should keep them within his own enclosure or premises. Then, should mixed farming become general, so should the fencing correspond, and there is quite a difference in fencing against your own stock as against your neighbors; for, should your stock become breachy, it is within your power to dispose of them to the butcher or otherwise, which right you could hardly claim for your neighbor's stock.

Mr. Bradshaw seems to have a double purpose in his hat lifting. The one is to the man who would legislate to suit his views, and the other as a matter of courtesy. Even a man of my low breeding might be moved to lift his hat quite as high as Mr. Bradshaw in recognition of men who are at the head of our legislative bodies, as might be expected of any good citizen.

Alta.

D. L. MUDIMAN.

Profitable Hog-Raising on a Grain Farm Impossible

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

In your issue of Sept. 16th I see that D.O.C., of Laing, Sask., advises us frozen-out farmers to raise pigs. I would like to ask D.O.C. how he can get pigs, on a grain farm in the West, to weigh 200 pounds at six or seven months of age. I have never seen such in Saskatchewan yet. I will admit that such weight may be made at that age if one has plenty of skim milk, etc., to feed the pigs, but if a farmer has to milk cows and feed pigs in Saskatchewan to make a living, I think we Ontario lads had better go back to the "old man." I contend that the average grain farmer, who has but one or two cows, had better leave hogs alone, as I have never seen pigs thrive well on a grain ration.

As for the dollar a bushel for frozen wheat fed to pigs, D.O.C. must certainly be a clever financier, considering the average pork markets of the West. Last spring several farmers around here had more pigs than they needed. The local butchers could get all they wanted at four cents a pound. One of the farmers wrote to Gordon & Ironsides, and they offered five cents delivered at Winnipeg. That was certainly encouraging. After a time a buyer came along and paid four-and-a-half cents, and we farmers gladly drew our pigs in. But I don't think many of us will have any another spring.

Davidson, Sask.

GRAIN RAISER

Stoppage of the Bowels in Cattle

More cattle die from this cause than any other, for the simple reason that stoppage is due to paralysis of the bowels.

Stoppage of the bowels is to be regarded as a sign of another disease rather than a disease of itself. It occurs in almost all fevers, indigestion and over-eating.

In order to overcome stoppage of the bowels, a treatment must be applied to overcome the ailment which causes it, such as paralysis of the bowels. Seventy-five per cent. of the cases of stoppage of the bowels are due to partial paralysis of the bowels. In this case the bowels require a laxative and tonic and not a physic, for if the bowels are paralyzed, a physic will have a tendency to cause irritation, indigestion, inflammation, and death follows. For this reason it is dangerous to give a cow salts or oil.

A cow thus afflicted should be given a laxative and tonic, plenty of drinking water, with the chill taken from it, bran mashes made of flax seed and tea, also inject several quarts of warm water once or twice daily through the rectum by the use of the hose and funnel, and give the animal a reasonable amount of exercise.—DR. DAVID ROBERTS, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Alfalfa Notes

With good seed, a proper seed-bed, and land adapted for growing the crop, a careful farmer should be almost as sure of establishing a successful stand of alfalfa, as the average farmer is of getting a stand of wheat or oats.

Alfalfa will succeed in a variety of soils, grading from sandy to heavy clay and "gumbo," although with unfavorable soil conditions it becomes more difficult to establish a good stand. The crop needs a deep, well-drained soil; on wet land, with underground water too near the surface, alfalfa will often produce poorly and the plants soon die.

In order that alfalfa may make a good stand and continue to produce large crops, the land must contain or be supplied with the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which live on the roots of the alfalfa plants and supply a part of the plant's food. From 200 to 300 pounds of infected soil, carefully spread and mixed with the soil by cultivation before the alfalfa is planted, is sufficient to inoculate the new field and infect most of the alfalfa plants within a year or two after seeding.

A deep, loose seed-bed is not a favorable one in which to seed alfalfa, clover or grasses. With clover, alfalfa, grasses and other small seeds the ideal seed-bed should be mellow, but finely pulverized only about as deep as the seed is planted. Beneath the point at which the seed is placed and covered in the earth the soil should be rather firm, but not too hard or compact; such a condition as may be secured by cultivating the surface of well-settled fall plowing.

It is not advisable or practicable to attempt to thicken up a thin stand of alfalfa on an old field, since the younger plants, even if they can be started, will hardly survive the season in competition with the old, well-established plants. The old field which has become weedy or full of grass had best be broken and rotated for a year or so before reseeding.

Some farmers make objection to using alfalfa as a rotation crop: "The seed costs too much and it is so hard to get a stand." Many farmers have found it difficult to get a stand of alfalfa, but the failures have often been due to poor seed or to errors in preparing the seed-bed or in sowing, and as a rule these mistakes may easily be corrected. With good seed, a proper seed-bed, and land adapted for growing the crop, a careful farmer should be almost as sure of obtaining a successful stand of alfalfa as the average farmer is of getting a stand of wheat or oats.

Alfalfa will do more for western agriculture in the next fifty years than all the other crops which farmers may grow in this region. The soil of the western plains is usually rich in the mineral elements of plant-food, but it is often lacking in humus, which becomes especially noticeable if the land has been farmed continuously to wheat for a few years. By growing alfalfa it is possible to increase the supply of humus in the soil, and, the roots of the plants penetrating deep into the subsoil, disintegrate and deepen the soil and altogether greatly improve its texture, giving it greater capacity to absorb and hold water.

Bean Growing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

In your issue of August 19th, I see a query *re* growing of white beans, or of any variety. Replying, I wish to say that we have grown the common white bean for several years, and do not have any difficulty. We do not have more than about a bushel each season; this year seemed a little hard on them as they got nipped when there were only two or three leaves on in the spring, but it seemed to do them good, as it was only the weaker ones that suffered. The frost in harvest, too, nipped the leaves, but does not seem to have injured the beans. I would sell some of what I raised this year if anyone wishes to have them.

Sask.

ANDREW MITCHELL.

The Missouri Agricultural College, when it lays the cornerstone of its new agricultural building, will enclose in a hermetically sealed glass case, and place in the stone, an ear of corn that conforms to the present ideal of a good ear, as nearly as is possible to find one. Corn growers of the State are being asked to send in ears of the best type they have. From these the ideal ear will be chosen, placed in the glass case, together with the name and address of the grower, with a copy of the score card for an ideal ear of corn as is now used, together with the score of this particular ear by an expert judge.

It is assumed that in a century or so, when the building is torn down, the people then living will be interested in having the opportunity to see what men's notions were of an ideal ear of corn in these early days of corn breeding.

Sows Winter Wheat in Spring

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I noticed in a late issue of your paper your suggestion to wheat growers in Alberta to sow their fall wheat in August in place of September, which, of course, is a good suggestion, but a neighbor of mine has a plan that seemingly works better. When sowing his spring wheat he drills in one bushel of fall wheat in the opposite direction to the way he drills in the spring wheat. The fall wheat, instead of heading out, only gets about six inches high when the spring wheat is ripe, and is a good stand to go through the winter. The advantages of this plan are very apparent, one being the time saved in plowing and harrowing the stubble to hold snow and to protect the ground from the drying winds in the spring. My neighbor has tried the plan for two years here with the greatest success.

B.C. J. E. JOHNSTON.

Feeds Hogs on Rape

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

In 1906 I had about two acres of rape, sown broadcast, on land that was worked from oat stubble. It was a good crop, and answered as a summer's pasture for a dozen brood sows, with a few oat sheaves given twice daily with a liberal supply of water. The sows were healthy, and had very good healthy litters. I think it is a cheap food for young stock, either hogs or cattle. Cattle will eat it after it is frozen in the fall. I believe it might be cut, dried and used in winter. I cannot say how much pork will cost raised on rape, but I think it a cheap food for growing stock. Last year I tried a little Essex rape seed from the Provincial Authorities at Regina, sown in drills two feet apart, as an experiment. So far as I remember, it produced up to twelve tons per acre. Rape does well in this district, but the land cannot be too well pulverized and weeds kept down. Use reliable, sound and clean seed. Sow in May, June, or July with the drill, not too deeply, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart.

Sask. MATTHEW STOREY.

Thinks Well of Winter Wheat in Saskatchewan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Of my experience in the growing of winter wheat I only give you a brief account, as I have harvested but one crop as yet. In 1907, the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan distributed to all the agricultural societies in the province wishing to experiment with winter wheat (Alberta Red) enough seed to sow one acre. The seed I received through the Prince Albert Society was sown on the 16th of August, 1907, on land that had been summer fallowed that season. The ground was full of moisture at the time of seeding, and the wheat came on very quickly for a time, but owing to the cool weather in September and October, the growth was not as good as I wished to see before the winter set in.

The wheat was well covered with a light covering of snow all winter, and was quite as green when the snow melted off in the spring as it was the previous fall. There was a small portion of it partially killed where the snow lay longest and left the soil full of moisture. Then came a few frosty nights, with bright warm days, which appeared to kill a part of the crop in these spots, but it stood out later on, and was as thick as the rest of the crop, but a few days later in ripening. The wheat was harvested on the 10th of August, but could have been cut a week sooner (for milling purposes), and is a very plump and bright sample, and should thresh at least thirty bushels to the acre.

I have sown a small acreage again this year, on summer fallow, and it is looking exceptionally fine. It was sown a few days earlier than last year.

With my limited experience, I am not in a position to say definitely what I think of it as a field crop and its possibilities as a farm grain in this province. Judging by the success that has been made in growing winter wheat in Alberta where the climate condition, vary so much from one extreme to the other in the winter and spring seasons, it seems to me that we, in the rolling, bluff and sheltered portions of our province, where the snow invariably covers our fields all winter, should be able to grow it to better advantage than they. If so, if winter wheat can be made an



HOGS PASTURING IN RAPE AT THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

annual crop here, it will be the means of allowing a greater acreage to be sown in wheat each year; it will spread the labor of seeding and harvesting over a longer time; and it will also eliminate the danger from early frosts. For milling purposes, I am sure it will make, when blended with our own hard spring wheat, one of the best grades of wheat on the market.

Sask. A. D. THOMPSON.

Building Hog Yard Fence

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Some time ago I saw considerable discussion in regard to building a cheap hog yard fence, so I thought I would add mine, as it is a good time now to drive posts and prepare to build the fence next spring or any idle time there may be. My plan is to drive posts eight feet apart, any kinds of posts will do, as they can be easily replaced, string two smooth galvanized wires, No. 10 gauge, tight together about one foot from the top of the posts, and another two wires tight together about one foot from the ground; drive staples only half way in posts so wires can slip. Then take a home-made sleigh or stone boat, and erect on it an independent windlass for each set



DEVICE FOR CROSSING THE WIRES

of wires, place this at end of fence, or rather, at the corner, and cut your wire longer than required, allowing about one foot to the rod; for instance, if your fence is 25 rods long, cut your wire 25 rods and 25 feet long, wind this extra 25 feet on windlass, don't draw very tight. Now make the following implement out of a good strong wood—say oak—two and a half inches wide and one inch thick; make it long enough so the triangular blocks come opposite your wires—say two feet. This will make a fence four feet high, or if you want your bottom wires closer to ground, you can make it a little longer. Now place these triangular blocks one between each set of wires, putting each wire between the small screw nails, and as the blocks have only one bolt through them, they can work up and down. By pulling your implement up and down it will cross the wire; you then drop in a picket and pull your implement again, when it will cross your wire again. Drop in another picket, drive these up as close together with a heavy hammer as desired, and so on, until your wire gets too tight, then slacken your windlass and continue the operation until completed. You can use any kind of picket, edgings from sawmill, or small poles of any kind will answer the purpose, and will make a better fence than

any woven wire I have ever seen to fasten to posts. Just simply nail picket to each post. I built a fence this way, and a small pig cannot get out. One man and two boys can build from 25 to 40 rods per day after the posts are set, and the only actual outlay is the wire and nails, which amounts to twelve and a half or fifteen cents per rod. Providing you live in a brush country, as I said before, you can weave in anything for pickets, and you will be surprised what a fence it makes. Care must be taken to pull your implement far enough over to cross your wire tight enough together so they will come directly opposite each other when your picket is in.

Man. D. E. COLLINSON.

What Winter Wheat Growing Does

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Farmers here just now are busy hauling grain to the elevators or shovelling it away for dear life into cars. It is nothing but wheat, wheat, wheat. Nanton, from where I am writing this, is a flourishing little town in the winter wheat country of sunny Alberta. It is the centre of one of the best wheat districts in the province. There will be a heavy output of grain from this country this season. The crop has been remarkable. I was out to Mr. E. A. Burnett's farm the other day to see his crop. He had 71 acres of wheat, sowed it on summer fallow on the 20th of September last, and his yield, elevator measurement, was 4,280 bushels, averaging 60 1/2 bushels to the acre. I measured some of the wheat and it stood six feet six inches high.

The district around here is thickly settled, the soil is ideal for wheat growing, the town flourishing. Wheat is not all we grow around here, either. Oats yield 60 to 100 bushels to the acre. Nanton was only incorporated as a town in 1907, but its first assessment was over six hundred thousand dollars. It is five years old.

Alta. J.B.

Rape as a Forage

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

In growing rape I have had some years' experience, first in New Brunswick, and now for two seasons out here. I find it an easy crop to grow, easier in fact to grow than to get stock to eat it. In New Brunswick I fed it to cows, pigs, sheep and even to poultry with good results, and last year I fed it to my cows and pigs with benefit all around, but this season I, fortunately or otherwise, fed alfalfa before the rape was fit to cut and since then neither cows, pigs nor poultry will look at the rape.

Horses never would touch it. It might be possible by feeding stock on very slight rations, to get them to eat rape, but I do not see any use in this and therefore I shall grow no more rape. Alfalfa gives such lots of feed, (three cuttings in a season) seems to stand the winter so well, and is eaten so greedily by all sorts of stock, that with green oats one has all the forage crops necessary. However, rape is easy to grow here, and is best sown on a fallow in rows not less than thirty inches apart, and cultivated two or three times, after which no weeds will have a chance. I use the Dwarf Essex variety.

I cannot very accurately determine how much per acre it yields here, but twenty tons would be a good crop. For cow feeding up to this year I have simply cut it with a sickle not less than three or four inches from the ground, and from the stump left, new shoots will at once grow, giving a second and sometimes a third crop. For pigs it is cut in the same way, and feed in the pens.

Sask. G. E. STAFFORD.

Save the Straw for Feeding Stock and Filling Sloughs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

One night as I sat at supper I could see away to the north of us many burning stacks of straw. It has been the custom of late years for the farmers of these parts to burn their surplus straw as soon as it is threshed. It burns more readily than it does after lying in piles all winter. If we have more straw than we need the sooner it is burned the better.



NANTON, ALBERTA, FIVE YEARS OLD.

But the question I wish to raise is not whether fall or spring is the best time to burn the straw, but to question the advisability of burning any straw this season.

People who have only been in this country for a few years, during which time we have had a great deal more straw than our cattle and horses could eat, will wonder and laugh when they read this. They will be quite sure there is not the least danger of a shortage of coarse feed. Even some of the farmers who ought to know better will think that the increased acreage of cultivated land, and the change of climate supposed to be due to that cultivation, will secure us against a return to conditions which prevailed here years ago. I hope they are right; but I fear some of these people will be surprised before many years have passed.

I have lived here ever since the first year that the C.P.R. was completed from Winnipeg westward. That year was very similar to the season of heavy rains we had the summer before last. For several years we had a great deal of rain. The sloughs were full of water. The eastern papers warned homesteaders to select land where there would be no danger of floods spoiling the crops. Heavy snows fell in winter. Does anyone remember the few years that followed the wet seasons? There were years when the springs were dry and rainless. We looked anxiously for the first shower to start the wheat after it was sown. If a late snowstorm came we hailed it with delight, as it wetted the ground so much more thoroughly than a rain. Then we can look back to the season that we all speak of as "the dry year." The crops came up nicely after a little rain in the spring. Then in June, late in June I think, came a season of drought. For weeks no rain fell. The heat was intense, and I remember that three days of hot winds so scorched the wild grasses and leaves that they would crumble at a touch as if they had been kiln dried. I forget the exact temperature, but I think for some three weeks a thermometer in the shade stood at 100 degrees, or near that, every night at five o'clock.

I was too young to remember exactly how we got feed the following winter for the few animals we had. But I remember distinctly the dull copper color of the sky that summer, and I also remember watching the sheet lightning that appeared every night almost. We thought rain would surely come. Then I remember waking up one dark hot night. I heard a strange sound. The wind was rising. Then there came an almost suffocating stillness; and suddenly a rush of cooler air; and then big drops of real rain began to fall. I got up and crept to the window and watched and listened. Then we all called to one another to be sure that each one heard the rain.

But it was not just one year that was too dry to produce heavy crops of hay and straw. We can all look back to another year. We had lots of straw, so much that we never thought of stacking it. Some people burned theirs. Ours was left where it had been taken from under the straw-carriers, with the sweeps. The following year we had only sufficient straw to use. The year after that we had almost nothing. And here comes to my mind an experience that I will not soon forget. My father took sick. We had a little wood to burn, but not much. There came a heavy snowstorm in the fall. My eldest sister and I went out with a sleigh and a team of ponies and tried to gather up enough of something to feed our cows. All we could get was that old straw, that had lain more than two years in the fields. It was packed down and buried under the frozen snow, and when we did dig it out it was, you can imagine, very poor feed. But it was all we had for the best part of a very cold winter. We had no roots, no chop, no bran, and no hay. And yet our cows and horses lived through. That old straw was wheat straw, too. Yet people say that in wheat straw there is no nourishment. I am sure the cattle would have died if they had not had it to eat.

My aim in telling this long story is to show you that I have reason on my side when I say that it would be well to keep some of this year's surplus straw. We have not had as much rain as usual this year. More than that, the sloughs that have been full of water for several years are now dried up. Everything, as far as I can see, points to a return of drier seasons. We may never have such dry weather as we once had; but again, we may. Suppose we do. We are not saving our extra feed. If we use up all our straw and hay this year and next, and if a drought comes, and we cannot even cut our grain with a mowing-machine the following year, what are our cattle and horses going to do?

It would only take a few weeks at most for one or two men to put all our surplus straw in stacks, where it would be safe and in good condition for several years to come. A few acres of land would accommodate a goodly store of straw, and then we would be safe. If the farmer who stacked his straw did not need to use it, some less provident or less fortunate neighbor might be glad to have it to help him through.

I have thought of another use for straw that is apparently not wanted. I do not know whether my idea is feasible or not. In most farms there are useless sloughs. In spring these sloughs are full of water till too late for seeding. In some farms they only produce a crop of weeds. Could not these spots be filled with straw? The water in the spring would rot it, and the soil would blow from parts of the field and cover it, and in a few years I think the useless spot would be in a shape to sow at the same time as the rest of the field.

All of us know of roads that have been improved by the placing of a few loads of straw in wet places. Why is straw not used oftener as a filler for sloughs that need grading? If all the straw that I have seen burning each night were drawn and spread on the roads where water stands in spring, we would soon have solid roads where we now have treacherous mud-holes. A couple of feet of straw will carry quite a heavy load across soft mud. As the straw becomes worked down more could be added. It makes as solid a road bed as anyone could want. I think some of the road-masters should take this matter up. If they will not do it, the farmers should club together for their own benefit, and each man draw the straw he doesn't want to keep and spread it over the roads in the nearest bad spots he knows of.

If the road-master in this district sees this, he might take my suggestion to heart, and use straw as a first application on a piece of impossible road through a large slough that I think we all know about. I understand that the land on each side of that slough is soon to be fenced. I also hear that the road-master is rather puzzled to know how to fix the road. Use straw, use it now, and use it next year, and keep on using straw, and more of it. We are going to have drier weather for a few years. If you put straw on that slough this fall we may be able to drive over it next summer. And while I am about it, I may just say that it would be well to spread the straw over a wider strip than the wheels of a wagon will cover. The grades near these parts are quite too narrow for safety, and some of them are dangerous for heavy loads.

Sask.

B. E. NEVILLE.

the whole year, then he uses the information gained, and retains in the stable only such cows as attains an economical and profitable standard of production.

Do not get rid of cows simply because they are aged. In the Culloden, Ont., cow testing association a cow that is rejoicing in the mature age of "sweet sixteen" made a splendid record for June. She calved on 28th May, and some days in June gave as high as 42 pounds of milk at one milking, and eighty pounds on one day. In 24 days she gave 1870 lbs. milk, testing 3.4 per cent. fat. Another cow in the same herd gave 1590 lbs. milk testing 3.2, equal to 50.8 lbs. butter fat during 30 days. Several cows in this vicinity are 12 and 14 years old.

POULTRY

Experiments in Incubation

The Oregon Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin giving the results of some experimental work carried on to determine the relative efficiency of natural and artificial incubation, and the possibility of improving incubating and brooding methods. The experimenters decided to depart from the directions of the incubator manufacturers with one set of machines, and to run another set in accordance with the directions ordinarily given for managing the incubator. The idea was to discover if local atmospheric conditions had any influence on incubation. Hens were used also against machines, both for hatching and brooding.

In comparing the efficiency of hens and incubators, the experimenters note that the machines hatched chickens from 60.6 per cent. of the eggs set and the hens hatched 78.8 per cent. The incubators hatched 78.5 per cent. of the fertile eggs and the hens hatched 96.5 per cent. About the same percentage difference obtains in the mortality between hen hatched and machine hatched chicks. Taking it on the whole, the results at Oregon Station are none too favorable to machine incubating, but it must be remembered that these tests were carried out on other lines than those laid down in the directions given for operating by manufacturers of hatching machines.

The testimony is very conflicting as to the efficiency of incubators. Hatches as high as 90 to 95 per cent. of "fertile" eggs are frequently made and as low as 25 per cent. or less. Some claim that the fault is in the stock that laid the eggs. This is doubtless true in many cases, for unless the parent stock be healthy and of good vigor the eggs they lay will not hatch well.

* * *

The frequent renewal of the flock is one of the first essentials of profitable poultry keeping. It has been proven that to get a good egg yield the stock of laying hens should be renewed at least once every two years. To keep the flock longer than that will usually mean that the egg yield at average prices of eggs and poultry food will not be profitable. In renewing the flock, however, the object will be defeated unless the health and vigor of the old flock be transmitted to the new. Failure in this respect will very soon manifest itself because of the rapidity with which one generation of fowls follows another. Susceptibility to diseases, decrease in egg yield, decrease in size of fowl, lessened fertility and hatchability of the eggs, are the usual symptoms of deterioration in the flock. The failure of many poultry enterprises can be traced to a loss of constitutional vigor in the flock.

Raising Ducks

We have often wondered why it was that so few farmers in this country go in for raising ducks. No class of fowl is more easily raised, no other farm fowl, unless geese, suffer less from disease, and none make a more rapid growth up to a certain age for the quantity of food consumed. Ducks are very easily raised. They seem to be free from many of the diseases that carry off chickens. Get ducks safely out of the shells and they are safely started on the journey of life. Chickens sometimes, with their ailments and one thing or another, are a constant source of worry to the man who is trying to raise them, and even with the best luck a large proportion of them never grow out of chickenhood.

Ducks will live on rougher food than chicks. They thrive on coarse food of all kinds, providing there is sufficient variety to their ration. Killed out at from two to four months, they sell usually for a better price than chickens do. They produce as well a lot of valuable feathers. Hen feathers are very much inferior to feathers from ducks.

There is a mistaken idea that ducks require ponds of water to slush about in, and will not thrive if kept yarded up and away from

DAIRY

Dairy Production in 1907

The department of agriculture at Ottawa, has just issued a bulletin dealing with the growing importance of the dairy industry in the Dominion. Figures are given showing the cheese and butter output of factories and creameries. No data are given on home made dairy products.

The creamery butter manufactured in 1907 amounted to 45,930,294 lbs. of the value of \$10,949,062. Of cheese there were 204,788,583 lbs. made valued at \$23,597,639, making the total value of the factory manufactured dairy products \$35,457,543. In butter Quebec leads while in cheese Ontario has the largest output.

In the western provinces there has been a general increase in butter making and a slight decrease in cheese. In Manitoba the increase in butter making since 1900 has been slight, but in Alberta in the seven years the increase has been 151 per cent. The output of factory butter for 1907 in Manitoba was 1,561,398 lbs., valued at \$338,427; cheese, 1,289,413 lbs., valued at \$144,836.

In Manitoba the average wholesale price of butter for the year was 25c and cheese 11c, while the average price for the whole of Canada was 24c for butter and 12c for cheese. In Saskatchewan the price of butter was 28c and cheese 13c; in Alberta, 24c for butter and 12c for cheese. British Columbia commanded the highest price, the average being 32c for butter and 13c for cheese.

Differences in Yield of Milk

In one British Columbia cow testing association last month, the average yield of one herd of 10 cows was 1143 lbs. milk, 39.2 lb. fat each.

Another herd of 8 cows gave an average of only 568 lbs. milk, 20.5 lb. fat, or only a fraction over half as much.

The highest individual yield from any single cow was 1580 lbs. milk, testing 3.4; the lowest yield was 200 lbs. milk, testing 5.2.

One herd of 27 cows had an average production of 1034 lbs. milk each, testing 3.3. The lowest yield in this herd was 465 lbs. milk, testing 3.5.

In 13 out of 19 herds were several individual cows giving from 1000 to 1580 lbs. milk each in the month.

Several cows gave less than 400 lbs. milk each. The general average production of all the 260 cows recorded in this association was 812 lbs. milk, 3.5 test, 28.7 lb. fat.

This last statement, it will be observed, completely obscures the individual extremes noted above. Although a good average, and one full of encouragement to dairymen, it is manifestly only valuable in so far as it is typical of general results in all herds.

The prudent dairyman goes much further, he knows his cows and ascertains the ability and performance of each individual cow in the herd for

Where ducks are raised on a large scale commercially, as they are in certain sections of the eastern United States, they never see water, except drinking water, in their trip from the shell to the knife. They don't require water to puddle in, in fact, they are better without it. Clean drinking water in a vessel arranged so they cannot get into it, and plenty of food, not all grain food, but plenty of vegetables, is all ducks need in the way of food and drink. They require a fair-sized grass yard to run in, but in every way are quite as cheaply grown as chicks,

Brooding Young Chicks

For brooding chicks, the farm has great advantages, and they should be fully utilized. Even a farm too small to give fowls free range without their trespassing on neighbors, has advantages far surpassing those of the town poultryman, who must make up for lack of natural advantages by special care to provide variety in food, to maintain a healthful cleanliness, and to guard against the evils incident to the crowding of chicks on limited areas. If there is no part of the pasture or orchard available for small chicks, and convenient to house, it will certainly pay the grower of chickens to give up to the smallest of them a piece of grass land as large as they need. That would be a piece as small as they could keep the grass down on without killing it out. In an ordinary season, this would be a piece as large as required to place the coops about two rods apart each way, and have a margin about two rods wide outside the coops all round the plot. In a wet season, or where the growth was rank, the coops should be closer together; under the opposite conditions, farther apart. The loss of hay from the land given up to the chicks would be at least in part made up by the heavier crop from the piece next year, for the droppings of the chicks will distribute quite evenly over it a high-grade fertilizer.

Supposing a piece of mowing land, on which the grass is well up, is to be devoted to the little chicks. It should be mowed before they are placed on it, because, if left long, the chicks would get too wet running through it when the dew is on it in the morning and on wet days; and so it would be necessary to keep them shut in the coops more than is desirable. In respect to chicks running in wet grass, it may be said that rugged chicks are not injured by it in ordinary weather, when the sun and air dry them quickly, and when the hen, confined to the coop, keeps dry, and if wet and cold they can go to her and be quickly warmed and dried; but weakly chicks do not stand much wetting, nor can any chicks stand much wetting, if they cannot quickly dry themselves after it. Let chicks run when conditions are favorable; at other times keep them confined. When there is so much unfavorable weather that chicks would be shut in too much if this rule were followed, keep coops in the same places long enough to keep the grass short around them, and keep a dish of dry feed—shorts and meal mixed dry will answer—beside the coop, that the chicks may remain near it.

If the plot given to the chicks is convenient to the house, the chicks will nearly always get better attention than if it is at a distance, because then the care of the chicks will interfere less with other work. On some farms, where large numbers of chicks are grown, the men do the morning feeding, watering, cleaning, and heavier work, and close the coops at night, the women feeding them at intervals through the day. When it is too inconvenient to make several feedings daily, food may be kept by the chicks, but that practice is not to be recommended unless they have a much larger range than indicated by the arrangement of coops suggested.

Ordinarily, coops placed in that way should be moved their own width or a little more daily, until the original position of the next coop in line is reached, then backward or forward the length of the coop, and back toward the original position. Moving this way is done when the coops are opened or closed, and the time taken is scarcely noticed.

The best results in growth and development will be obtained by alternating hard and soft foods. Give a mash in the morning, shorts and meal in equal parts, with a little beef scraps added; a feed of grain, wheat or fine-cracked corn about 9 o'clock; mash again at noon; wheat or corn about 4 o'clock, and mash just before dusk. The grain foods may be scattered at the time the mashes preceding them are fed, if conditions are such that the chicks do not soil the grain too much before they eat it. When grain is soiled by their feet, even on quite clean ground or grass, it becomes, in a degree, poisonous, and dangerous to the chicks, just as filthy water is.

To many, the idea of feeding whole wheat to little chicks may be novel, and seem absurd, but the writer has done it for the last fifteen years, and grown as good chicks and lost as few as when only very fine grain was given early. Chicks start slower on a diet in part of hard grain, but develop better digestive capacity, and later will stand heavier feeding and develop better than those kept too long on soft food. To keep chicks free from lice, dust them with insect powder when taken from the nests, once a week for three or four weeks.

By the time the chicks have outgrown their first piece of ground, there should be other places on the farm to which they could be transferred. For the weaned chicks, coops about three feet by six feet, easily moved about, called "roosting coops" by poultrymen, are as good as anything. These may be placed on mowing land after the first crop of grass is off, or at the edge of a cornfield, where the corn is well started, or a piece of asparagus on which cutting has ceased, or anywhere that the chicks can have room without damaging anything. In general, it may be said that, when they can do no damage, they always do good. The one most important point in growing chicks is to give them plenty of land room. Many poultry-keepers are careful to keep coops scrupulously clean, but are rather indifferent about soiled and contaminated ground. This is not strange, for the great advantage of a good range is not often apparent, except to those who compare the development of chicks on land that looks clean, though it shows the wear of chickens on it, and on land that furnishes more liberal range. After fowls are grown they will stand close confinement, but growing chicks should have room, and, if limited for room, must have special care to compensate.

The feeding of chicks after weaning should continue along the line on which they were started. Unless the land furnishes an unusual amount of food, it will pay to keep up the four or five feeds a day, until they begin to be indifferent at some of the feedings. Then omit one feed—the soft feed at noon. When this point is reached, the chickens will get along very well with no attention between the time the hard grain is given them in the morning and the time for feeding in the evening. At both feedings it should be well scattered, and the evening or afternoon feeding should be several hours before sundown to give them ample time to eat a feed of scattered grain. Then, just before dusk give them all the mash they will eat. They will eat quite a hearty meal of this after they have fed to a surfeit on grain, and will make growth proportionate to the quantity of food eaten.

A Problem in Duck Feeding

I have been feeding my ducks on chop since they were hatched, and up till lately they have done well. A couple of weeks ago I started feeding them on whole oats. Now I notice some of them seem unwell. Their wings droop, they sit around and do not seem able to walk, and have become very light. They do not seem to like oats and will not touch wheat. What should be done for them?

Man. M. A. R.

Ans.—The digestive organs of ducks are not suited to a diet composed largely of whole grain. They do best when fed on mashes of some kind with plenty of bulky food, such as vegetables of some kind. If confined, it is a mistake to feed them very much whole grain.

We would judge from the symptoms given that the whole oat diet has deranged the digestive system and that a complete change is advisable. Put them on to a mash ration made up of wheat, bran and shorts, some finely ground oats if you have them and plenty of coarse vegetables, such as boiled turnips, potatoes or any other vegetable you have handy. Give them this twice a day, night and morning, and a little whole grain, wheat, oats or barley, at noon if they need anything more.

With this and plenty of clean drinking water, they should come around all right. It rarely pays to doctor ducks. Give them plenty of coarse bulky food and there is little danger of them going wrong. Ducks are less liable to disease than any other fowls.

An International Test in England

For some years a great change has been taking place in Leghorn fowls, more especially the Whites, due, it is believed, to the introduction of alien blood and to breeding for size of body, with a view to success in the show pen. That change has been greatly accentuated of late, and it is not too much to say that many of the present-day birds exhibited under the name of White Leghorns are not of the Mediterranean or Italian race at all, but are really crosses of an Asiatic type, as indicated by their large bodies, long legs and heavy bone. Were only exhibitors involved by these variations, it would be of small moment, but, as a result, the great quality of egg-production, for which the breed has been famous since its introduction, 35 years ago, and which gave it the wide popularity among utility poultry-keepers it has held in this country and still holds in America and Denmark, has been sacrificed, and the English show Leghorn is practically useless for economic purposes. This fact is lamented by many of the older exhibitors, and it is deplored by all who are concerned in maintenance of the profitable properties of our different races of poultry.

As one of the older breeders of Leghorns in the kingdom, Mr. Edward Brown, has called attention in his "Report of the Poultry Industry in America (1906)," and his "Report on the Poultry Industry in Denmark and Sweden (1907)," to the fact that in both those countries the original type has been maintained, and that, as egg-layers, the American and Danish Leghorns are vastly superior to British exhibition stock.

With a view to giving a practical test to the laying qualities of these different types, an experiment is being carried out on the College Poultry Farm, Theale, commencing on January 1st, last, and the present is the report of the results obtained during the six months ending June 30th. None of the birds, however, commenced to lay until February, due to the pullets being somewhat late hatched.

Birds—For the purpose of this experiment, the following birds were placed in separate runs on the College Poultry Farm, and were used for breeding purposes:—

1. Nine Danish Brown Leghorn 1907 pullets, selected from one of the best breeding centres in Denmark. Two of the hens died as a result of being egg-bound, and their eggs are not calculated.
2. Fifteen Danish White Leghorn 1907 pullets, selected from two leading centres in Denmark.
3. Twelve Danish White Leghorn 1906 hens, selected as above.
4. Four American White Leghorn 1906 hens, imported from the famous Lakewood Poultry Farm, in the State of New Jersey.
5. Four English exhibition White Leghorn 1906 hens, purchased for this purpose from one of the best breeders in the country. They are heavier in leg than the pure Leghorn, but are not of the extreme exhibition type.

The hens and Brown Leghorn pullets were used for breeding, and fertility was very high. From these, upwards of a thousand chickens have been hatched.

Size of Birds—Increased size of body leads to decrease of egg-production, and therefore, we find that the heaviest layers are generally small. It is interesting to note the average weights of the birds on January 1st last, when the experiment commenced.

Lot No.	Breeds	Average Weights
1.—	Danish Brown Leghorn Pullets	3 lbs. 8 ozs.
2.—	Danish White Leghorn Pullets.	3 " 4 1/2 "
3.—	Danish White Leghorn Hens	3 " 3 1/2 "
4.—	American White Leghorn Hens	3 " 9 "
5.—	English (exhibition) White Leghorn Hens	5 " 0 "

Thus it will be seen that the English are more than 50 per cent. larger than the Danish, and are nearly 40 per cent. heavier than the American.

Egg Production—With a breed like the Leghorn, results in egg production are the supreme test, both as to number and marketability. The birds were carefully trap-nested, and the records kept day by day. The following are the results for six months:—

Lot No.	Breed	Age	No. of Eggs	Average per hen
1.—	Danish Brown Pullets	7	686	98.00
2.—	Danish White Pullets	15	1217	81.10
3.—	Danish White Hens	12	1053	85.75
4.—	American White Hens	4	143	82.50
5.—	English (exhib.) White Hens	4	143	35.75

Several of the Danish Browns and Whites exceeded 100 eggs; the highest of the Americans was 88, and that of the English 36. These figures are only for half a year, but, as the experiment is being continued, we shall report the annual result after December 31st next.

Size of Eggs—What is of almost equal importance is the size of eggs produced, because, for the best trade, those of 3 ozs. and upwards are a sine qua non. The Danes have paid special attention to this point, and with remarkable success. This is especially important as regards Brown Leghorns, the eggs of which race in this country are much smaller than the Whites. The eggs were carefully weighed, and the results were:—

Lot	Eggs under 2 ozs. in weight.	Average weight of Egg.
Lot 1.	1.16 per cent.	2.12 ozs.
Lot 2.	1.31 per cent.	2.15 ozs.
Lot 3.	1.14 per cent.	2.15 ozs.
Lot 4.	0.06 per cent.	2.30 ozs.
Lot 5.	34.26 per cent.	1.90 ozs.

Thus, it will be seen that in the first year the Danish pullets give high-grade eggs, so far as size is concerned, a point which has been neglected in this country too long in striving for number.

Feeding Cockerels

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Give me instructions as to the feeding of birds (five-months-old cockerels). I wish to make them weighty, and in good condition at same time. K. S.

Ans.—If the fowls are at liberty and have wide range, nothing more is needed at this season of the year than a little grain in the morning, and as much at night as they will eat, and water. If they are confined, then, in addition, they should get some form of animal food, such as cut bone or meat meal, beets, cabbage or other vegetables, one feed of mash daily, and grit. Have grit always before them. Feed during the day in such a way as to induce exercise, giving the grain on litter, and having vegetables stuck on a nail almost above reach. Mixed grain is better than any one kind alone. Wheat, oats, corn and buckwheat are all good. Feed grain liberally, and on the bare floor, towards nights. Do not overdose with animal food, but give only as much three times a week as there is relish for. For mash, mix ground oats, shorts and corn meal together, and scald with boiling water. Table and kitchen waste may be mixed in mash. Feed morning or afternoon.

HORTICULTURE

Apple Prospects

Indications at the present time go to show that the apple crop of America for the present year will be up to that of last year and probably better. The Eastern United States are expected to produce rather more than last year. Eastern Canada and Ontario will be a little short the continued dry weather being unfavorable, so that the winter crop will probably be ten per cent. less than last year. Nova Scotia will harvest 90 per cent. of last year's crop. In western New York the crop is about the average, but up the Hudson Valley it will run 40 per cent. less. Michigan's crop is estimated at 75 per cent. of last years. In Arkansas the crop is nearly a failure, only 15 or 20 per cent of last year's yield being estimated. Average one district up with another there will be an apple crop very nearly equal to last years, harvested this season in America.

The fruit crop bulletin of the Dominion department of agriculture for September reports that weather conditions have been fairly favorable for plums, peaches and grapes, but not for pears and winter apples. This report deals principally with Ontario conditions. Early and fall fruit is all harvested, and the winter apples ripening prematurely, are dropping from the trees and will reduce the crop somewhat. Shipments of apples from Eastern Canada to Great Britain have been rather larger than usual, and prices good.

Making Cider

A reader in British Columbia asks us to describe the process of cider making. The following remarks on the subject are from a well known American authority on the preparation of cider for home use or market. Cider, when properly made, is one of the most palatable and least harmful of beverages. But, unfortunately, few farmers know how to make good cider or care for it after it is made.

In the first place, apples not perfectly sound and well ripened are not fit for making cider. The russet is one of the best apples for this purpose, but others and more commonly available varieties need not be slighted.

To prevent bruising, the fruit intended for the cider press should always be hand picked. After sweating, each apple should be wiped dry, and any damaged or decayed fruit thrown out and used for making vinegar cider.

In the grinding or pulping operation, the seed is often crushed, and is apt to taint the juice, so despite the loss and extra time required, it is always better to core the apples before grinding them, as the cider will not only taste and look better, but keep better.

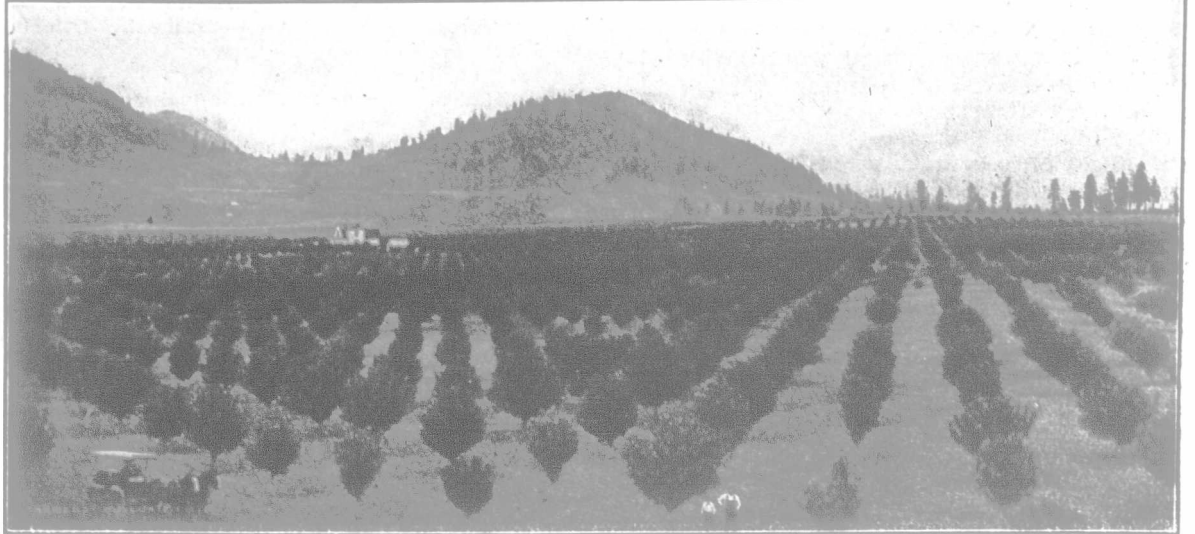
In pressing the pomace, many of the best cider makers prefer to use haircloth in place of straw between the layers, as it is more cleanly and does not affect the taste of the expressed juice.

As the cider runs from the press it should be filtered through a hair sieve into a clean wooden vessel capable of holding as much juice as can be extracted in one day.

Under favorable conditions the fine pomace will rise to the surface in twenty-four hours—sometimes less—and in a short time grow very thick. Then it should be watched, and when white bubbles begin to appear at the surface, the liquid should be drawn off slowly from a faucet placed about three inches from the bottom of the tank, so as not to disturb the lees. The liquid drawn off should be received in sweet, clean casks, and must be watched. As soon as white bubbles of gas appear at the bung-hole, it must be drawn off (racked) into clean casks as before, and this racking repeated as often as necessary until the first fermentation is completely at an end. Then the casks should be filled up with cider in every respect like that already contained in it, and bunged up tight. Many cider makers add a gobletful of pure olive oil before finally putting in the bung.

If it is desired to keep cider perfectly sweet—and this is rarely the case—it should be filtered on coming from the press, and then sulphured by the addition of about one-quarter ounce of calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime) per gallon of cider, and should be kept in small tight, full barrels. The addition of a little sugar—say one quarter of a pound per gallon—improves the keeping qualities of tart cider.

An easily constructed cider filter consists of a barrel provided with a tap near the bottom. The lower part is filled with dry wood chips covered with a piece of flannel. Over this a layer of clean rye straw is packed down, and then the barrel is filled with clean quartz sand, not too fine.



200 ACRE APPLE ORCHARD, GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Ripe Tomatoes on the Vines

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

The first severe night frost came to New Ontario about August 17th, but I was one of the fortunate ones who smelt it in the air the evening before, and gathering together sacks and old clothes I covered up all the tomato, squash and cucumber plants. Next morning they were all right, while those of most of my neighbors were shrivelled up. Since then I have covered my tomatoes every night when the evening has felt at all cold, and as a result, I had my first ripe tomato on the 1st of September, while at date of writing (September 14th) there are ripe, and nearly ripe, tomatoes on the vines. Ripe tomatoes are taken for granted in the East, but in less favored gardening latitudes they are looked upon as the "summum bonum" of the season's gardening. My first summer in New Ontario showed me that different methods to those used in the East must be practised in this country if one wanted ripe tomatoes. In the first place the seeds must be started as early as possible, and then—at least, this is my experience—the boxes of seedlings should never be set out of doors. My neighbors disagree with me, but I have ripe tomatoes—they have not. As soon as the seedlings were about two inches high, I potted them out singly into tins, of which the bottoms were nearly cut around by the can opener, the object being to bend the circle of tin back and slip out the plant without disturbing the earth when I wanted to plant it out. I kept the pots in the windows for some weeks, and when the weather began to get milder in May, I made a cold frame in the garden out of rough boards, stuffing up the cracks with moss and banking it up. I set the pots in this and made a cover for it of factory cotton, so that the little plants were protected from any wind. If there came an exceptionally rigorous streak of weather I brought them indoors again. At night I covered the frame over with sacks to keep out the frosts, which in this country are liable to continue well into June. I did not plant out the tomatoes until June 10th, but two nights later I had to cover them up with inverted tins, pails, etc., as there was frost in the air, many people having their young plants on nipped the night of June 13th. Having been potted, my plants never wilted when planted out, and as the ground was not manured, they did not run to foliage as is the case when the soil is too rich, but they were covered with flowers. In July I nipped off all superfluous shoots and left only one bunch of flowers on each stem, the consequence being that my tomatoes are quite large.

To sum up, I would say as the result of my own experience:—

1.—Do not attempt to raise too many plants. Better twelve good vines bearing ripe tomatoes in September than 100 frost-blackened plants in August.

2.—Be prepared for frosts in any month but July.

3.—Pot out your seedlings as soon as possible, and do not place them outside without protection, at any rate, until June.

4.—Do not manure the ground. Fruit, not foliage, is wanted on tomato plants.

5.—Cover the vines in August every night when there is the least sign of frost. Old clothes are splendid for the purpose.

6.—If you have not time, or do not think it worth the trouble to fuss over and pamper your tomatoes, do not expect to have ripe ones.

"FROST CONQUEROR."

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Teachers' Association was held last week at Brandon.

D. S. Mackenzie, deputy minister of education in Alberta, is on an extended trip to England to study British Educational Institutions.

A bunch of counterfeiters was arrested in Toronto last week charged with issuing spurious bank notes. They were turning out a fair class of bills, some well enough done to pass without question.

The National Tax Association met in Toronto, last week. This is the second annual conference of this organization. The object of the association is to bring about just and equitable distribution of taxation.

In certain Ontario cities, Toronto particularly, the problem of providing for the unemployed will be a large one this winter. Montreal, also, will have a large number of destitute and needy to carry over winter.

The C. P. R. striking mechanics who have been out since Aug. 5th, have gone back to work and the strike is settled. The men struck in opposition to the majority report of the board of arbitration which was considering the question of wages and terms as between the company and the men. The strike has been settled by the men accepting the majority award. They return to work, therefore, on the same basis practically as they were when the strike was called. Ten thousand men were involved and the loss in wages will average about two dollars and a half a day each for the time they were out.

The largest auction sale of farm lands ever held in America, or anywhere else for that matter, is on this week at Regina. The Saskatoon and Western Land Company is selling by auction two hundred and fifty thousand acres of the richest wheat lands in Western Canada. The buyers are expected to be a



FRUIT DISPLAY, NELSON FAIR, B. C. IN THE BACKGROUND ARE THE DISTRICT EXHIBITS

record breaking crowd. An auctioneer from New York has been imported for the occasion, Joseph Day, looked upon as the most expert real estate auctioneer on the continent. The company conducted a thirty-five thousand dollar publicity campaign, mostly in the United States and the majority of buyers are expected from that quarter.

* * *

The case of the Czar of Russia vs. Proskurikoff, being an appeal against decision rendered in the lower court at Winnipeg last fall, was taken up last week before the Supreme Court, Ottawa.

The story of the case is that Proskurikoff was, some two years or so ago, a trusted agent of the Czar in Siberia. A woman tempted him, and he fell from his high estate. He fled to Winnipeg with his companion and several trunks full of securities valued at many million roubles. In the course of time his ready cash was exhausted and he was compelled to have recourse to his treasure trunks. In this way his whereabouts were discovered, and he was arrested in Winnipeg.

* * *

A lumber war is on at the coast. Coast and mountain lumbermen, at a conference in Vancouver, failed to come to an arrangement for the re-establishment of the price agreement for the northwest market. The subject was discussed in its many phases, but the coast men decided that in order to permit some of the large Vancouver mills to work off their surplus of rough lumber it would be impossible for an agreement to be concluded with the mountain mills. Representatives of mountain mills stated that it was probable that 90 per cent. of the establishments and plants in that district would be closed down during the winter. The owners took the view that the stocks already on hand would fully meet even the good demand which is expected next spring, and there was no use in further increasing their supplies. It was intimated that a similar line of action on the part of the coast mills would be advisable for the general good of the business, but no definite request for such an action was preferred.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

A Texas man has given a contract for a balloon in which he proposes to cross the Atlantic.

* * *

A Cincinnati physician swallowed a dose of one of the deadliest poisons known and then sat down and described the sensation of death creeping over him. The drug was too quick for him, however, and he did not get as much written out as he intended.

* * *

The immigration authorities at New York detained a woman the other day because she was masquerading under an assumed name and wearing men's clothes. The woman explained that she had adopted male attire fifteen years ago, because having been born unprepossessing as a woman, she was shut off from earning a living. She was acting as a book agent.

* * *

At the international conference on tuberculosis at Washington last week, the delegates present from all parts of the world, put themselves squarely on record in opposition to the theory of Dr. Koch, the German savant, that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man. This question has been discussed by scientists for years, and the declaration of the international congress, while it does not disprove Dr. Koch's contention, indicates the idea of the scientific world pretty clearly.

* * *

A war cloud developed rather hurriedly in south-eastern Europe towards the close of last week and for a time it seemed as if the war, which students of international affairs inform us is bound finally to result in the Balkans, could not be much longer deferred. Bulgaria and Turkey were rushing troops to the frontier, and preparing in other ways to commence active hostilities. Serbia is reported to be looking for a scrap with Austria, though the rumor is not confirmed. It is expected that some action will be taken by the powers to prevent trouble amongst the countries concerned. However, as the Balkan situation is one in which the powers are divided, some trouble may develop in settling the questions in dispute.

* * *

A meeting memorable in the annals of labor and capital occurred recently at West Hartlepool, England, when Sir Christopher Furness, head of one of the largest British shipbuilding firms, called together his workmen and informed them that, tired of the continual strife, incessant strikes, exorbitant demands and socialistic interference, he had decided to offer to sell the firm's shipyards to the trade unions or enter into partnership with the men on the profit-sharing basis. The incident has caused a sensation in England. The workmen have been given six weeks to decide what they will do. Strikes, Sir Christopher declared, must cease, or the works would close.

Government Crop Estimate

A statement on the estimated yield and quantity of the field crops and on the condition of live-stock in Western Canada has been given out by the census and statistics office. The returns are based upon the actual threshing results so far as these have been obtained. The average yield of wheat is estimated at 17½ bushels per acre, indicating a total production of 115,651,000 bushels; oats 33.7 bushels per acre, and a total production of 267,651,000 bushels; barley, 29.0 bushels per acre, and a total production of 50,723,000 bushels; and rye 18.8 bushels per acre, and a total production of 1,889,000 bushels. The average yield of peas is estimated at 17.4 bushels per acre, and the total production at 7,178,000 bushels; buckwheat 25.3 bushels per acre, and the total production 7,365,000 bushels; mixed grains 32.9 bushels per acre, and the total production of 19,113,000 bushels. The potato average is 145.4 bushels per acre, with a total production of 73,228,000 bushels; turnips and other roots 309.7 bushels per acre, with a total production of 84,075,000 bushels. The hay and clover are estimated at 1.4 tons per acre, the total yield being 11,624,000 tons; and fodder corn 10.9 tons per acre, and the total production 2,835,000 tons.

The yield of wheat, as estimated from the condition of crops at the end of August, is not maintained by the present threshing results, the total yield of wheat, as now estimated being 3½ bushels per acre less, or a diminution in the total production as then estimated

of 9,039,000 bushels, but the reduction of the crop is almost entirely due to returns from the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where the climatic influences appear to have had a greater effect upon the yield than were indicated by the appearance of crops at the end of August. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the estimated yield of wheat is 95,818,000 bushels; of oats 105,481,000 bushels, and of barley 26,362,000 bushels.

Live-stock is reported to be in fairly good condition.

Rape as a Hog Fodder

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I notice some discussion going on in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE just now on rape growing and the value of rape as a hog fodder. I experimented with a half-acre plot last year for our local agricultural society. The crop grew fine, heavier than I have seen rape growing in England. It was used as green feed for hogs. I fed it all to hogs, and should certainly say that, yielding as it did, it was cheap and valuable hog fodder.

Rape seems a certain and safe crop here, as it can stand quite a lot of frost. I used Rennie's seed. I shall be glad to give your readers any information on rape growing that I can.

Sask.

C. SHILLITOE.

The Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster

Different cities in British Columbia claim distinction for different reasons. Vancouver is the commercial centre, Victoria is the capital and reputed to be the most enrapturing of our cities, Nelson, Vernon and others boast of their fruit exports, but New Westminister lays claim to being the agricultural metropolis of the Canadian Pacific Coast. About the city are excellent farming districts, and easy access to the annual exhibition is to be had by boat, rail and tram-car.

The exhibition this year was held from September 29th to October 3rd. The exhibition park is one of the most attractive and well equipped in Canada. There is inside space and stabling for an exhibition of more extensive proportions, and the people of the province patronize the fair with a loyalty that cannot be too highly appreciated by the board of directors. And, by the way, if adverse criticism can be offered at all, it is that there was an evidence this year of a lack of solicitation for the welfare of exhibitors and a paucity of courtesy toward judges and visitors, together with much delay in judging and compiling the results.

Although New Westminister is essentially an agricultural exhibition, there being no races or fireworks in the evenings, the outstanding features of the whole aggregation were the displays of field, orchard, and garden products from the different districts of the provinces and from Northern Alberta. These districts were classed under two heads. First, those made up of fruit exclusively, and second, those made up of grains, roots, vegetables, fruit and other products. In the first section, the display from Kelowna was awarded the gold medal, that from Vernon the silver medal, and the exhibit from Chilliwack the third place.

These exhibits, together with the regular classes of fruit, vegetables, grains, etc., occupied all the space in the large main building, and made a most beautiful as well as instructive illustration of the agricultural potentialities of the province.

LIVE-STOCK

The New Westminister live-stock display differed from that at Victoria the week previous in that it was stronger in Clydesdale horses and weaker in dairy cattle. The horse exhibit was enhanced by the arrival from the east of Mr. Tho. Mercer with several of the winners at Toronto, and by the splendid string shown by Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale. The Shorthorns and Herefords which competed at Victoria were present, but many of the dairy cattle went home from the capital.

Among horses it was decidedly a triumphant occasion for the Clydesdales from Highland Ranch, which is Mr. G. L. Watson's property up the Cariboo road from Ashcroft. With the two-year-old stallion, Baron's Craigie, and the brood mare, Miss Wallace (Imp.), Mr. Watson won the male and female championships, and the championship for best heavy draft stallion of any breed, and this in competition with the winners of second in the aged stallion class at Toronto—Rowallan—and third in the aged stallion class at Winnipeg, Bredalbane.

Mr. John I. Davidson, of Ontario, judged the Clydesdale and heavy drafts, and considering the peculiar difficulty of the task gave quite general satisfaction. The aged stallions were a strong class, including, in addition to the Toronto winners mentioned above, Dean Swift, and Shannon Bros.' Brown Spots, last year's winners.

The two-year-olds were headed by Baron's Craigie, bred by A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, and sold to Mr. Watson by Jno. A. Turner, of Calgary, who also imported the champion mare, Miss Wallace, and the champion stallion at Victoria, Satrap, by Baron's Gem, out of Montrove Geisha. At the head of the yearling class was Mercer's Lord Albion, winner at Winnipeg, which afterwards took reserve champion to Baron's Craigie.

The brood mare section developed into a contest between Nellie Carrick the winner at Victoria, and Miss Wallace. The latter has size, type and beautiful quality, and in the opinion of many got what she should have had at Calgary and Victoria, namely, first.

A most winsome kind of mare won in the yeld class for Shannon Bros. Her name is Eva's Belle, being a sister to Eva's Gem, the sensation of western shows in 1907. Baron's Gem was her sire, and Eva Channing by Lord Channing her dam.

Shannons had another outstanding winner in the two-year-olds, and a mare that can be depended upon to hold her own in hotter competitions than she has yet had.

As was to be expected, the O'Neal team won for heavy draft pairs, and the string of drafters which the Vernon people had in the stables was the centre of general admiration.

There were additions to the Hackney contingent that gave Butcher's champion at Victoria a set-back, although he was not moving at a winning pace. Holgate was first, and Mercer second, and for championship a two-year-old was selected.

As at Victoria, Inverholme Stock Farm and Jos. Tamboline made the show of Shorthorns, which were judged by Mr. Davidson. Jas. Bray's Herefords again appeared without competition, but were much admired for their evenness and smoothness of conformation. J. T. Maynard showed his Red Polled herd, and J. M. Steves was without competition in Holsens.

A. C. Wells & Son, of Sardis, had forwarded their Ayrshire herd as at Victoria, and had competition from W. R. Austin, of Sapperton, J. Thompson, of Chilliwack, and a few others in odd classes.

The Jersey show was made by Irish Bros., Victoria; A. H. Menzies & Son, Render; Bishop & Clark, Victoria, and others.

Prof. Rutherford, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, judged the dairy cattle, light horses, sheep and swine. The exhibit of the two last mentioned sections was somewhat of a repetition of the week before at Victoria, with the notable exception that Shannon Bros. had down their flock of Oxfords, with which they won championship over all breeds.

There was very little agricultural machinery on exhibition, but the merchants and manufacturers patronized the fair loyally. The Dominion Government had an exhibit of fish and a model fish hatchery, which was examined and enjoyed by everybody. There was also on display a large collection of pictures of events and characters notable in the settlement of the province. In addition, the occasion was utilized to unveil a monument which the city has erected to the memory of Simon Fraser, who explored the Fraser River throughout its whole length just one hundred years ago.

All things combined, therefore, and assisted by the most pleasant weather, the fair passed off entirely satisfactory.

Appointments at the M. A. C.

With the return of Principal-Black on October 1st, the work of filling the vacancies on the staff of the provincial agricultural college was immediately taken up. Since college closed last April several members of the faculty have resigned their positions, the dairying, animal husbandry and agronomy departments became vacant, and in addition a number of lecturers were required to take up the extra teaching work entailed in the degree course which starts this year. The advisory have met several times during the past fortnight and three appointments are announced. Mr. S. A. Bedford, formerly director of the Brandon Experimental Farm will take charge of the department of field husbandry; Mr. C. H. Lee, becomes lecturer in biology and, Mr. Wm. Brandon joins the mechanical department.

Mr. Bedford is one of the best known agricultural authorities of the West. He was appointed to the superintendency of the Brandon Experimental Farm in 1888 and resigned his position there in 1906 to identify himself with the MacKenzie Seed Company. During his eighteen years' work at the Brandon Station, Mr. Bedford, by his aggressive methods and his practical knowledge of agriculture, brought that institution up from wild prairie almost, to the condition it is in to-day, made it one of the show places of Western Canada, and did an immense amount of experimental work of great value to the agriculturists of the prairie provinces. He comes to the Manitoba College with a splendid equipment of practical agricultural knowledge and with twenty years of intimate experience in farming in this province.

Mr. C. E. Lee, B. A. is a native of Ontario, born in Simcoe county and educated at Toronto University where he specialized in botany and biology. He was for a time science master at the Dutton, Ont., high school and for five years filled the position of principal of the high school at Moosomin, Sask. Since coming West, Mr. Lee has been making a special study of western agriculture, particularly in the identification of plants and weeds. More lately he has been giving special attention to microscopic botany, biology and bacteriology, spending his vacations in study or travel. The department he takes charge of is a new one, but one of no small importance. In this country where the weed problem is of first magnitude in agriculture he should find plenty of scope for work and a field large enough to operate in. The biological department is being organized now at the college. Bacteriology will be included with it.

Mr. Brandon will preside over the department of mechanics. He has filled a number of important positions in the mechanical departments of the C. P. R., and C. N. R., in Western Canada, has had considerable experience, practically, in mechanical work, in machinery manufacturing, tool making and other lines of mechanical construction.

Terminal Clearing House Wanted

At the meeting of the grain standards board held in Winnipeg last week the members selected samples for Nos. 4, 5 and 6 commercial grades of wheat, which are closely similar to the grades of the same names last year. The board also defined that all wheat not equal to No. 6 should, in the discretion of the inspector, be graded as "feed" wheat. At the request of the board, E. W. Kneeland, J. C. Gage and W. H. McWilliams, representing terminal elevator companies at Port Arthur and Fort William, conferred with the board regarding the crowding of terminals through the multiplication of grades of grain stored there.

One representative stated that last year his elevator had stored 58 varieties, being grades and subdivisions of grades, and there was a considerable number of subdivisions that they had been obliged to refuse for lack of room. It was stated that while they were having some trouble, the elevators would not be blocked in any case for any recognized grades until after the close of navigation.

A subcommittee having been previously appointed to inquire into this matter reported as follows:

"That with the information before us we cannot see any valid reason why various grades cannot be stored in the terminal elevators as heretofore.

"That to make any reduction in the number of classifications in which the inspectors have

been dividing the wheat would entail a loss to the farmers, who, through misfortune or carelessness have grown off grades, and provision should be made for the proper storing of the same at the terminal elevators if at all possible.

"We beg to suggest that working arrangements might be made between the various elevators, by which instead of each elevator providing storage room for each off grade, that certain off grades might be allotted to specified elevators, and all grain of those grades would be delivered to the elevator specified whether consigned there or not, and in this way the available storage room could be utilized to the fullest extent.

"In this connection we would earnestly request the various elevators to arrange among themselves at the earliest date possible, by means of a clearing house system, so the boats can get their full loads at the one elevator, instead, as is now frequently the case, having to go to several elevators before they can complete their loads, thus causing great loss of time and consequently heavier freight charges, all of which in the end reduces the value of the grain to the producer."

The board requested the chairman to follow up the recommendation in the above report and endeavor to get terminal elevators to agree on some form of clearing house based on the line outlined in said report.

Under section 120, of the Inspection act, G. R. Crowe, John McQueen, P. Ferguson, J. W. Scallion, W. A. Black, K. Campbell, S. Spink and Christian Johnson were appointed a committee to act for the board for selecting such further commercial grades as might be required, if climatic conditions further affected grain in the fields.

It was also decided by the board to establish a commercial grade for barley which shall include all barley weighing 42 pounds and under. Also that in case commercial grades are established for feed wheat that these grades be distinguished as No. 1 and No. 2 Feed.

It was brought to the attention of the board that owing to the multiplicity of grades and subdivision of grades of grain presented for storage in Fort William and Port Arthur, although the ordinary storage capacity of the terminal elevators was not half filled, the necessity of reserving bins for small quantities of some particular variety of off grade grain was tying up the handling facilities of the terminals. The statement was made that as a matter of fact over 100 different grades and subdivisions of grades of grain were being kept separate in the terminal elevators.

MARKETS

The European war scare strengthened the wheat market considerably about the middle of last week, previous to which their trend was just a trifle weak. All markets felt the influence and wheat advanced everywhere. At the opening of the week wheat was dull and featureless. It got as low as 96 in Winnipeg and in all markets on this continent there seemed to be a feeling that the heavy inflow from the threshing fields would reduce the price of grain. Consequently the desire to sell brought values a little low, until the rumor came that two or three of the little semi-pagan nations down in the southeastern corner of Europe were trying to make war on one another. Prevalence for nearly a week, too, of unfavorable threshing weather tended slightly to strengthen the situation. If the Balkan war cloud is dispersed and favorable weather continues to prevail, values may shrink slightly from their present level.

There is a slight falling off in export demand but inquiry is very good. The United States government crop estimate for September suggests a wheat crop of 659,000,000 bushels, as against 635,000,000 bushels last year. Speculators regard the report as bullish, but the difference is too slight to have much effect on the market.

Prices of wheat and other grains are as follows:—

1 northern.....	96½
2 northern.....	96
3 northern.....	93½
No. 1.....	90½
No. 2.....	85
No. 3.....	77
Local 1.....	70
Local 2.....	65
No. 2 white oats.....	37½
No. 3 white oats.....	36
Feed.....	35
No. 1 flax.....	58½
No. 2 flax.....	51½

Rejected.....	48
Feed.....	46
No. 1 N.W. Flax.....	118½
No. 1 Manitoba.....	116½

OPTION QUOTATIONS

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	98½	96½	93½	97½
No. 2 white oats.....	38			
No. 2 Canadian Western.....	37½	37	36½	39
Flax.....	118			

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:—
Net per ton—

Bran.....	\$20.00
Shorts.....	22.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	24.00
Barley.....	23.00
Oats.....	27.00
Oatmeal and millfeed.....	11.00
Wheat chop.....	22.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks.....	27
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	24 @ 25
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints.....	22 @ 23
Dairy, in tubs.....	19 @ 20
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	12½ @ 13½
Eastern cheese.....	13 @ 13½
EGGS—	
Manitoba fresh-gathered, f.o.b. Winnipeg.....	22

HAY

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.

Prairie hay, baled.....	\$ 6.00 @ \$ 7.00
Timothy.....	10.00 @ 12.00
Red Top.....	9.00
Hay, in loads, local market.....	9.00 @ 10.00

VEGETABLES

Potatoes, per bushel.....	30 @ 40
Carrots, per cwt.....	50
Beets.....	50
Turnips, per cwt.....	35
Man. celery, per dozen.....	25
Cabbage, per cwt.....	45 @ 50

HIDES (Delivered in Winnipeg)

Packer hides, No. 1.....	7 @ 8
Branded cow hides.....	7½
Bull hides, No. 1.....	6½
Country hides.....	7½
Calf skins.....	9½ to 10½
Kip.....	7 to 8½

MISCELLANEOUS

Manitoba wool.....	6 to 7
Territory wool.....	8 to 9
Seneca root.....	28 @ 29
Beeswax.....	20 to 25

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The run of livestock at the stockyards during the past week has been unusually heavy for this season of the year. There is not much change to note in the price situation. If anything, prices are a shade lower for the bulk of cattle coming forward. For ordinary stock, the outlook is a little dull. There is no change in export prices.

Export steers, 1,200 lbs. and over, \$3.50 to \$3.75; export cows, \$3.25; fat cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; half fat butchers' stock, \$2.25 to \$3.00; veal calves, \$4.00; hogs, \$7.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$5.50.

TORONTO

Prices in eastern stock markets are a point or two higher than at last report. In Toronto a good delivery of stock has been made during the past week, and export prices are up fifteen or twenty cents per cwt. Light deliveries in the fore part of the week, combined with medium quality stock, was the chief factor in the advance.

Export steers, \$4.50 to \$5.15; prime butchers', \$4.75 to \$5.00; common and medium, \$3.60 to \$4.40; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.60 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.50 per cwt.; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; lambs, \$4.60 to \$4.85; hogs, select bacon, \$6.50.

CHICAGO

The Union stockyards market has been none too strong during the past week. The supply has been excessive, and as there was always enough stock to go around, and then some to spare, buyers were none too anxious to buy. The extreme range of beefing cattle was from \$3.50 to \$7.50.

Fat cows, \$2.80 to \$4.40; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.35 to \$4.10; calves, \$2.50 to \$8.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.65 to \$4.65; native ewes, \$2.00 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.00; range sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.50; Idaho lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.50; hogs, mixed packing, \$6.15 to \$7.05; heavy packing, \$6.25 to \$7.05; light packing, \$6.10 to \$6.75.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Thanksgiving day has been set for the ninth of November, which is also King Edward's birthday.

The house at Verona, supposed to be the ancient palace of the Capulets, has been destroyed by fire. Its association with the story of Romeo and Juliet made it a visiting place for hosts of tourists.

Hall Caine has written a new play called "The Unwritten Law." The significance of the title does not need explanation in these days.

Charles F. Raymond, of Guelph, Ont., has had published another volume of verse. It is called "Songs from the Silence," and is said to be as attractive as a former volume, "Just be Glad."

The doubloon is doomed, as its fellow, the "piece of eight," long has been. A few weeks ago it was proclaimed by the common crier, from the steps of the Royal Exchange of London, that the doubloon is no longer legal tender in the West Indies and British Guiana. Thus these magical names, which recall Robinson Crusoe, and pirate stories without number, are relegated for ever to romance.

Miss Oliva Salamanaca, Filipino girl, of Cavite, Philippine Islands, has won the Agnes B. Robinson-Mesner prize for anatomy at the Philadelphia Women's Medical College. The prize is awarded in competitive examination to students in the second year. Another member of the class is Miss Ethel Das, who comes from Ferozepore, a little town in the foothills of the Himalayas, near Lahore. Both will return to their native countries to practice medicine.

You cannot get, says Emerson, any real society until you have first created real individuals. I think the unity of our valley depends upon this preliminary diversity, and the multiplicity of desires and purposes, and their expression. Spectrum analysis shows you that you cannot get pure white light without putting together seven colors—none of them in the least white. Individualism is all important, but the sunbeam of a loving life is spelled out only by co-operation.

American and English newspapers have a way of mangling the name of the Sultan of Turkey. Often he is called simply "Abdul"—nothing more. Sometimes it is "Abdul the Artful," "Abdul the Wary." The proper way to write the name, according to *The London Chronicle*, is "Abd-ul-Hamid," or, as some would transliterate it, "Abd-l-Hamid." This means "Servant (or slave) of the Praised One," i.e., God, or Allah. The "ul" or "l" merely represents the Arabic definite article, which in writing is always joined to the following word. "Abd" is a very common first name with Mohammedans, as in Abd-ul-Kadir, Abd-ul-Latif, Abd-ul-Azis. "Abdul," with or without the Hamid, makes nonsense, but no one seems to notice it.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY FOR 1908-1909

To the farmer and his household in the West, the year's work has already reached its climax. Harvest is over, and until next harvest there will not be another such season of driving toil. It was a case of work as long as possible, eat when you could, and sleep when you had to. But the strain has relaxed, and everyone on the farm is looking forward to a period—not of idleness—but of real living, with enough work to keep him interested and out of mischief.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal Literary Society was originally formed to help make those less strenuous months of the year instructive and enjoyable; not so much as to

provide information as to lead its members to exchange knowledge in all its branches. It has always tried to carry out the original intention, but this year it is going to try harder than ever. For one thing, the plans are to avoid confining the work to the purely literary, though that will receive due attention. But there are other intellectual pursuits in which many of our young people are interested, and we shall try to touch upon each of these during the winter.

Last year there were about a hundred members enrolled. This year we want five hundred. Suggestions as to methods in carrying on the Society, topics for discussion and criticism (friendly, of course) of the ideas expressed by the members will always be thankfully received. Remember that the success of the Literary Society depends upon your interest and support. Do not wait for someone else to make it go. Be in at the beginning so that you can share in the credit of its abounding success.

CLAIMING THE OLD AGE PENSIONS

The last week in September witnessed some busy scenes in the post offices of the British Isles. The post office department has charge of a great deal of the administration of the old age pension fund, and during that week the application blanks were given out. The applicant must prove that he is seventy years old or over, and that he has been industrious during his life. That satisfactorily proven, he will receive, if his annual income is \$105 or less, coupons entitling him to \$1.25 a week, which he can cash at the post office.

Thousands of eager old men and women have presented themselves at the nearest post office to record themselves as applicants for help. The family Bible has been carried along to attest by its time-dimmed entries to the age of the petitioner. Old birth certificates are secured from dusty oblivion, and consternation enters many an old heart when neither Bible entry nor certificate can be found, for the passage of their three score years and ten must be clearly proven before the authorities will award the pension. It would be material for an artist to picture the long lines at the office door, some with the necessary proofs, some with none, but all hopeful of receiving the aid from the government which is to lighten the burden of their shortening years. There were sturdy old men and women who had worked hard all their days and could still work if there was anything for them to do. There was independence written on their faces, and neatness and carefulness on their brushed and mended garments. The infirm and crippled were in that line. Their working days were over, and only the bread of charity remained for them after years of toil. Occasionally a little child formed part of the line, coming to ask hesitatingly for granny's money paper.

The giving of charity can never take the place of providing work at wages which will allow a man to live and save a little. But reform methods in caring for the poor should not use the aged as material upon which to experiment. They have done their work, and for the rest of their lives need some provision to keep them from misery and the government is doing a good thing to provide what is necessary. Other methods should be employed when it comes to dealing with the middle-aged and the young.

DAYS OFF

"You talk," said I, as if you thought it was a man's duty to be happy."

"I do," he answered firmly, "that is precisely and definitely what I think. It is not his chief duty, nor his only duty, nor his duty all the time. But the normal man is not intended to go through this world without knowing what happiness means. If he does so, he misses something that he needs to complete his nature and perfect his experience."

There is an old and wonderful book which describes the creation of the world in poetic language; and when I read that description it makes me feel sure that something like this was purposely woven into the very web of life. After the six mystical days of making things and putting things in order, says this beautiful old book, the Person who had been doing it all took a day to Himself in which He rested from all the things He had created and made and looked at them and saw how good they were. His work was not ended, of course, for it has been going on ever since, and will go on for ages and ages. But in the midst of it all it seemed right to Him to take a divine day off. And His example is commended to us for imitation because we are made in His likeness and have the same desire to enjoy as well as to create.—(From "Day's Off," by HENRY VAN DYKE)

BRITISH NURSES FOR THE WEST

Some of us believe in woman's suffrage, some of us do not, and most of us do not care very much either way. The reason for our indifference is not far to seek:—Canadian women do not suffer from the greed and avarice of wealth-seeking men as our sisters suffer in other lands. From our sheltered view point there is nothing in a vote for women to make such a fuss about. Mrs. George Cran—a journalist of London, Eng.—told the presswomen of Winnipeg the other day a little about the "suffragettes" of England.

She says that we over here know nothing of the conditions under which thousands of women work in London. They labor for long hours in miserably lighted and ill ventilated buildings for a pittance that barely keeps the suffering soul in its emaciated body. And their employers are the men of influence who have power when it comes to making or defeating legislative enactments.

"Do not judge the 'suffragettes' harshly," she said; "they have tried other methods and none of them have availed. Knowing conditions as I do I would join those women myself and go to prison if I had the requisite courage. If you Canadian women cannot approve, do not condemn. You cannot know the stress, therefore silence is only fairness and justice."

Mrs. Cran's errand in Canada is not only to visit the country in search of material for her own use—for "copy"—but to advance a plan which seems to have common sense and practicability among its other virtues. She is looking for aid to bring out a number of certificated maternity nurses from England who would be available for engagement outside the towns on farm or ranch. Every observant person must know that owing to lack of good nurses there is much of suffering and hardship endured in the prairie homes, accompanied too often by loss of life. Mrs. Cran's proposition is that the various provincial governments guarantee to pay, where the settler is unable to pay the moderate fee, and the nurses undertake any case to which they are called. Every village would be headquarters for a nurse whose services would be at the disposal of the surrounding country. The women this writer has in mind are all properly qualified and capable of handling any ordinary case. Besides they are willing and able to cook and help in the management of the home.

One can easily see the great good that could be accomplished by such women, and eastern Canada should be able to send a body of them upon similar terms. Churches that want to do practical missionary work in our own country could support a trained nurse in the sparsely settled districts of the West. They would not need entire support, for Westerners do not want charity but where cases are not many, the nurse would need some settled sum upon which to rely in case of need.

14, 1908
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o \$6.75.

The Quiet Hour

Dear Sir:—If you will permit me, as a reader, although not a subscriber of your paper, to offer a criticism of an article I saw in one of your numbers, I should like to say that David Lawrence, who heads an article, "Why do I believe in a God, etc.," starts off apparently by giving the belief of evolutionists. If Mr. Lawrence can find a well-educated man, as he styles him, who believes the world evolved out of nothing, I would like to correspond with that man. Among evolutionists, and I am pleased to style myself in that class, I have never known a man to believe such an absurdity. My friend talks of the self-binder as though it sprung into life in its present perfection. If he saw the first self-binder that was ever made and compared it with one of our latest machines, perhaps he might see there had been a case of evolution. He would find many different types of binder before he reached the present serviceable machine, and all the others would be more or less imperfect.

The rational man sees progress and growth in all things. He sees God working for ages to discipline Israel; he sees blunders, failures and back-sets, but through it all he sees progress and the working of an infinite mind.

It is a sad thing to find that a man who considers himself capable to write for a newspaper should start off with such a glaring blunder when he presumes to criticize evolutionists. Evolutionists do not say that the world evolved out of nothing, but many so-called orthodox Christians do say that God made the world out of nothing. If He did, it must have been a wonderful "nothing," I would advise my friend to acquaint himself with the beliefs of evolutionists before he attempts to criticize them.

(REV.) R. W. BEVERIDGE, B.A.
Rokeby, July 27th, 1908.

"LORD, THOU KNOWEST ALL THINGS"

Thou knowest all things, Lord, Oh precious thought;
Solemn indeed, but yet with comfort fraught;
For I may come and ask Thee, "Search this heart,"
Behold and try it in the inmost part;
Root out each hidden evil day by day,
And lead me in thine everlasting way.

Thou knowest all my foolishness and sin,
The coldness, pride and unbelief within;
Although Thy mercy sought the wandering sheep,
Taking me from miry clay, the pit so deep,
Yet still Thou knowest, prone these feet to stray;
Hold up my goings in Thy path, I pray.

Thou knowest, Lord, that sin within me yet,
Which doth, alas, most easily beset;
How that this heart too often leans its trust
On earthly idols, cleaving to the dust.
Cleanse Thou this secret fault; Thyself enthroned
Within my heart; there, Lord, reign Thou alone.

Thou knowest, too, my sorrows, each sad care;
This trial pressing, now so hard to bear;
Oh! Thou wast in Thine anguish left alone,
Forsaken of Thy God, Thy friends all gone;
Then, in my lightened cross, let me but see
"A fellowship of suffering," Lord, with Thee.

Thou knowest oftentimes my soul is stirred
With judgments harsh, by many an unkind word;
Let me consider, then, that Thou so pure,
Didst "sinners' contradiction yet endure";
Well dost Thou know its bitterness, Lord, deign
My spirit, faint and sinking, to sustain.
Thou knowest all the weariness and strife,

The hidden conflict of this inner life;
How that "I would do well," and yet the while
"Evil is present with me" to beguile.
Once more, O Lord, those words of comfort speak,
"The spirit willing is, but the flesh weak."

Thou knowest, too, how Satan plies his arts,
At times assailing me with fiery darts;
At others seeking to ensnare my feet,
"Wishing to have me thus to sift as wheat."
"Tempted Thyself on all points," Thou hast prayed
That my faith fail not; need I be dismayed?

Thou knowest well my frame, oft ill at ease,
Bowed down beneath the pressure of disease;
How "in this tabernacle burdened still
We groan," yet wait deliverance at Thy will;
He who once wayworn, sat on Jacob's well,
The body's weakness, weariness, can tell.

Thou knowest all my burdens, sins and cares,
The heart's anxieties, these tears and prayers;
Oh! I can lay them down at Thy dear feet,
Assured with Thee is sympathy complete;
Thine over-ruling love is all I own,
Who in adversity my soul hast known.

Thou knowest, too, deep joys that cheer my lot,
With which a stranger intermeddles not;
Times of refreshing by Thy Spirit given,
A foretaste even now of bliss in heaven.
Then, then to Thee with grateful praise I turn,
For 'tis Thy presence makes my heart thus burn.

"Yea, Lord, Thou knowest all things, Oh, I feel
A ransomed sinner may to Thee appeal;
Beneath the shelter of Thy cross now driven,
As one to whom so much has been forgiven,
Saved through Thy blood, by Thee redeemed, restored,
Thou knowest that I love Thee, O my Lord."
—Sent by a "Shut-in."

ABIDING

Abiding in Jesus; O privilege sweet;
Every need is supplied in this union complete.
Abiding in Jesus; this poor soul of mine,
Is nourished and fed by the life-giving Vine.

Abiding; not walking with Jesus to-day,
Then following to-morrow, the world and its way.
But my glad heart pulsating, each moment, each hour,
With the life of the Spirit, with God-given power.

Abiding in Jesus; I never can fail,
Though Satan may buffet, and earth-care assail.
Each tempest but strengthens this union divine;
Each pruning but draweth new life from the Vine.

Abiding in Jesus, His Spirit I share;
Then fruit to His glory I surely must bear.
Abiding; yes, drawing my life from His own;
A sweet mystic union to worldlings unknown.

Abiding in Jesus, 'tis foretaste of Heaven,
No privilege men arrogate to mortals is given.
Then help me, O Father, that no act of mine
Sever, e'en for a moment, this branch from the Tree.

Ingle Nook

A REVIEW OF THE SUMMER'S GARDENING

Dear Dame Durden:—It is some time since I had the pleasure of meeting all of the Ingle Nook friends. I have been trying to follow some of my own advice in that garden of mine, and it has left me no time to write.

This summer has been so dry that we have seen the need of thorough cultivation. The plots that were well hoed during the early part of the summer did not dry up like the other plots did. Some years when we had lots of rain, it did not do any harm to crowd our vegetables rather close to one another. This year all the plants that were crowded stopped growing when the dry, hot days came. Plots that were not hoed became very hard, and great cracks came in the soil.

But the heat did good too. For several years we have been much troubled with green caterpillars on the cabbages. I have not seen one this year, and I suppose it is because we have had so little moisture.

Did any of the Ingle Nookers have any great luck with the marrows this year? I did not; and as for cucumbers, they altogether failed, though I planted them in just the kind of hills I recommended in my letter to you last spring.

For my own use, I do not think I would ever bother planting cabbage seed in frames again, unless I wanted it very early. If the seed is planted in rows in the open garden, about the middle of May, and cultivated frequently, and thinned to about eighteen inches apart in the rows, fine heads of cabbage will form, and all the trouble of transplanting will be saved. A rather early variety should be selected.

I tried tomatoes in the same way, and the vines have a lot of green fruit on, all right for pickles. I did not thin the plants out much.

I have found this a poor year for starting tree slips and young trees. It was too dry; and I think the bark (and of course the general vitality) of the slips was injured by hail last season.

We have had a little frost already. I think that if you would have your winter vegetables quite safe, you should have them dug a few weeks earlier than usual. If you do not want them in the cellar early in the fall, then pile them up in the garden. Cover the piles a foot deep with straw, and cover the straw several inches deep with earth. You can leave them out till freezing weather sets in if you like. I look forward to an early freeze-up this year.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

BABY'S SORE EYES

"Sometimes the swelling and mattering and soreness of a new baby's eyes is the result of a cold; but again such symptoms often show the presence of a terribly destructive disease called ophthalmia neopatorum and not even a physician can tell the one from the other. If it is just a cold the baby will get well with ordinary care. If it is ophthalmia he will grow worse. The eyes will stick together morning after morning; they will run matter, the baby will wail and pine and fret; then all of a sudden the iris will gush out—and the child will be blind!"

"There is widespread belief that this dangerous disease can arise only when the child has been exposed to a certain infection. But this is not true. The child of a sound and healthy father and mother may have it, if exposed to the common accidents of birth.

"The safe thing to do and progressive physicians do it—is to place a single drop of weak, solution of nitrate of silver—two per cent.—into the eye, as soon as the baby is born. If this is done, there is seldom any further trouble. This is the routine practice in all good hospitals.

"But if this precaution has been omitted and the baby's eyes begin to be sore, waste no time, but take active measures at once. First, wash the eyes several times a day if necessary. Do not allow the pus to accumulate.

Take soft clean old rags, pieces of old linen handkerchiefs are just right, and wash the eyes very gently with tepid water, or, better yet, with tepid milk and water. Be sure that the milk, the water, the rags and your own hands are all scrupulously clean. Dirt is clear poison in such a case.

"Having washed the eyes, brush the edges of the lids with a little plain vaseline or thick, sweet cream to keep the lids from sticking together.

"Throw away every rag you use immediately after using it. It is best to burn it. Scald the basin and wash your hands with care, for this is a very infectious disease.

"The remedial treatment consists in the use of a solution of alum—six grains to one ounce of distilled water. Have your druggist prepare it for you and after washing the eyes as just directed, place one drop between the lid with a dropper. This can be had for five cents at the drug store. Do not let the dropper itself touch the eyes or touch any of the cloths you have been using.

"These measures are usually sufficient. If they are not and the disease seems to be gaining, get a two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver and drop just one drop into each eye. Lay a folded handkerchief wet with cold water upon the eyes, to relieve the burning that follows the use of this remedy. One application is usually sufficient. After that you may return to the alum water again."

Mother's Year Book—

SELECTED RECIPIES

Bread.—My method of bread-making is, soak one yeast cake in half a cup of water, stir in two quarts warm water in the flour in your bread pan. When the batter is moderately thick, stir in the yeast cake with the water it is soaked in, and stir till quite stiff, with a large spoon or paddle. Cover warm, and in the morning add one pint warm water and a large heaping tablespoonful salt, then mix and knead until quite springy. Let rise till twice its original size, and knead again. Let rise again, and then cut the dough in two, make three loaves of each half, let rise and bake one hour and fifteen minutes, take out and let stand in bake pans until the top crust softens, but be careful not to leave it so long that it will get rusty on bottom crust. In warm weather I set my bread the evening before I bake. In cold weather I set it in afternoon and bake next day.

Chocolate Fudge Cake.—A loaf cake that is not difficult or expensive to make is a chocolate fudge cake. The cake part is as follows: Cream half a cupful of sugar, add the well beaten yolks of two eggs, then the whites beaten very stiff. Then add half a cupful of milk and one and a half cupfuls of flour sifted with two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder; last, add two ounces of melted chocolate and a little vanilla. Bake in a shallow pan. The fudge icing is made by boiling together two cupfuls granulated sugar, half a cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, and three-quarters of a cupful of grated chocolate. Stir until it boils; then let cook without stirring for about eight minutes. Take from the fire and beat until creamy, and just before it thickens add a cupful of chopped nutmeats and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour quickly over the cake and leave to harden.

Breakfast Cheese.—Slice a quarter of a pound of good cheese into half a breakfast cup of sweet milk, and bring to the boil. Dissolve enough corn starch to thicken, and stir in gradually. When boiled till smooth, add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking soda. Stir well, and serve at once on hot, buttered toast. Eat before it gets chilled at all. Pepper, salt and mustard may be added to taste.

AT QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS AND LUNDY'S LANE.

Dear Chatterers:--When you are home for only three weeks you can't spend much time "gadding" round, but having a sister at Niagara Falls gave an excellent excuse for seeing that beauty spot again. On all previous visits I had gone from Toronto across the lake to the mouth of the Niagara, and then either by Queenston and up the Height past Brock's monument on the Canadian side, or from Lewiston along the gorge on the American side. Both are splendid trips with thrills enough to keep you interested, whether you are looking

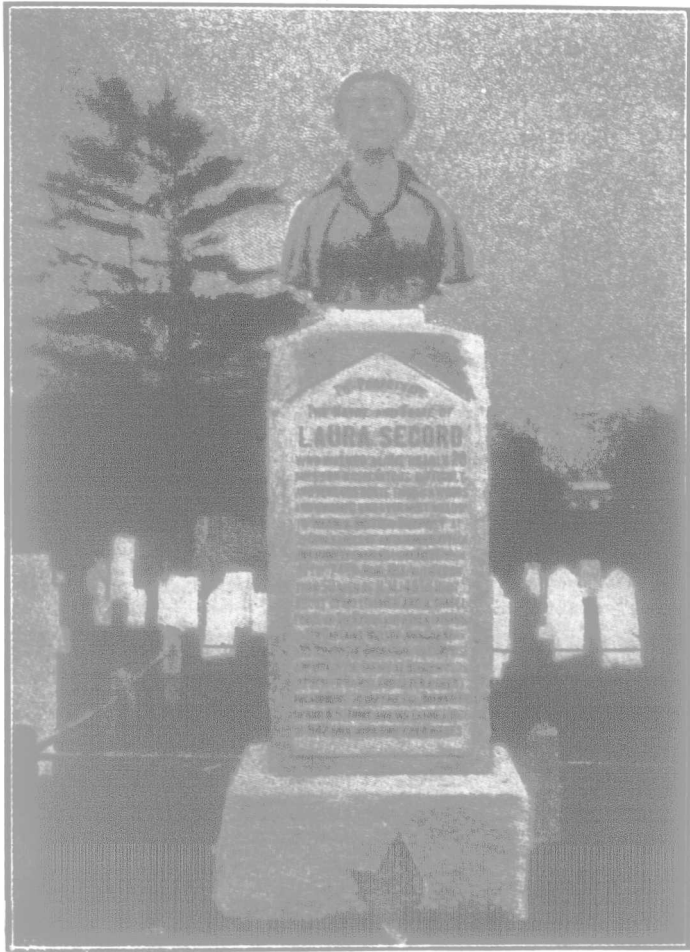
to that mighty, foming untiring fall. The endurance of it always impresses me. To think that day and night without a second's cessation the work goes on, has gone on for centuries, and will not cease for centuries more unless some marvellous upheaval of nature takes place!

The afternoon was too hot for any exertion more energetic than little journeys to and from the tree whereon grew red Astrachans of the finest kind, and the one tree and only that had ripe plums on it.

"You'll be sick if you eat so much fruit" said the wise sister to whom fresh fruit from the tree was no novelty.

bordered with beautiful trees, great spreading maples that I yearned to carry off with me to decorate our Winnipeg pocket-handkerchief lawn. It looked no more like war than "Little Jim" looked like a dragon. But up on a little ridge there stands an old red brick church, round it clustered the monu-

But there is another place of interest in this graveyard that was once a battlefield--the monument to Laura Secord, that brave Canadian woman of whom every school boy has read. This is her story briefly told:--Laura Secord was the daughter of Thomas Ingersoll, a United Empire Loyalist who settled



THE MONUMENT TO LAURA SECORD AT LUNDY'S LANE

straight down a dizzy cliff into the blue-green water, or on a level almost with the water and looking up and up and up the straight wall of rock that marks the American side of the river.

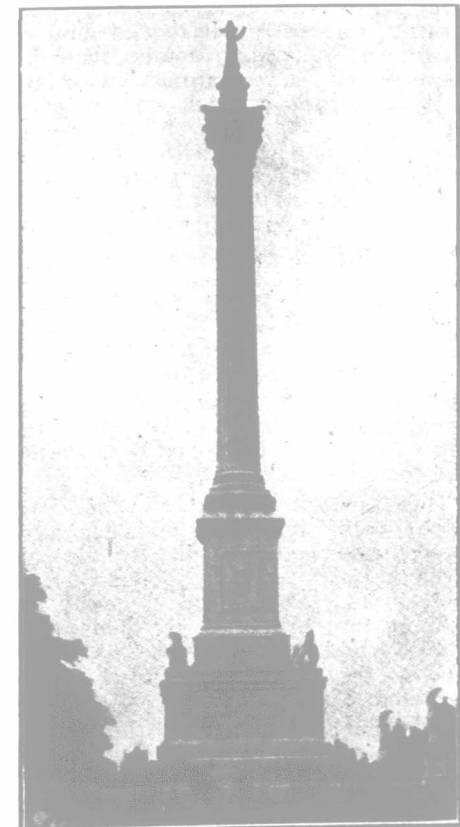
This time we decided to go by way of St. Catharines, angling across Lake Ontario to the mouth of the Welland Canal. Do canals have mouths? I don't know. Anyway, we landed where the mouth would have been if it had been a river. From there a trolley climbs a long hill and carries you off to Niagara by a twisty road through a very luscious corner of the garden of Canada. You go by orchards where the apple-trees loaded with fruit hide the ground they grow on. Then there are the smaller pear and peach trees so well laden that the wonder is how they support their burden, and acres and acres of grape vines. For some distance the line runs not far from the canal. The trees, fruit and other, are so abundant that the water is hidden and you behold the amazing spectacle of a ship apparently making good speed across a section of farming land. The smoking funnel of a steamer and her masts slipping along through a bluff of maples is no unusual sight.

There are three towns, Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls Centre, Niagara Falls South, that lie along the river in a struggling line. The Centre is the largest, the Falls the most picturesque, and the South the quaintest and most peaceful. The last-named was our destination, and we got there after dark, too late to see the Falls which are twenty minutes walk away. But in the night the wind shifted a bit, and waking, I could imagine the cataract was just outside my window.

Next morning after breakfast we visited the Falls, climbing down a dusty hill to the top of the river bank proper. There is no use trying to describe the greatest wonder of our continent. You have seen pictures that tell you very little about its real magnificence, and only the most gifted pen could begin to do justice

"Little Jim has more sense than you." But I didn't go home to be sensible, and so paid no attention, and I wasn't sick. The providence that looks after fools probably had me in charge.

In the evening Grandma and Daddy looked after "Little Jim" and Sister and I went for a long, gossipy stroll.



BROCK'S MONUMENT AT QUEENSTON HEIGHTS

The chief residential street of Niagara Falls South is Lundy's Lane, and it would take a more imaginative person than I to conjure up a picture of Lundy's Lane as a battlefield. It is a lovely street, the residences all set in large, well-kept grounds, and the roadway



SOLDIER'S MONUMENT AT LUNDY'S LANE

ments of those that have been laid to rest in that quiet spot under the trees.

"What is the large monument to the left?" I whisper, as we pass the open windows of the church. There is a service going on, and the words of the psalm come tunefully on the evening air.

"That is the monument to the Canadian soldiers killed just over there in 1814. There is a vault underneath and if you go down those steps you can see the coffins."

For the first time it dawned upon me that this peaceful spot in the Garden of Canada was once made hideous with war and stained with the blood of citizen and enemy, both Anglo-Saxons. And that not a hundred years ago. The monument is plain but dignified, giving the impression not so much of marking a victory, as of honoring those who fell in gaining it. Nearer the church under the trees is a smaller pillar of gray granite erected by the United States in memory of their officers who fell in the fight. They sleep peacefully side by side, friend and foe, and make the waging of war seem ridiculous in the face of their calm. Just between these two monuments to men who had lived to mingle in the world's strife, I found a small rough piece of limestone, just as it had been dragged from the earth. It marked the top of a little grave, and on it was scratched in almost illegible lettering, "Edith, Aged 2, 1827." Some loving hand had carved the rude letters on the rough stone, so that a tiny grave should not be lost to sight.

along the frontier. Her husband, James Secord, was a Loyalist also, residing at Queenston. When the war of 1812 began, Secord joined the militia and was wounded at the battle of Queenston Heights in which General Brock was killed. The Secords in some way managed to hear that Colonel Boerstler with five hundred Americans had planned to surprize Fitz-Gibbon, who, with a few Canadian soldiers, was at Beaver Dam, near Hamilton. The husband was too weak and crippled to attempt the journey to warn Fitz-gibbon, and his wife undertook to carry the tidings. She started very early on the morning of June 23rd, 1813, driving her cow before her into the bushes to deceive the sentry. As soon as she was out of sight she dropped the milkpail and ran. Through deep, pathless woods, over muddy waggon tracks, beside running streams she went alone for twenty long hard miles to De Cou's farm at Beaver Dam. There she found Fitz-gibbon and warned him, so that he placed his few men to such good advantage in ambush that the American troops were surprised and overcome with almost no fighting. She was about thirty-eight years old at that time, and she lived to be something over ninety years of age. The wording on the monument erected to her at Lundy's Lane can easily be distinguished.

One whole day was all the time I could spare for Niagara, but I enjoyed it immensely and hope that you, also, have had, in reading this account, a little second-hand pleasure. DAME DURDEN.

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Power Lot--God Help Us

CHAPTER XXIX

MRS. BYJO KISSES HER BOARDER

As the doctor approached the house the sordid poverty of its surroundings struck him as it had not done before, when he had a blissful hope in his heart.

The romance was not for him. The fences were no longer picturesque; they were distressful and broken down; the attitude of the little porch and of the whole house breathed destitution and decay. Pausing for a moment, he heard steps behind him, and turned to see Mrs. Byjo.

"What!" said she, grasping his hand in cordial surprise, and holding it with fraternal loyalty. "What! By Jo—my boarder!"

"So you did not know that I was expected?" he answered, acknowledging with a genial smile the welcome beaming upon him through her spectacles, while she seemed mainly unconscious that his hand was still clasped in her own hard palm.

"I sighted the event, yes," said Mrs. Byjo; "but not quite so near. The Lord has sent ye in the nick o'

time. Doctor, I've a story to tell ye. Rob's done well."

"So I have heard."
"Who told ye?"
"Jim Turbine. In fact, he sent for me."

"He did, did he?" She dropped his hand in her disinterested joy. "By Jo, Jim's done well."

"Who is doing well by me?" the doctor blurted out whimsically.

Mrs. Byjo studied him without comprehension. Her own life of complete self-sacrifice had not acquainted her with many habits of personal choice or ambition. The simple bewilderment on her face cut the doctor's spirit of badinage to the quick.

"No wonder Rob has done well," he subjoined; "no wonder Jim has done well. If you would only have adopted me at Power Lot I might have done well, too. You were always kind to me, but you would not make me one of your own, you know."

"No," said she, "you never asked me, and I shouldn't if ye had. My family was such—next thing to royal—there was very few fit for me to mate with, even if I'd had the mind."

Her eyes twinkled humorously behind her glasses. Nevertheless her straight little figure was as actually commanding as it was grotesque.

"Well," he sighed, following her lead with interest, "that is a pity. I can assure you the magnet that drew me back here was strong."

"I know it was," she declared seriously; and her round face sobered. I know that. The magnet that drew ye was the hope of freeing Rob and Mary and starting 'em off happy together; and I bet on ye, doctor. I bet on ye, by Jo! I bet my cattle and cart on ye! I bet my house and barn on ye! I bet my potato crop, and my livin' soul on ye! Your name may not be in the heraldry, or it may be—I don't know as to that—but for honest, straightforward doing of your part in the sight of God, you come next to the Staffords.

"Well," she added blithely, "your old room facin' to the Bay is all ready for ye—doctor—and the fish'll be fried just to suit ye after ye've been over to see the folks. Quit 'em as soon as ye can, and come 'round where things are sensible."

She turned toward her own house. The doctor watched her. Never between heaven and earth had he seen so assertive and self-confident a gait.

"There's a thorough antidote for all self-communings," he commented admiringly on her retreating figure. He rather hoped not to meet Rob just yet when he entered the Stingaree house. The young man whom he had saved had, though innocently, defrauded him in return of something dearer than his possessions, dearer almost than life itself; and, for a weak instant only, he dreaded to meet that engaging sunny face. He had his wish. Rob was farther down the bluffs, pasturing half-a-dozen sheep, which, while his arm was still in sling, he had purchased as a humble accessory to his dreams of accumulating wealth.

Mary, alone, too full of anxiety to be able to concentrate her unoccupied moments on a book, had been rummaging about the old house, dusting and rearranging, looking over the few remaining possessions of her own from a wardrobe that had once been dainty and complete.

Her constant thought was that Bate might come in, surly and ashamed; so she conceived the idea of dressing girlishly in white, with ribbons at waist and throat; taking him off guard and keeping him by a manner of assumed festivity and utter oblivion to his past; meeting him with smiles and cheer and welcome.

"So that he will not feel there is any reproach toward him, nor be afraid—and not think me old and sad. For I am young, really," she murmured. "If I could only move him—if I could get him to take me away before Rob brings her to the hill to live; for I cannot bear that. If I could go away with Bate, and save him, and care for him. He may come to-night."

As a sudden fulfillment to her hope and purpose she heard a man's step on the porch, and—it was not Rob's, she knew—therefore, it must be Bate's.

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She went to meet him with an eager smile.

Doctor Margate was well convinced in that instant that Mary Stingaree at least, had not expected him. She stood as though some blow had smitten her, as frightened and appealing as any sweet human lass clad all in white.

"Doctor Margate—what is the matter?" she cried, and then, "Where is Rob?"

"Yonder," replied the doctor, pointing to where in the distance Rob had just stopped at the affianced Mrs. Treet's door for a chat on his way home. He drew her to a chair. Her weakness seemed the greater for the years wherein she had stood so firmly to her ideals of duty and devotion. Her girlish faintness and silence, the dark, troubled eyes lifted to him with question and appeal, bade him still again the tumult in his own heart.

"My dear," said he, strangely, guardedly, not touching her; "Rob has won your heart, and, since he has done that, the days of poverty and struggle and social ostracism are over for you both. You shall take your proper place. That is why I have come. To take you and Rob away."

"Rob is bound," said Mary, the old purpose and resolve showing bleakly but true, in her beautiful eyes. "Rob is bound. You do not remember."

"He is bound home, with you. The marriage between him and Cuby Tee-bo was simply a farce. Neither legally nor morally is it binding. Moreover, James Turbine is going to marry the girl and take her away out of harm's way."

"Jim!"
"Let me tell you. I am going to tell you all. It is best. Your brother is insane in his excesses. He—attempted to kill Rob—at some quarry. He stole his money, though compelled afterwards to return that. He is hanging about now, with someone to share his orgy, at the old 'Spook House,' with the intention of doing further harm. Put him into my hands. If caught in this world can help him—he will be helped. Let me have that in charge. Some part of your life I crave; dear girl, let that be my portion of your family life."

There was no scorn on the great man's lips. Mary stretched out her hands as one falling clutches at some


(Continued on page 370)

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Questions and Answers

JOINING MOUNTED POLICE

1. What pay does a man get per day in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at present?

2. What size does the man have to be? 3. Where would be the best place to go to join from here?

Man. SUBSCRIBER Ans.—The pay of a constable for first year's service is 60 cents per day. This increases with service until by the ninth year he is paid one dollar per day.

2. The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, the minimum chest measurement, 35 inches, and the maximum weight 175 lbs.

3. You should apply at the police headquarters, Regina, which is the nearest station for receiving recruits from your location. You should write the commissioner there and full information in regards to joining the force, medical examination, etc., will be given. These particulars are too lengthy to be published here.

LAWYER'S FEES

Is it possible to recover money paid by me to a lawyer for his services in a Crown case? At the time I did not know that I did not have to pay lawyer's fees, but since the trial I found out that I should not have paid this money, as the Crown has to settle all expenses in connection with a criminal case. The lawyer was a K. C. Sask. G. C.

Ans.—If the case mentioned was a preliminary hearing or a summary case before a J. P. you would be entitled to pay for the services of a lawyer you employed, even if he were the counsel usually employed by the Crown. If the case you refer to was before the Supreme Court the Crown would pay the prosecuting lawyer, although you could have a lawyer engaged as well at your own expense if you chose.

REMUNERATION FOR MAN AND WIFE

1. If a creditor accepts in writing two colts for debt and colts left with debtor until sent for, can any other creditor step in and take them?

2. In a case of exemption from seizure can you substitute the feed of cows for the feed of colts, not having any cows?

3. What is a fair remuneration for a farmer, his wife and six children, three eldest going to school, having to buy everything, for one year?

5. Can a thresher claim payment one year after threshing, having sent in no account and did not even come to measure the grain.

Man. FARMER. Ans.—1. There should have been a Bill of Sale drawn, executed and duly registered in order to protect the colts from any other creditors.

2. The exemption would cover feed for stock irrespective of whether they were cows or colts.

3. The remuneration for a man and his wife would be purely a matter of arrangement and the conditions surrounding the employment, and the privileges given would have a great deal to do with the wages to be agreed upon. In some places a man and his wife are getting from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per month with the use of the house, a cow kept, and the privilege of keeping some fowls.

4. A thresher could not seize grain after one year, but he could collect the amount due by ordinary process before the Courts.

Your fourth question re the keeping of grain to pay hired man is not clear.

PIG WORMS, WARTS AND RING BONE

What is the treatment for small white worms in mares in foal, mares

AN EXCEPTIONAL MAIL ORDER OFFER Three Stylish Simpson Waists, each \$2.95

Fashion has decreed that the lace and net waist is the most stylish kind a woman can wear this season. As a rule, the pretty ones are expensive, but by concentrating our efforts on three particular waists, bringing to bear all our facilities for large-order buying and manufacturing, we have been able to reproduce fine New York models for a mere fraction of their original price. The illustrations will show you the kind of waist we can now supply for less than three dollars. They are drawn from the garments themselves and we feel sure they will please the most particular people.



The first is a beautiful model fashioned after an expensive New York creation. It is made of fine Point d'Esprit Net and lined throughout with soft Jap silk. The real loose Mikado sleeve is finely embroidered with smart and dainty designs in silk. The whole front is of tucking and rows of insertion in two different designs, back tucked and trimmed with insertion. The cuffs and neck of rows of insertion edged with frill of lace. Extra \$2.95 Special \$2.95

The second is a very pretty creation of fine Point d'Esprit Net, lined throughout with soft Jap silk. The real loose Mikado sleeves are handsomely embroidered in new designs of silk embroidery. Daintily trimmed front, back and sleeves with very pretty lace insertion. The cuffs and collars of fine insertion edged with frill of lace to match. \$2.95 Extra Special \$2.95

The third is a dainty waist of fine Embroidered Spot Net, lined throughout with soft silk, trimmed with Maltese insertion on front, back and sleeves edged with fine Filet Valenciennes. It has the real loose Mikado sleeves. The cuffs and neck is of rows of insertion edged with frill of lace. An exceptionally pretty waist. \$2.95 Extra Special \$2.95

Waists illustrated can be had in either white or ecru.

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In order to give the Farmers of Manitoba and the West an opportunity of securing a sample of what I believe to be the best late Potato in this country (has yielded with me 73 to one white, slightly russet). I offer a limited quantity for sale at following rates—

1lb. Post paid 25c. 6" by Express 50c.

Remit by Postal Note. Stamps not taken. Address G. P. JACK, Monominto, Man.

ADVOCATE ADS. FOR RESULTS

Old Golf Professional—"Na, ye'll no mak' a gowffer—ye've begun ower late and ye've ower muckle pottle; but its juist possible if ye practice harrd, verra harrd, for twa-three years ye might—"

Jones (expectantly)—"Yes?" Professional—"Ye might begin to hae a glimmer as ye'll never ken the rudiments o' the game."—London Sketch.

\$3,000 TO \$10,000 A YEAR IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS. We teach you by mail every branch of the Real Estate, General Brokerage, and Insurance Business and appoint you Special Representative of the largest co-operative real estate and brokerage company. Excellent opportunities open to YOU. By our system you can begin making money in a few weeks without interfering with your present occupation and without any investment of capital. Our co-operative department will give you more choice, salable property to handle than any other institution. A Commercial Law Course FREE. Write for 62 page book, free. THE CROSS COMPANY, 408 Reaper Block, Chicago

A GUARANTEE BOND with EVERY ROLL of CONGO "NEVER-LEAK" ROOFING



The Surety Bond Guarantee back of Congo makes it the most attractive roofing proposition on the market. We have claimed right along that 3-ply Congo was an unexcelled Ready Roofing at the price, and we now back it by the National Surety Company's Guarantee Bond. This Bond covers a period of 10 years.

It is broad, liberal protection to the purchaser. It means we have faith in Congo. It protects you absolutely!

A good many roofings carry guarantees of different characters, but not a single one of them gives the purchaser a Surety Bond. That's the only kind of guarantee worth having!

We know Congo is the surest protection against weather, climatic changes, heat and cold, for it is absolutely not affected by any of these. It never dries out, cracks or melts, and so perfect a roof protection does it make that it is aptly called the "Never-Leak" Roof. If we were not sure of these facts we wouldn't dare give a Surety Bond with every roll.

Send for a sample and further information to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do not contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds.

United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Successor to BUCHANAN-FOSTER CO.
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at steady work and also colts three or four months old?

2. Yearling colt has warts around nostrils and on the lip. They are small, but very thick and some bleed. Give treatment.

3. Ringbone appeared this summer on front foot. Mare does not walk lame.

4. Is colt likely to inherit ringbone from its mother?

Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—For the mare, give a level tablespoonful of this mixture mixed with damp feed three times a day: powdered calumna and gentian, of each 4 ounces, powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces, common salt, 6 ounces, mix well. Make the following by steeping over night in cold water: a half pound of quassia chips in a gallon of cold water, strain, and inject about a quart well up into the rectum once a day. Exercise the mare before using the solution so as to insure the bowels being empty. Continue this treatment for ten days, rest a week, then repeat for another ten days.

For the colt give 10 grains of santoline well shaken up in a little sweet milk as a drench, on an empty stomach, if possible, for three days, then follow with a laxative of 4 ounces of raw linseed oil. Also inject into the rectum about 4 ounces of the quassia solution once a day for a week.

2. Give the colt a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in two pints of drinking water three times a day. When he has drunk this, more water (without the medicine) may be given. Also wet the warts with the same medicine three times a day.

3. Attend to the foot, if the hoof has been neglected and allowed to grow to an abnormal length, pare it down to its proper size and shape. Keep it in good shape by having it pared down at least once a month. As the mare is not lame we would not advise interference.

4. Ringbone in many cases is no doubt hereditary, but in the majority of cases the exciting cause of ringbone, is the neglect of the colt's feet on the part of the owner. The colt's feet should be properly pared down when he is a month old, and, the operation repeated every month during the animal's lifetime. If this were attended to as it should be, there would be fewer cases of ringbone.

People generally—
tell each other about the
good things

That is how the merits of
"BOVRIL"

have become so universal-
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good thing. It is all the
nourishment of prime beef



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

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



High Closet Enameled Kest. \$33.85



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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 CATALOG

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

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

WHERE AN ADVERTISER PATRONIZES A FARMER'S PAPER HE IS DESERVING OF A FARMER'S PATRONAGE

**PARALYSIS AND RHEUMATISM.
IN PIGS**

Please let me know through your paper what is the matter with my hogs. I have one that is partially paralysed in the hind quarters, has been that way all summer, seems to be healthy in every other way and is doing well. When he first gets up after lying down he has very little use in his hind legs, but after being up a few minutes he gets more control of his legs, but staggers when he tries to walk. The trouble seems to be only in his hind quarters. Would a hog in this condition be fit to put on the market for pork?

Can it be cured, and how? I have a couple of pigs about 4 months old with swelling around the knees and hock joints which makes them lame.

What is the cause and what can I do for them?

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.
 Ans.—Your pig is suffering from paralysis and since he has been in that condition all summer a cure could not reasonably be expected. However, if you care to try treatment for a few weeks, give him ten grains of iodide of potash dissolved in a little water, and administer with a spoon three times a day. Continue for a week, then give five drops of fluid extract of nux vomica in a little water, spooned into him three times a day. If, in about a month, there is no improvement you should destroy him. His flesh would not be wholesome for food.

The other pigs are afflicted with rheumatism and should be kept in a warm dry house with plenty of clean bedding under them, on raised floors. In fine weather they should be allowed to run out for exercise. Rub the affected parts with soap liment three times a day. For internal medication give from ten to fifteen drops of oil of gaultheria in a tablespoonful of sweet oil three times a day. Feed out meal mush and milk.

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 1192 Dept. F, Toronto, Can.


**EE A MOTHER'S EE
HAPPY THOUGHT.**

A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I went to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being."

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

Please notice that the name STEEDMAN is always spelt with EE.





Don't Paint The Roof

All the expense of painting a roof may be saved by covering it with

Brantford "Crystal" Roofing

—and the cost will be one-third less than for wooden or metal shingles

You certainly owe it to your pocketbook to learn more about this wonderful roofing. You should have a sample. Then you can test the flexibility and toughness of Brantford "Crystal" for yourself—and see with your own eyes its time-defying Surface of Rock Crystals. A surface that cannot be improved upon for weather- and fire-proofness. A surface that needs no painting at the start and never will, as rock crystals cannot dry out, crack, freeze, or melt—practically indestructible.

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USE COLLETTE'S PATENT PATCHES
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Mention the Advocate

GOSSIP

Quite an extensive deal in pure-bred sheep was put through at the New Westminster Exhibition when Mr. Bryce Wright, of De Winton, Alta., bought the entire show flock of Oxfords from Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale, B. C. The flock were in most attractive condition and appealed strongly to the fancy of the Albertan, who will run them on his stock farm "Ailsa." It is in the acquisition of flocks of this kind that Alberta makes progress, and to the men who venture their money in them is due more than the passing modicum of commendation.

BURNETT & MCKIRDY'S CLYDESDALE SALES

Mr. Jas. Burnett, of the firm Burnett & McKirdy, Napinka, Man., in a letter to us the other day, reports quite a number of sales in the last few weeks. The demand for Clydesdales of quality and breeding this season in this country is going to be greater than for some time. Messrs. Burnett & McKirdy have sold recently the two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Royal Gartly, by Woodend Gartly. This colt won second prize at Brandon Winter Fair 1908, and third at the Winnipeg Industrial 1907.

To A. D. Pue, Napinka, Man., the two-year-old filly, Cottage Rose, No. 20801, by Sir Ronald, 10464, dam by Claymore 3522.

To James Jamieson of Nokomas, Sask., the two-year-old filly, Fair Vanity 20817, by Prince Thomas Pride 12294, dam by Rosario 9996.

To Mr. G. Bent, Lauder, Man., the two-year-old filly, Heather Honey, 20818 by Ascot 10944, dam by Scotland's Warrior 10451. Mr. Bent has had the misfortune to have his stables burned and this good filly was burned with five other horses.

THE INDIAN'S CURSE ON FERNIE

Some of the western papers are publishing a queer story about Fernie—a legend that has been revived since the recent disaster there. It is told this way:

Years ago a lonely prospector toiled through the East Kootenay mountains, living on the flesh of the animals of the woods and hills. He cared but little for the companionship of man, and save for a brief meeting with an occasional Indian his life was indeed a solitary one, spent in ceaseless pursuit of wealth from nature's vast storehouse.

One day there came to him an Indian woman. She was the typical squaw, not unlike all others of her race. She wore, however, a string of ornaments of a peculiar sort. They were jet black and very shiny. The prospector's interest was aroused and after considerable difficulty he succeeded in persuading the Indian woman to guide him to the spot from which she brought the ornaments.

Following the woman, the prospector came upon a scene that revealed to him the possibility of untold wealth. The woman's ornaments were small pieces of coal, and before the prospector's astonished eyes there lay vast deposits of the mineral. Mining rights were applied for and later the place became known as Coal Creek, where to-day the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company have an enormous colliery.

Having obtained great wealth, the prospector determined to enjoy the fruit of his labor, and accordingly he journeyed to Victoria, the capital city of British Columbia. Presenting a claim to be his lawful wife, the Indian woman demanded that she be taken to Victoria also and placed in a proper light before the world. The prospector to whom the great wealth had come and in whose honor the town of Fernie was named, spurned the woman and caused her to be returned to Fort Steele, where she again became a member of the tribe which she had deserted to join Fernie.

A vengeful spirit seized the woman and upon failing in her appeals to Fernie, she cursed Fernie and all who might later reside in the city bearing the name of her white companion. Heaven was called upon to witness that the city would be destroyed and that all who lived there would suffer also.

Sure enough Fernie has suffered

Trinidad Lake Asphalt is the only lasting weather-resister. There's nothing better for roofs.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of this perfect natural water-proofer. No artificial substitute will last anywhere near as long. Look out for the roofing that is "just as good."

Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Insist on the genuine with the Genasco trade-mark. Write for samples and Book 77

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WE HAVE EVERY FACILITY FOR THE QUICK PRODUCTION OF HIGH CLASS WORK. CATALOGUE WORK SPECIALIZERS

Wanted--A Live Man



Look over the "Help Wanted" ads in any big newspaper. How often you note—"Must be a live man"; "must be rapid and accurate"; "we want a hustler," "no has-beens need apply." Thousands of men are out of work. Among those thousands possibly one out of fifty will "make good" if they are given a chance. The rest put in their time watching the clock, sighing for quitting time and figuring how they can get a raise in salary without doing any more work.

When a man gets to the front they say: "He's lucky!" "Wish I had his luck." Luck is it? That's all bosh. The secret of his success is nervous energy. That man succeeded because he put vim and vigor into his work. A man with these resources doesn't stay long at the bottom of the ladder.

The business world demands results to-day. Hustlers are wanted in every walk of life. Don't go around dragging one foot after the other. Get some life in you.

There's latent power in every man. All it needs is waking up. My belt has put thousands of men on the road to success, men who had met with nothing but failure before they came to me.

Give me a man who is held down by physical weakness, lost vitality, lack of energy, backwardness or despondency, and I will make a new man out of him, by filling his nerves with the fire of life—electricity.

My appliance is an electric body battery, applied while you sleep. It pumps a stream of electric life into every nerve and tissue of the body, building up vitality and strength and removing the cause of disease.

Dr. McLaughlin:—
Dear Sir,—I am writing to tell you that I am well pleased with the Belt. In fact, I consider that you ought to obtain Rockefeller's million, for the good or benefit that you are doing the public at large, independent of curing him. You ought to have a Belt, yes, studded with brilliants. I am willing to advance one dollar with the rest of your customers for presenting you with such a Belt. I consider your Belts are perfect, and you are perfectly at liberty to use this at will.

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FREE TO YOU

Every man should read my free 80-page illustrated book, which tells how my Belt puts vim and energy into discouraged, slow-going men. This book explains many secrets you should know. It tells how to cure yourself without drugs. I'll send it, closely sealed, free, if you will mail me this coupon. Cut it out now.

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 481.

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

COME to the famous Fraser River Valley, the farmers' paradise. Abundant yields of all kinds of fruit and other produce. Send for free booklet to Publicity Association, New Westminster, B.C.

MEN WANTED, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men.

IF YOU want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

IRISH WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE. Two Registered Irish Wolf Hound Bitches: Vandal III, \$75.00; Shi-Anna, \$50.00. Also 5 dog and 1 bitch puppies, \$15.00 each, by Vandal III, and a 3 1/2 in. Scotch Deerhound. Dr. O'Brien, Dominion City, Man.

THE FARMER'S CHANCE—Splendid new, all modern, twelve roomed house, well located in Winnipeg, in exchange for good half section wild or improved farm. A chance for man who wants good city home. Equity \$6,000. Lawrence Rogers Realty, Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

MARRIED COUPLE, age 35, would take charge of ranch during owner's absence, or take foreman's position. Thoroughly experienced. Disengaged November. C. Box 47, High River, Alta.

FARM FOR SALE—Five hundred acres, fifteen dollars per acre, at Lloydminster, Alta. Address Ada Jordan, 979 Seymour St., Vancouver.

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS—TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.

more than her share of disasters. Three times within recent years there have been big fires there, and twice the city has been practically destroyed. The sensible people of Fernie, however, are not likely to concern themselves about the curse of a dead Indian.

BORDER LEICESTER PRICES

In Scotland the annual sheep sales, the event of the sheep year, have just been concluded. Some very fine prices were realized. One of the best sales of the series was held at Kelso where a buyer from New Zealand gave £200 for a ram belonging to the Messrs. Smith, of Leaston. Another New Zealander paid £125 for another ram from the Smith flock. The average price obtained by Messrs. Smith for their offering was £29, for 30 head. Mr. Templeton of Sandy Knowe, sold 25 head at an average of £36 per head. The best price realized, one of his rams was £150, a second £145 and a third £135. There has been a good demand for rams this year at old country sales, both for local use and export.

SCOTTISH CLYDESDALE AUCTION

The auction sale at Perth on Sept. 14th of pedigreed Clydesdale stallions and mares was a decided success measured by the attendance of buyers and sellers, and the prices realized for the stock offered. The Harviestoun Castle stud was represented by a number of entries that sold for the highest average of the sale. This stock was the first to be exposed.

They were well brought out, and commanded a splendid trade. The average price of the nine sold was £120 19s. 8d. The sale opened well with the noted prize mare Fenella, now three years old, and got by Royal Favorite (10630), out of the noted Baron's Pride mare Baron's Beauty (16781). She went to Mr. Edward Coey, Larne, at 130 gs. Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcubright, got No. 2, the well-known two-year-old Bedelia, by Baron's Pride, and third at Kilmarnock, at the same money, and sold her before the day was much older to Mr. Thomson, Baillieston. Mr. Geo. Findlater, Jarviswood, gave 110 gs. for his own breeding in Cressida, and out of Maggie of Jarviswood (15003), by Montrave Sentinel. Mr. Wm. Brown, Craigton, Bishopston, got the fine black prize two-year-old filly Gloria, one of the best in the stud, at 190 gs. She is own sister to Harviestoun Baron. The yearlings sold uncommonly well. Imogene, the Kilmarnock winner, by Baronson, out of the Champion Chester Princess (16371), went to Mr. Wilson, Yett, Carnwath, at 160 gs. Anice, the Edinburgh winner, went to Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton-Stewart, at the same price. She is exceptionally well bred, being got by Baron's Pride out of the beautiful quality mare Ambrosine, by Woodend Gartly (10663). Mira, by Benedict (10315), out of a Lord Stewart mare, and, like her dam's race, made 85 gs. to A. & W. Montgomery. The colt foals made 32 gs. and 40 gs. respectively, but the best of the three, by Royal Edward, out of Baron's Blossom, got hurt in the train, and was just shown. He will make a very good horse some day.

The following is a summary of the sale for the different lots of breeding stock as given by the *Scottish Farmer*—

	Average	Total
Annot, Mains of Edzell (3)	£55 13 0	£166 19 0
Bruce, Jordanstone (2)	136 10 0	273 0 0
Bean, Balloch (2)	44 2 0	88 4 0
Best & Son, Edin'gh (2)	38 4 0	305 11 0
Calder, Ledlanet (12)	74 16 3	897 15 0
Dunlop, Dunure Mains (5)	38 8 7	192 3 0
Dow, Balman-do (3)	25 4 0	75 12 0
Drummond, Littleton (1)	16 16 0	16 16 0
Gregory, Bogside (1)	29 18 0	29 18 0
Kerr of Harvies-toun (9)	120 19 8	1088 17 0
Kerr, Bransdeath (1)	21 0 0	21 0 0
Kinross, Drum-allan (2)	27 6 0	54 12 0
Law, Kirkton (1)	34 13 0	34 13 0



Send for our Circular in reference to CUSTOM-TANNING, HEAD-MOUNTING, COW-HIDE ROBES, COATS, ETC. CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man.

"GOLD" FREE WATCH

To boys or girls or any one giving us a few minutes of their spare time. Send your name and address—to money—and we will send you, postage paid, and trust you with 25 of our assorted fancy jewelry novelties to sell for us at 10c each. They sell easily, as each customer is entitled to a beautiful extra present from us. When sold, send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send Free, all charges paid, this handsome guaranteed gold-laid American movement, \$25.00 appearing Watch and Chain and if you send your order at once we will give as extra presents a pair of handsome gold kid Cuff Buttons and a fine solid gold shell Ring, plain, engraved, or with brilliant stone setting, equal in appearance to rings costing \$15 and \$20; will wear 10 years. Order now and earn all four presents. Absolutely free to try a month's full treatment of the Absorption remedies that cure naturally without pain and have been used by over 100,000 persons. Don't delay.

The National Eye & Ear Infirmary, Dept. 117 - Des Moines, Ia.

A \$5.00 TREATMENT FREE

If you suffer with Catarrh, Discharge, Ears, Weak Sore Eyes, Head-ache, Scurf or any disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat; write us today giving history of your case and we will send you absolutely free to try a month's full treatment of the Absorption remedies that cure naturally without pain and have been used by over 100,000 persons. Don't delay.

The National Eye & Ear Infirmary, Dept. 117 - Des Moines, Ia.

ZAM-BUK SAVES A FARMER'S ARM

Some Sensational Proofs of its Healing Power.

Every day brings interesting instances to light of the wonderful healing power of Zam-Buk, the herbal balm. Mr. Wm. Snell, a Langenburg, (Sask.), farmer, says: "I saved my arm by using Zam-Buk. I had a terrible scalding accident and the arm after the injury 'took the wrong way.' When I started to use Zam-Buk it was all swollen up and discolored, and I feared it would have to come off. In a few days Zam-Buk killed the poison, reduced the swelling, and finally healed the arm completely."

ECZEMA CURED. Mr. J. E. Cusick, of 249 Wilson St., Hamilton says: "Every winter I used to have eczema on the back of my hands. Last winter I was especially bad—so bad that I had to be off work for three weeks. While suffering acutely I was advised to try Zam-Buk and did so. I could not have believed anything could have healed so quickly! It just seemed to dry up and clear away the sores, and in a wonderfully short time my hands were quite cured."

PILES CURED. Mr. Neil Devon, of Webwood, (Ont.), says: "For eight years I tried all kinds of things for piles, but I got nothing to do me any good until I struck Zam-Buk! That quickly worked a complete cure!"

Zam-Buk heals all skin diseases, cuts and bruises, eczema, scalp sores, ulcers, chapped faces, scrofulous ailments, poisoned wounds, swollen glands, boils, As an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3 boxes for \$1.25. Send 1c. stamp for dainty trial box.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

50 COCKERELS of the following breeds: Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Six White Leghorn Pullets and Cockerel, price \$6.00. Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Spring, B. C.

PURE BRED—Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets, bred from best stock and given full range all summer, splendid laying strain. Geo. Hamel, Grande-Pointe, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Splendid laying strain: Cockerels, \$2.00; 2 fine roosters, \$2.50 each; older hens, \$1.00. Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—A fine lot of choice early-hatched cockerels at attractive prices. Order early and get the best. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Plymouth Rock spring roosters, bred from imported stock. By express, \$1.50 each. Address A. E. Gardiner, 356 20th St., Brandon, Man.

POULTRY MARKET

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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep.

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

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

BEN MORE, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor, Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O. Vancouver Is., B. C.

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

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

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin Ducks.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS—Limited number of the famous registered Duroc Jersey Hogs for sale. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. SWALES, Holmfield, Man.—Breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

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

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

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

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1bn

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

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, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. tf

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

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

RAILROADING—Positions available for all Railroads. Experience necessary. Firemen \$120, Income Engineers and Conductors \$250 monthly. Brakemen \$75, Baggage Conductors and Freight Conductors \$75. State and New position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163-227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN for all Railroads. Experience necessary. Firemen \$120, Income Engineers and Conductors \$250 monthly. Brakemen \$75, Baggage Conductors and Freight Conductors \$75. State and New position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163-227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

Marshall, Stranraer (3).....	26	5	0	78	15	0
Mitchell, Boquhan (2).....	32	11	0	65	2	0
M'Nee, Crieff (5).....	26	13	5	133	7	0
Polwarth, Lord (5).....	24	15	7	123	18	0
Reid, Doune (1).....	30	9	0	30	9	0
Renwick, Corstorphine (2).....	50	18	6	101	17	0
Robertson, Bullion (4).....	71	18	6	287	14	0
Stewart, Carse of Trowan (1).....	56	14	0	56	14	0
Stirling, Kippen-davie (2).....	28	7	0	56	14	0
Sinclair, Greenhill (1).....	18	18	0	18	18	0
Stark, Coates of Fin-gask (1).....	48	6	0	48	6	0
Storar, Pyestone (2).....	34	2	6	68	5	0
Townson, Morton Lid-mouth (1).....	44	2	0	44	2	0
Taylor Park Mains (2).....	32	11	0	65	2	0
Tower, Stanley (1).....	89	5	0	89	5	0
Westwood, Dal-roch (1).....	75	12	0	75	12	0
Waterson, Stanley (1).....	56	14	0	56	14	0

The total proceeds of the sale for 84 animals amounted to £4,557, being an average over the whole of £54 5s.

WHEAT CROP IN BEAUTIFUL PLAINS.

The following crop reports from the country of Beautiful Plains, Manitoba, were compiled and published by the Neepawa Register in order to show the yield exactly as given by the farmer. No attempt is made to get big yields: each man was met on the street by chance, or asked by rural phone. The name of the farmer is given in each case to show that reports are authentic. When not otherwise given the address is Neepawa. All wheat sold there has graded No. 1 northern; some of the farmers named have not marketed, so no official grade can be given.

Mr. John Coutts reports part of his wheat threshed; average being 25 bushels to the acre.

Mr. W. R. Farrell at Riding Mtn. has threshed his wheat and reports about 22 bushels to the acre and a good sample.

Mr. Robert Elliot, reports 20 to 22 bushels of wheat to the acre grading No. 1, Northern.

Mr. S. Benson, South Neepawa threshed one field of which returns are 28½ bushels to the acre.

Reeve Edwards, Rosedale, threshed at Dan McFadyen's last week; the wheat went 17 to the acre. Mr. Edward's own crop went about the same figure.

Roche Bailey, of Birnie, threshed 16 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Mr. George Hamilton on the south border of Neepawa, threshed 28 bushels to the acre from 37 acres. The sample is good.

Mr. J. A. Clare's wheat east of town, which looked poor enough, threshed over 16 to the acre.

Mr. W. J. Clancey north of town threshed his wheat this week averaging 22 bushels to the acre on 200 acres.

Mr. John Elliott, of Eden, threshed 22 bushels of wheat to the acre.

COLLIES AND YORKSHIRES.

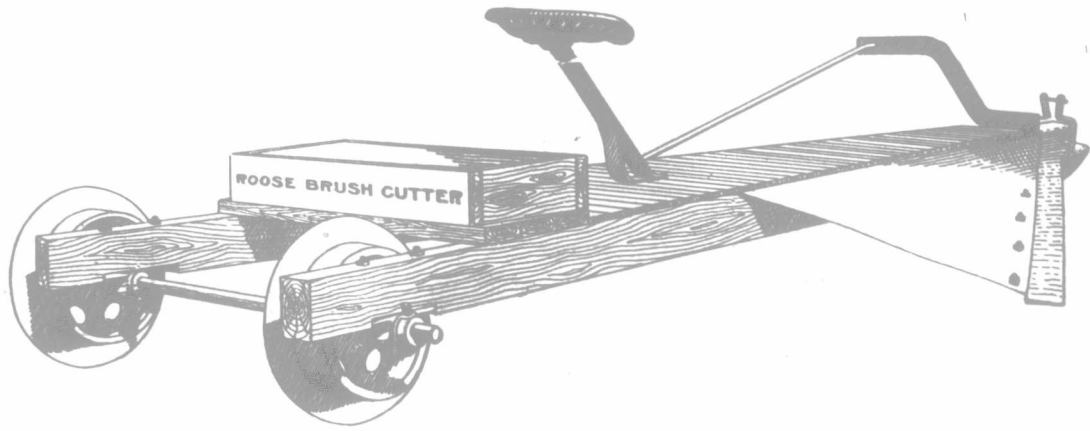
Mr. H. C. Graham, of Tring, Alta., is offering at the present time some rare bargains in Scotch collies at prices ranging from five to fifty dollars. Mr. Graham says: "I have some trained and some that are not yet weaned, all sired by Lea Park Laddie, who is a prize winner and has a generous supply of the blood of the most noted Old Country champions, his sire being Holy Rood Clinker, his dam Kirkton Diana, both imported."

"Kirkton Diana was bred by Mr. Thomas Bell, East Kilbridge, Scotland. He says of Kirkton Diana: 'This is one of the best pedigrees of any collie living. She is in almost every point a duplicate of her granddam Kirkton Violetta, winner of the champion prize at Glasgow for the best bitch in Scotland.' Kirkton Diana was only shown twice and won 1st and 2nd at Chapelton, and 2nd and 3rd at East Kilbridge."

"Both of Holy Rood Clinker's grand-

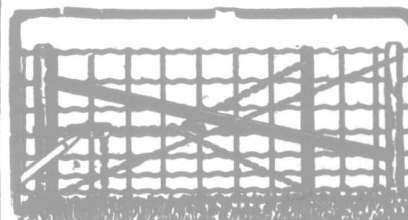
ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

The greatest boon to the farmers of the West since the invention of the binder. Cuts from five to twenty-five acres of brush per day. Requires only three horses to cut the heaviest willow, and cuts close to the ground, leaving it so that a mower or plow can be used afterwards. Takes the place of forty men cutting by hand and does the work ten times better.



For full particulars write to the manufacturers—

McNAMARA & RUBBRA, WETASKIWIN ALTA.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

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



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



Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 1)

A Talk by the Maker to the Wearer.

The Wool

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

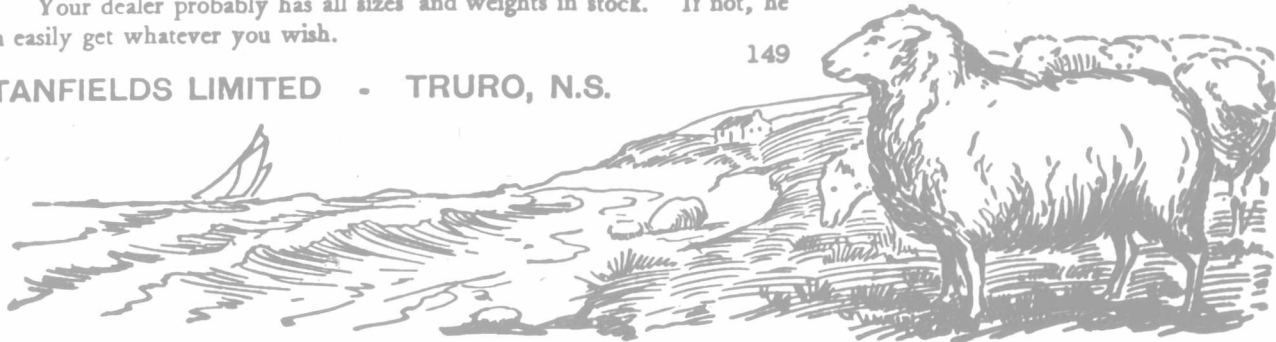
Stanfield's Underwear is right from start to finish. It is planned right, made right and wears right.

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

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

STANFIELDS LIMITED - TRURO, N.S.

149



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE



UNION STOCK YARDS
HORSE EXCHANGE
WEST TORONTO - CANADA
Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.
North-West Trade a Specialty. Accommodation for 1,000 Horses.
HERBERT SMITH
(LATE GRANDS REPOSITORY) Manager.

We have a bunch of the best bred **Clydesdale Fillies** that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.

John A. Turner Balgreggan Stock Farm
Box 472 Calgary
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.
Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.



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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

FOR SALE
at reduced prices to clear—May pigs, both sexes unrelated, \$12.00 each. Six prize-winning sows, 12 to 15 months with litters or to farrow in October. Two Stock Boars. My Pigs have been winners at the principal shows in Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta. Write for what you want.

Jas. M. Ewens, Lakeside Stock Farm
Bethany P. O., C.N.R. Minnedosa, Man., C.P.R.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date prices will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also shorthorns.

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

Yorkshires & Berkshires

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

YORKSHIRE HOGS

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

Thomas Meroer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire Horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Grately and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses.
Correspondence solicited.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

SHORTHORNS

I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta. I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORNS!
As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.

H. O. AYERST, Mount Royal, Man.

**HIGHLAND AND SHORTHORN CATTLE
GLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES**

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

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

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

Q. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Banded Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.

CHOICE GOODS—40741

We are offering our present chief stock bull, Choice Goods, for sale. We have kept him as long as it was possible to use him on our females and we will part with him with regret. He is a sure calf getter, and the quality of his stock can be seen here at any time. We have no hesitation in offering him to anyone that requires a first-class stock bull. We have ten youngsters ready to go, at prices that make it absolutely unnecessary for anyone to use grade bulls.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Shorthorns and Tamworths

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

Melrose Stock Farm

**SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES**

We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

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

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

My herd is headed by the famous Black Gay Lawn (91941) sired by Black Woodlawn (2706), the brother of the International Gr. Championship winner in 1907. I have for sale at present a number of splendid young bulls bred from such families as the Erica's, Prides and Blackbirds. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

Geo. G. Meleon
Wildwood Stock Farm, Olds, Alberta.

sires are Old Country champions. Wishaw Clinker, after winning a championship in the Old Country, became the property of J. Pierpont Morgan at the price of \$6,500.00; was shown at New York and won the American championship. Any one wanting either farm dogs or show dogs or a combination of usefulness with beauty can get them here, as both dam and sire are workers. "We are also offering some bargains in Yorkshires, improved young pigs eight weeks old; boars, six dollars; sows, six to eight dollars, f. o. b. at Islay or Kitscoty. These are bred right and will be money makers."

**THE ALBERTA FIELD GRAIN
COMPETITION**

The following is a report of the awards made in the Field Crop Competitions in Alberta. The maximum score is 100 points. The scores made by the winners of first, second and third prizes are given.

CARDSTON

Winter wheat (Alberta Red)—1, Thos. H. Woolford, 91½; 2, D. E. Harris, 90; 3, S. M. Woolf, 86.

Spring wheat (Preston)—1, S. M. Woolf, 68; 2, J. W. Woolf, 64.
Oats (Banner)—S. M. Woolf, 64; 2, J. H. Pitcher, 63.

MAGRATH

Winter wheat (Alberta Red)—1, J. T. Heninger, jr., 87½; 2, W. E. French, 86; 3, E. Bonnon, 85.

Spring wheat (Red Fyfe)—J. T. Heninger, sr., 88½; 2, J. T. Heninger, jr., 73.

Oats (Tartar King)—1, W. Ackroyd, 93; 2, J. T. Heninger, jr., 92.

RAYMOND

Winter wheat (Alberta Red)—1, L. D. King, 85; 2, H. S. Allen, 84; 3, M. H. Brimhall, 80.

Spring wheat (Red Fyfe, Sonara, third prize)—1, Henry Holmes, 80; 2, Thos. Bennett, 68; 3, Wm. A. Redd, 61.

Oats (Banner)—1, David Powelson, 89½; 2, M. H. Brimhall, 87½; 3, C. E. Allred, 67.

LETHBRIDGE

Winter wheat (Alberta Red)—1, A. E. Weston, 90½; 2, W. S. Sherd, 90.

Spring wheat (Red Fyfe)—1, W. H. Pawson, 90½; 2, C. S. Crest, 77; 3, Hamilton Bros. & Galbraith, 76.

Oats (Banner first, Silver Mine second)—1, W. H. Pawson, 89; 2, Hamilton Bros. & Galbraith, 76; 3, D. Pelletier, 72.

MEDICINE HAT

Winter wheat (Alberta Red)—1, H. Hassard, 83.

Oats (New Rosedale)—1, A. B. Carle, 67.

MACLEOD

Winter wheat (Alberta Red first, Red Fyfe second, third and fourth)—1, F. A. Adams, 92½; 2, W. J. Glass, 88½; 3, D. J. Grier, 88; 4, M. R. Matheson, 85½.

Oats (Dodd's White)—1, W. J. Glass, 82; 2, D. J. Grier, 75.

LACOMBE

Winter wheat (Alberta Red)—1, P. A. Switzer, 88; 2, H. W. Metcalfe, 87; 3, Southward Bros., 77.

Oats (Montgomery first, Banner second, Newmarket third)—1, H. W. Metcalfe, 90; 2, P. A. Switzer, 82; 3, R. A. Trout, 71.

LEDUC

Winter wheat (Alberta Red, second prize Red Fyfe)—1, E. Alpaugh, 93; 2, Jim Hammer, 87; 3, Alphonse Mosse, 84.

Oats (New Century first, Banner second, Big Four third)—1, J. J. Alpaugh, 89; 2, Claf C. Melin, 87; 3, T. O. Lachance, 85.

Forest Fires—(Continued from page 348)

from the Dakota side into Township 1, Range 21, near Boundary Lake. Some say that it was caused by the Indians, who under the Dead and Down Timber law, were given the dead timber, and that they set fire to the forest in order to increase the supply of this dead timber. Others say that the American farmers set it in order to clear their farms. Whatever the origin, it destroyed everything in Township 1, Range



DO YOU KNOW
THE WET WEATHER
COMFORT AND
PROTECTION
afforded by a
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
SLICKER?
Clean - Light
Durable
Guaranteed
Waterproof
Sold
Everywhere

RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, is
BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.

LADIES

Use **F. F. F.**
MONTHLY REGULATOR
Sure and Safe For Sale at All Druggists
No. 1 at \$1.00 or six for \$5.00.
Special No. 10 at \$5.00 a box.
Sent in plain sealed wrapper to any address upon receipt of price.

FRIAR MEDICINE CO.
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GASOLINE "Stover"
The
ENGINE Service

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

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Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.



Lump Jaw
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.
ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind. \$1.00, delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by
W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin, Boyle and Wynne Co., Winnipeg. The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Has been in use for over 30 years, and is considered by all who have used it to be the best medicine for

**BAD BLOOD
BAD BOWELS
BAD BREATH**

It will thoroughly renovate the entire system, and make the blood pure, rich and red—curing Boils, Pimples, Eczema, Ringworm, and all blood and skin diseases.

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Employing 45 men steady, seeks location in country town near natural gas belt. Valuable information regarding denatured alcohol mailed free—Teddy's Laboratory, Wheeling, W. Va.



LEASING OF LANDS

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

SLOCAN PARK

BELOW IS GIVEN AN EXACT COPY OF A LETTER RECEIVED THE OTHER DAY FROM TWO OF OUR FIRST SETTLERS AT SLOCAN PARK, WHEN IT WAS OPENED IN DECEMBER LAST YEAR. THESE TWO MEN OWN IN PARTNERSHIP THREE LOTS, THE BROTHER OF ONE WILL TAKE A FOURTH

Slocan Park, Gutelius P.O., B.C., Sept. 15, 1908.

N. Wolverton, Esq.,
President, The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co., Ltd.
Nelson, B.C.

Dear Sir,—
Now that we have had an opportunity of judging fairly as to the merits of land at Slocan Park, we thought possibly you might be desirous of our opinion. We cleared 4 acres last spring in as many weeks, and we are keeping as a souvenir the only stone we found on it. The fruit trees we planted, despite the exceptionally dry summer, are growing fine.

Mr. W. Roberts (a brother of Mr. L. Roberts,) who is on a visit from England, is so favorably impressed with the possibilities, he has decided to buy a lot and make his home here. It would require to be a handsome advance on the price to induce us to part with the three lots we bought last year. Thanking you for the fair treatment we have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.

NELSON, B. C.

20 and 21. The fire of 1903 burned over almost the same territory as that of 1897, and killed thousands of acres of splendid reproduction, besides much timber that had escaped previously. The first start of the fire seems to have been at or across the American boundary but it is evident that it was started in several other places later with the intention of making a clean job of removing the forest so that the land would be thrown over for settlement. This fire burned all summer, and any attempts that were made to put it out were futile. The reports from the other reserves are of a very similar character.

As regards British Columbia, the recent conflagrations, including that in the Elk River Valley, where several thousand persons were rendered homeless, were all outside the regions patrolled by the Federal fire rangers. The Provincial forest fire protection system has proved unequal to the service, but the need of an increased force of fire fighters is recognized.

These disastrous fires were in nearly, though not in all, cases caused by human agency. Electric storms are sometimes, if rarely, responsible. If any proof of this were needed it would be furnished by the fact that on the whole the forest matures and is preserved until man—white man and his retinue—gets into a district, and then the destruction greatly exceeds the natural recuperative powers of the forest. Most of the fires by man are not accidental, but the result of gross, often wilful, carelessness, and not a few of deliberate intent. In dry seasons a match thrown down is always a source of danger. Camp-fires, even when extinguished with water, may still smolder in rotten logs, mold, or roots, and eventually break forth.

In 1901, following a series of very disastrous forest fires, Canada adopted the present system of fire rangers. The rangers were selected from men residing in or near the places where it was intended to employ them, and placed under the direction of a supervising officer, usually the Crown Timber Agent, regular forest ranger, or homestead inspector of the district. They were furnished with copies of the Fire Act, a copy of general instructions defining their duties, and notices for distributing and posting up, warning all concerned against the careless use of fire in the forest. Where horses could be used the men were supplied with them. The ranger's remuneration when on duty was fixed at three dollars a day, including expenses for both man and horse. The fire ranger was required to hand in a diary showing how he had been employed each day. That year the rangers were required almost constantly in British Columbia, and in several cases succeeded in confining the fires within the limits of territory that had formerly been burned over, and thereby saved from destruction large quantities of valuable timber. In one district south of New Westminster a fierce fire broke out, which at one time threatened to sweep for miles through excellent timber, but by the timely action of the Crown Timber Agent in employing assistance it was prevented from even entering the green timber. In this one instance alone millions of feet of timber were certainly saved. But the chief benefit derived from the employment of the fire ranger is in what he does to prevent fires. The extent of good done in this way can never be ascertained. The Northwest Mounted Police have also been of the greatest service in discovering, preventing, and extinguishing fires in the west, and in making known the precautions to be taken in regard to camp-fires and lighted matches and in advertising the law on the subject.

During the present year surveys of the unsurveyed resources of the west are being made by the Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior. The organization of the Department is being strengthened and the service for the protection of the forests from fires increased. A number of forest fire-rangers have been stationed along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Edmonton westward. Patrolling of the reserves and of the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies, as well as along the Peace and Athabasca Rivers, established last year, is maintained, and the system is to be applied to the Churchill River.

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Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.
Call on the International local agent for catalogs, and inspect these engines. Write nearest office for colored hanger and booklet on "Development of Power."

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Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued)

support. The doctor did not take her hands, though his words were inexpressibly tender in tone.

"You must bear bravely still the trial of this brother's life," he said. "But you must be true to others as well. You must be true to Rob. If you or he still have any doubt as to your duty or your absolute freedom, why, I understand"—the doctor smiled—"that the fact that the marriage was a farce is so admitted and set down in black and white in a paper which James Turbine obtained and secured, and gave me to hand to Rob. I have it safe. But I shall see that Captain Turbine gives it to the joyful Rob, himself; for I fancy that he took heroic measures to obtain it."

"Jim!"
 When they were in stress of thought, or had nothing else to say, they put the burden of speech off on to that easy-spoken, brief name—they just said "Jim."

"For no other woman,"—the tender smile on the doctor's face grew whimsical—"could I have returned that fine young rascal so quickly to his inheritance. With you, I am not afraid. He did well for himself, indeed, when he won your heart. He will be here soon. You are very sweet to-night, and beautiful, troubled, glad, helpful, soft, and young. You would rive the heart of any man—who loved you. Do not tease Rob. Your eyes melt the soul of a man, and bewilder him—any man who loved you. And as for Rob, they say he worships you."

He did not turn to her again. "I am going to my good friend Mrs. Byjo," he said. "When I see you again you and Rob must have your plans made, or I shall have to carry you both away by force."

Mrs. Byjo, her evening work done, was waiting for her "boarder."

"Well," said the doctor cheerfully, in straightforward Power Lot, God Help Us, fashion, "Mary and Rob are going away with me, to be married. They will have the means to live in royal style, my good friend. Captain James Turbine will be marrying Cuby and roaming away with her."

Mrs. Byjo suddenly sprang forward and kissed the gentle though distinguished gentleman. Her spectacles were scattered with the impetuosity of the impact, and she searched for them without embarrassment, and with joyful tears in her eyes, the doctor aiding her.

"I thank you for that mark of your approval—and condescension, Mrs. Stafford," he said very gravely; and added gently, "I hold that kiss as sacred."

"If I was young and handsome and rich, which I never was," said Mrs. Byjo, settling her restored glasses on her pathetic little snub nose, "you'd seem like a brother to me; for being of the family I am, and not knowing yours, I don't know as I could consider any closer tie; but the poor old woman couldn't help giving ye a smack."

"I shall never forget that I have a royal sister," replied the doctor, "who has given me a token of esteem which I hold forever sacred."

(To be continued)

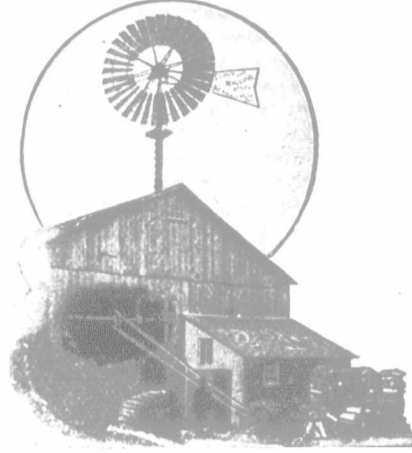
A gentleman met his medical adviser on Forty-second street the other day and passed a friendly greeting.

"Well, and how are you?" asked the doctor.

"Quite passable, thanks," said the other, "but I notice that when I bend my body forward, stretch out my arms horizontally, and impart to them a circular motion, I always feel such a pain in my left shoulder."

"But what need is there for you to perform such ridiculous antics?" inquired the physician.

"Do you know any other way, doctor, of getting on your topcoat?" replied his patient.



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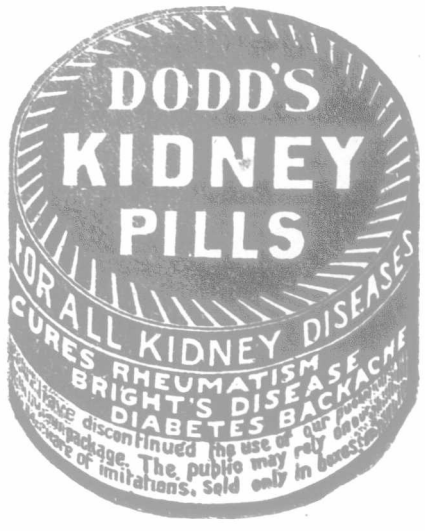
A STUDY IN HOMESTEAD LAWS.

The homestead law is a product of the New World. It is the expression by young countries of their desire for population and the wealth for which agriculture is the soundest basis. There is no precedent for the law in the codes of the nations of Europe because never before Columbus doubled the size of the world, were there lands crying out for peopling. The homestead laws of both the Dominion and the United States were framed for the same purpose, namely, the settling of vast areas of vacant country with a prosperous agricultural population. In this enterprise the United States was the pioneer, and Canada has been able to profit by her neighbor's experience. For this reason a comparison of the laws of the United States with this new Dominion Land Act, which is the result of the experience of two nations, is illuminating.

There is a certain fundamental likeness between the two sets of laws, because in seeking to fill their vast solitudes with a large and thriving population, both have had to guard against the same difficulties. Great tracts of land must not be allowed to fall into the hands of a few individuals—therefore, both have set a limit to the size of the tract which one person may acquire. The individual settler must not be hampered by lack of sufficient land for a competence—therefore, both laws provide a generous allotment, one hundred and sixty acres. The land must be permanently productive—therefore, both laws require cultivation over a period of years to test the prospective owner's good faith.

Theoretically, then, the laws of the two countries are framed to serve the same purpose; practically, both in their provisions and in their enforcement, there is a great difference. For convenience in administration the public lands of the United States were surveyed into blocks six miles square, called townships, and each township was divided into thirty-six sections of six hundred and forty acres each. The Canadian Government, when it found itself with a new empire of wilderness on its hands, followed the same plan. Application for a homestead may be made in both countries by a citizen or by an alien who declares his intention of becoming a citizen, but in the United States five years residence is required before the final naturalization papers are made out, in Canada only three years. In the United States the head of a family (including widows, spinsters and wives who have been deserted) or any male over twenty-one years of age, is eligible for a homestead, while in Canada the head of a family (including widows with dependent minor children, but not spinsters) or any male over eighteen years of age, may make application. The Canadian law thus permits a young man to get an early start in life, while it discriminates against those women whose cultivation of the soil is apt to be perfunctory, and the homesteading a mere investment, and favors those cases where there is a real incentive to the making of a living out of the farm for the dependent children.

In each case application must be made in person (except for certain limited classes) to the land agent in the district in which the homestead is to be taken



up, while six months is allowed for the completion of the entry by entering into residence. This application in person is one surety of good faith on the part of the applicant. The expense of filing an entry is nominal in each country. In Canada it is \$10.00 in all cases, in the States it varies from \$14.00 to \$25.00 in different localities. The immigrant with a very limited amount of money considers this difference.

After filing an entry, both laws require a period of residence before a patent is issued for the land, but in the United States this period covers five years and in Canada only three. At the first glance the law of the States seems more likely to serve the end of placing a permanent population on the soil; but the crux lies in the definition of the term "residence." Canada requires at least six months continuous residence during each year, while the letter of the American law is satisfied by a few days in each six months. Thus, the real intent of the Homestead Act can easily be evaded in the United States, while in Canada the more rigorous requirements have no terrors for the man earnestly trying to make a living on his farm and a premium is put on his good faith by the comparatively short period before he receives a fee simple in his home. The American is obliged to build a house on his quarter section and live in it. This house may be a mere shack, but it must be on the one hundred and sixty acres, even if the homesteader's family lives on the next farm. The Canadian may live with his father (or widowed mother) who lives on farm land of not less than eighty acres owned by himself or on a homestead not more than nine miles distant, or the homesteader may live on his own land of not less than eighty acres within the same distance. This is a reasonable provision making for comfort and family life.

Again, in the amount of cultivation, the American law is indefinite, simply requiring cultivation without stating an exact minimum. The Canadian law requires an "amount satisfactory to the Minister," which, prior to June, 1908, the Land Department fixed as the cultivation of fifteen acres by a resident homesteader or of thirty acres by one living in the vicinity. Now the requirement is the breaking of thirty acres (of which twenty must be cropped) by a resident, and the breaking of fifty acres (thirty to be cropped) by a non-resident. A reasonable proportion must be done during each year. In case of land difficult to break because of scrub, the area may be decreased at the discretion of the department. Thus the Canadian law safeguards the government and the homesteader at the same time; the duties being perfectly clear and definite, there is no debatable ground on which a homestead may be cancelled.

The law of the United States has one feature entirely lacking in the Canadian law: the homesteader, at the end of fourteen months' continuous residence and the cultivation of a large part of the quarter section, may commute the remainder of the residence requirement by a cash payment. Of course this is open only to those who are already citizens and to those who have sufficient means to enable them to break and cultivate a large area the first year. On the other hand, the Canadian law provides for the reservation of land by

a boy at the age of seventeen. This has no counterpart in the American law and is a very comfortable arrangement for the farmer who has growing sons to provide for.

A citizen of the States, after securing one-quarter section, has entirely exhausted his homestead right while the Canadian, under certain conditions, can secure a second allotment. Anyone who completed his patent by June 1, 1889, may take out another free homestead. In a certain large district in Alberta and Saskatchewan, a homesteader may preempt another quarter section lying adjacent to his homestead, where it is available. Title is given to homestead and preemption at the end of six years, and the preempted quarter section has to be paid for in cash, one-third in three years from date of entry and the remainder in five annual installments with interest at five per cent.; but the preemptor may pay in full on completion of residence and cultivation duties. Any person who has exhausted his homestead right and is prevented from preempting by the position of his homestead, may purchase a second homestead by paying for it in three installments, the last one due on completion of the regular homestead duties. The purchaser must cultivate fifty acres and build a house costing at least \$300.

The portion of the province in which preemptions may be taken is a large tract lying in Southwestern Saskatchewan and Alberta, bounded on the south by the International boundary, on the east by the line of the "Soo" railway as far north as its junction with the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Pacific to the 3rd P. M., and the 3rd P. M. on the north by the north line of townships 44, and on the west by the west line of Range 21 West of the 4th P. M. Such are the principal provisions of the two laws. The American law is very simple—an example of the "go-as-you-please" spirit prevailing in the States at the time it was framed. It says: "File on the land; cultivate it, as much as you please; build a house of any sort you choose and live in it for five years—that is, do not leave it for a full six months at any time." The Canadian law is elaborate; but, as we have seen, its details are such as to safeguard both the Government and the homesteader, and to give it a reasonable elasticity, fitting it to individual cases.

To what lands do these two sets of laws apply—that is, what lands are open for homesteading in the two countries? In the United States there is practically no fertile land left for free homesteading. The Government is reclaiming parts of the arid states by irrigation, and from time to time parcels of these lands are thrown open, in plots of from twenty to eighty acres each, a size suitable for an irrigated farm. The rush is so great for these small homesteads that applicants are obliged to register in person long ahead of time at the local land office and then a drawing is held for the privilege of choosing homesteads. Often five thousand persons will register for a few hundred homesteads. Then there are the Indian reservations which are opened occasionally. These lands are sold at from \$2.00 to \$8.00 an acre in addition to the regular homestead duties. However, payments are on the installment plan, and as the lands are usually worth several times the price, there is a great demand. The same registry and drawing system is used on the Indian lands, and prevents the disgraceful fights which marked the opening of some of the large reservations in the past. But the chance of getting good land for homesteading is very slim. It is only a chance.

In Canada, under the old Land Act only the even numbered sections of a township were available for homesteading, and for a dozen years a steadily-increasing system of immigrants has been pouring into Western Canada and spreading itself along the railroads until the available lands, within easy distance of market towns, were well taken up, and this in spite of the marvelous expansion of the great railway systems of the West. Old-time colonists have gone into new districts, ahead of the railway, knowing that it would come to them sooner or later—

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery

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WILD STRAWBERRY

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Mrs. G. Bode, Lethbridge, Alta., writes: "We have used Dr. Fowler's EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY and found it a great remedy for Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint and Cramps. We would not like to be without it in the house."

but this requires either capital or hardihood, or both. The odd numbered sections were a reserve from which the railways might choose their land grants and the present Government pushed on the work of selection until all the railway claims were satisfied. The field was clear for the Oliver Land Act, which has just gone into effect.

By L. DARBY in "Canada-West"

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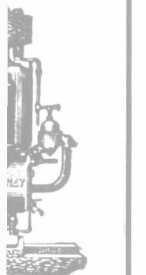
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CLEAN and grade your grain before you market it, using the Chatham Mill, specially designed and built for the farmers of Canada's Northwest, and any buyer will pay you a higher price for every bushel of it. Grain-buyers know that grain run through this Chatham Mill is clean grain, free from ALL dirt, free from ALL weed-seeds, free from ALL cockle, and absolutely free from oats, wild or tame.

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WE build special fanning mills for every farming region on earth; and this is the mill built specially for the Canadian Northwest. It is the one machine that perfectly separates oats from wheat,—it is guaranteed to do that to your entire satisfaction. The proof that it WILL satisfy you is put right in your own hands by the Thirty-Day Free Trial we offer you. That trial will prove positively why and how this Mill adds fully five cents a bushel to the value of any grain you sell, and ten or more cents a bushel to the value of seed grain.

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Before the C. P. R. reached the West, my mills were there. I have been building fanning mills since 1867; and I KNOW HOW. I am THE specialist in this oats from wheat proposition; and you can take my personal word for it that this Mill will do every single thing said for it in this advertisement.



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