

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 2, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 832



ROOFS
That Stay Roofed

The strongest wind that ever blew can't rip away a roof covered with self-locking

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Rain can't get through it in 25 years (guaranteed in writing for that long—good for a century, really)—fire can't bother such a roof—proof against all the elements—the cheapest GOOD roof there is.

Write us and we'll show you why it costs least to roof right. Just address

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Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

For every meal —every day

Windsor Table Salt

is needed.

Fine—pure—full—savoured.

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FARM WANTED

I would like for investment Canadian farm lands, Manitoba preferred, in either large or small blocks. If proposition is a good one immediate sale will be effected. Address with full particulars

AMERICAN, Care Farmer's Advocate

Advocate Ads. for Results

COMPETITION CLOSSES SEPT. 15TH

\$5300 IN PRIZES

\$4,000 FARM FREE TRIPS TO FARM
SIX CITY LOTS CASH PRIZES

GIVEN TO USERS OF "ODORKILL"

Feeling sure that "Odorkill" only requires to be introduced to secure its permanent use, the Odorkill Manufacturing Co. have decided to give the above prizes to users of Odorkill who make the nearest correct estimates of the number of beans contained in case placed in the custody of the National Trust Co., Winnipeg. The beans are the ordinary white French variety, such as are sold in any grocery store, and have been purchased by us from the Steele, Briggs Seed Co. The inside measurement of the cube is an exact cubic foot. This has been filled with the beans in the presence of the judges of this contest, whose names are given below, then sealed, enclosed in a tin casing, which is also hermetically sealed, and the whole has been deposited in the vaults of the National Trust Co., there to remain until September 15th, when it will be opened, the beans counted and the prizes awarded to the successful competitors.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST:

1. The person who makes the nearest correct estimate will be given a clear title to a two hundred acre farm near the Town of Battleford, in the Province of Saskatchewan. The situation and soil are the very best, the land being unsurpassed in the Canadian West. On a conservative estimate the property is worth \$4,000. The winner of this prize will be given a free trip to the property from any point in North America.
2. The next six persons making the nearest correct estimates will each be given a Torrens Title to a lot in the City of Brandon, Manitoba. These lots are valued at \$200 each. The persons making the next two nearest estimates will each receive twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) in gold, the next three ten dollars (\$10.00) each, and the next four five dollars (\$5.00) each in gold.
3. Every competitor must, with letter containing estimate, remit \$2.00 for a gallon jar of ODORKILL.
4. Any person may make as many estimates as he desires, provided he remit \$2.00 for gallon jar of ODORKILL with every estimate.
5. The competition closes at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 15, 1908.
6. In case of a tie, priority of receipt of estimate will decide winner.
7. The judges are:—Arthur Stewart, Esq., Manager of the National Trust Co., Winnipeg; George Bowles, Esq., Manager of The Traders' Bank, Winnipeg; W. Sanford Evans, Esq., City Controller, Winnipeg.

COUPON

Odorkill Mfg. Co., McIntyre Blk., Winnipeg, Man.

GENTLEMEN,—My estimate of the number of beans in the cube described in your announcement of the Odorkill Prize Competition, and of which dimensions are there given, is

Please enter this number as my estimate and forward me one gallon jar of Odorkill, for which I enclose \$2.00.

NAME

ADDRESS

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SPRING, 1908



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SIDEROLEUM makes the wood Rot Proof and prevents decay.
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SIDEROLEUM you can apply yourself and it dries quickly.
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Telephone 3386.

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

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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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These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the

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Does an Orchard Home in The Kootenays, where 10 acres in Fruit, equal 160 acres of Wheat on the Prairies, interest you?

Would you enjoy the finest climate in the world all the year round? Do you appreciate what it is to live amidst the finest scenery in the world? It makes work a pleasure.

SLOCAN PARK

Some of the things that make it the best, and what you want:—

- Situation**—On the beautiful Slocan River, on the C. P. R., 20 miles from Nelson, and 10 minutes walk from station and village.
- Quality**—100 per cent. good fruit land, no stones, easy clearing, plenty of water, and as level as a prairie farm. Uncleared, cleared and planted, or some of each.
- Terms**—None easier.

Write for maps and particulars.

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OFFICE—CANADA LIFE BUILDING

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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. COBY,

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

About the House

Before papering a whitewashed wall wash it over with vinegar, or you will find that the paper will not adhere properly.

When boiling ham, salt beef, or tongue for eating cold, leave the joint in the liquor until cool. By this means the flavor is very much improved.

To clean a white felt hat brush it over carefully with a paste made of arrowroot or magnesia, mixed well with cold water, allow it to dry thoroughly, then brush it off.

Carpets in rooms which are seldom used are apt to be attacked by moths. Salt sprinkled round the edges and well under the carpet before it is put down will generally prevent their ravages.

In papering a room remember that large patterns and dark colors will make it appear smaller, while a plain or striped paper, if a light hue, will give an impression of increased size.

Black and white silk may be washed in rain water to which a good handful of salt is added. Do not rub the silk with soap, but knead it in a warm lather, then rinse and fold in cloths to dry. Iron while still damp.

To blacken the grate bars when hot take a piece of common, yellow soap, and rub over them, then blacklead on the top. This will give a beautiful polish, especially if you use an old piece of velvet for the final polishing.

If boiled in soapsuds in which a little pipeclay has been dissolved, linen will be much whiter. This treatment is very useful with very soiled clothes, and it will not injure the most delicate fabrics.

Before using a new saucepan always fill it with water, add a lump of soda and some potato-peels, and let all stew for some hours. Then wash out thoroughly, and any fear of poisoning from the tinned lining of it will be gone.—Sent by Devonian.

Selected Recipes

Date Pudding.—One-half pound of bread crumbs, ¼ lb. of flour, 6 ozs. of suet chopped fine, 2 tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, 1 tablespoon of baking powder, a pinch of salt, a quarter pound of dates, cut up—not too small. Mix the above together in a basin, and moisten with 1 egg and a little milk, transfer to another basin, which has been well-buttered, and steam for four hours.

Spanish Fritters.—Cut the crusts from thick slices of bread. Into a pint of milk, stir two beaten eggs. Lay each slice of bread in this mixture for a full minute, or until soaked through, but not broken, and fry in deep fat to a golden brown. Transfer to a piece of brown paper to drain, then arrange on a heated platter. Serve with strawberry sauce.

Baked Apple Dumplings.—Peel and core the apples without quartering. Fill the cavities with sugar, a pinch of butter and grated nutmeg. Make a rich pie crust, and cover each apple, wetting the edges where the paste joins. Bake in a moderate oven till a pale brown, and serve with cold, thick cream, which has been slightly sweetened and flavored with nutmeg.

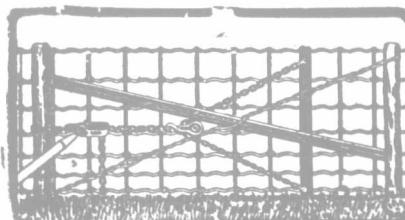
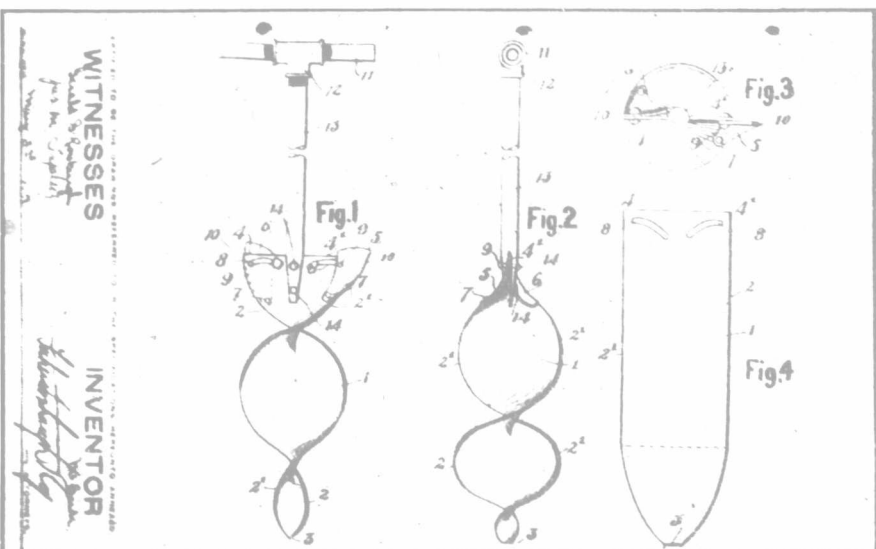
Patent Rights For Sale

The accompanying cut represents an earth or post-hole auger recently patented by me under patent No. 111965 for Canada. This article has been thoroughly tested and proven to be far in advance of anything as yet placed on the market, both for speed and ease in working. Warranted to bore three post holes to one of any other auger.

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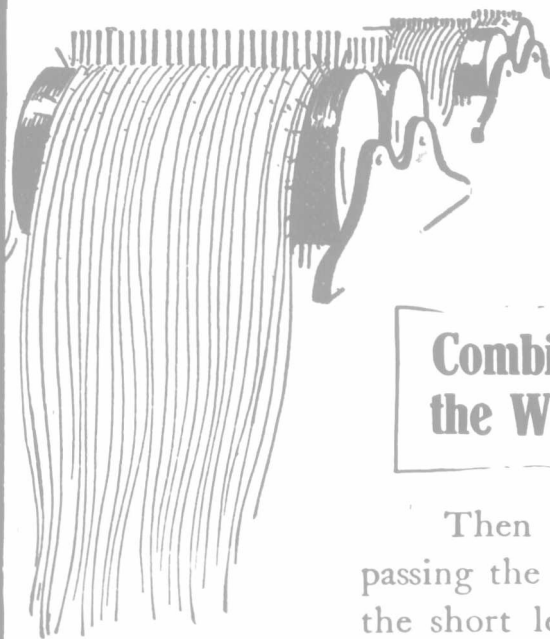
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Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 3)

When wool reaches the Stanfield mills from farmers, who have sent us their best wool for years, it is thoroughly washed. Then it is rendered absolutely unshrinkable.

Combing the Wool

Then it is COMBED. This process consists in passing the wool through a machine that combs out all the short lengths, weak threads and snarled strands of wool—something like one combs the hair.

After the wool has been combed, all the fibres are the same length and strength.

The Stanfield Combing Machines are mighty particular, too. They comb only WOOL—and they comb out everything but the longest, strongest strands.

Most Underwear is made of CARDED wool. Now, carding consists in tearing the fibres into short lengths. Mills, using carding machines, put the whole wool through—short wool, weak fibres, even cotton and shoddy—the carding machines make no distinctions.

The "cream" of the best wool—rendered absolutely unshrinkable by the Stanfield process instead of being "eaten" with lime—combed instead of carded—knitted with a lock stitch that prevents raveling—is it any wonder that Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear wears so well, and is so thoroughly satisfactory?

All sizes from 22 to 70 inch chest measure. 3 weights—RED label for light weight—BLUE label for medium—BLACK label for heavy weight.

Your dealer has all sizes and weights, or can easily get them for you.

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have bought De Laval Separators because they were better than others.

The 1908 IMPROVED DE LAVAL SEPARATOR
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HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF
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The Great-West Life Assurance Company, in its wide range of Policies, provides for every need and circumstance. The farmer, the merchant, the professional man, and the wage-earner—may all find Policies peculiarly adapted to their needs. Premium rates are low, and the profit returns to Policyholders are remarkably high.

Full information of the Company's many attractive plans will be gladly given on request.

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CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO

DONALD MORRISON & Co.

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Grain Commission	Over 24 years experience in Grain Commission Business. Prompt reliable work at all times. Liberal advances upon receipt of shipping bill.
Wheat	All enquiries will be given careful and immediate attention.
Oats	
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The Royal Grain Co., Limited

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FARMERS We will make you a liberal cash advance on your car lots and guarantee you a square deal.

SHIP Your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

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Wheat **Oats**
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The Grain Grower's Grain Co., Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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(STRICTLY A COMMISSION FIRM)

At this, the beginning of the new crop movement, we ask that you let us help you get full value for your crop.

If not supplied with our sample sacks please write us for them. This in order that you may forward samples of your early grain for grades and prices.

Be sure you make your Shipping Bills read—Advise Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Winnipeg—and us have the inspection of your cars carefully checked and promptly reported.

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Write for our book "Every Farmer's Form Filler," which we will send free if you state that you saw our Advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate".

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 2, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIV. No. 832

EDITORIAL

The Cause of Trusts

The signs seem to point to a general election this fall. In the States it is a certainty. Our neighbors have started to discuss what should be done with the trusts and oppressive commercial organizations. At present there is no particular indication that the subject will be dealt with in Canada. Trusts should be attacked. But not after the manner inaugurated by President Roosevelt.

Residents of a trust ridden country should recognize that the trusts are the legitimate children of certain parent conditions. There is a definite cause of trusts and that cause is the "protective tariff." Countries that have no protective tariffs have no trusts. The evil is, therefore diagnosed, the remedy should be: first to remove the cause.

We need not discuss whether or not the protective tariff has been a benefit to Canada. Farmers are as a class positive that it has been a greater expense than benefit to them, but it will never be reduced until a very great bulk of public opinion demands the reduction. And then the electorate will have to be on the guard against left handed feeding of the "infant industries" by way of bounties. Complaint is loud enough against trusts and combines, and if the electorate does not wish to longer tolerate them they must remember that the price of commercial liberty is the dearly beloved tariff.

On Concentration of Colleges

Among the members of the board of university governors for the new university of Saskatchewan, there appears to be an inclination to include the agricultural college as one of the integral elements of the university proper, to so arrange matters that the president of the university will be directly in charge of the educational work at the college. The prospect from a superficial examination is alluring, but in practise such an arrangement has never been found to work out satisfactorily.

Some elements do not blend, will not harmonize nor mix. Of these are the students whose tastes lead them into academic professions, and those whose inclinations are toward the practical spheres. Medical and theological students can and will mix socially, without any particular derogatory effects upon either class, but students of agriculture have never been successfully associated with students of other colleges. The experiment has been tried in many states and the results are obvious. It is hard to say why it should be so, but the effects are there nevertheless, either the study of agriculture is made subservient to the more academic pursuits, and as a consequence the course in agriculture falls into disrepute, or agriculture becomes, through the stronger personalities of those in charge of the course, the chief end and object of the university, in which case the interests of the other professions are neglected.

In the communal life of colleges, upon the one campus, we have the most striking example of

the unsuitability of communal life to the temperaments of the average man as he is now constituted. The atmosphere of communal life, even where colleges are the units, at once dwarfs the individual independence, and destroys confidence in personal resources. The assembling of colleges under one head is the very antithesis, socially speaking, of those old baronial conditions which developed such rugged personalities and such sturdy independence that in past ages have characterized the British race. And while we could not, for economic reasons, return to those romantic conditions, we can at least, endeavor to avoid some of the environments that are exactly opposite.

Nor should it be expected of a president of a university that he should direct so many varied studies in the most modern channels. The principalship of an agricultural college in a province charged with the intellectual and economic wealth that is Saskatchewan's, demands of the most capable, most thoroughly equipped man his every effort and his whole attention. The same remarks, we might say, will apply with equal force to educational conditions in Alberta, should the concentration of colleges idea be entertained in that province.

Imperialism and Harvesters

Upwards of twenty thousand young Canadians have within the last month travelled over from sixteen hundred to two thousand miles of their native land. The migration of the harvest hands is of more than local significance. To get away from home, and to catch a glimpse of the size and grandeur of our country is inspiring, elevating, and does more to stimulate the spirit of loyalty than any other exercise in which youth partakes. Eastern Canadians are frequently accused of being narrow and lacking in that sweep of imagination that gives to life a broader, fuller meaning. It is also observed that when the Easterner travels his mind is most susceptible to broadening influences—finishing a man of affairs, the peer of any in the world. No one can estimate, then, the value to the nation of these harvest excursions. By conducting them the C. P. R., and this year the C. N. R., and G. T. R., have taken a hand in the educational affairs of the nation and have taught big lessons. As a result the national and imperialistic idea grows. The railways discharge a function at once ethical, educational and economic.

To Improve Conditions of Country Life

With a view to bringing about better social and economic conditions on American farms, President Roosevelt has asked five eminent American publicists to serve upon a commission, to report to him upon the present conditions of country life, upon what means are now available for supplying the deficiencies which exist, and upon the best methods of organized permanent effort in investigation and actual work looking to their improvement. He anticipates that the commission will doubtless find it necessary to suggest means for bringing about the re-direction or better adaptation of rural schools to the training of children for life on the farm. The National and State Agricultural Departments must ultimately join

with the various farmers' and agricultural organizations to secure greater efficiency and attractiveness in country life, for, as he once more emphatically affirms, "No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil."

The immediate purpose in appointing the commission is to secure from it such information and advice as will enable him to make recommendations to Congress upon the matter, and for this reason he asks to have the report before the end of next December.

The men who have been asked to act as an investigating committee are Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture; Henry Wallace, of *Wallace's Farmer*, Des Moines, Iowa; President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Gifford Pinchot, of the United States Forest Reserve; and Walter H. Page, editor of *The World's Work*, New York. In a letter to Prof. Bailey, asking him to accept the chairmanship of the commission, the President outlines his desires in the direction of improvements on the farms. At the outset he notes that, while the United States is making great progress in the development of the agricultural resources, the social and economic conditions of the country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole. The farmer of to-day is, as a rule, better off than his forbears, but his increase in well-being is not in keeping with the general advance. In portions of the South, for instance, there is much unnecessary suffering and needless loss of efficiency on the farm. A physician who is a careful student of farm life in the South, writing about the enormous percentage of preventable deaths of children, due to the insanitary conditions of certain Southern farms, remarked that he would prefer to see his nine-year-old daughter work in a cotton mill than have her live as a tenant on the average Southern tenant one-horse farm.

In the past, Governmental attention has been concentrated on better farming, which was all right as a beginning, for the farmer must first grow good crops in order to support himself and family, but the effort for better farming should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the way to a good kind of life on the farm. It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for farm life, and whatever will brighten home life in the country, and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives and daughters of farmers, should be done promptly, thoroughly and gladly.

The resolution which the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce will submit to the autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers in reference to the admission of Canadian cattle is already assured of strong support from several of the great trading centres. It will lay stress on the scarcity of native and foreign animals for slaughter, and the diminished supplies of meat and by-products of newly-killed animals, owing to the stringency of the regulations affecting the landing of foreign cattle. The resolution will further suggest that the time is opportune for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, and that a committee of the House of Commons should be appointed to inquire into the whole matter.

HORSE

Jas. Weir, Sandelands, Scotland, is judging Clydesdales this week at Toronto Exhibition.

* * *

J. B. Haggin, one of America's largest patrons of the turf, has sent 88 thoroughbreds, valued at \$500,000, to the Argentine. The steamer is fitted up with a track on deck to exercise the horses in calm weather.

* * *

The famous trotting mare, Sweet Marie, 2.02 is not making very fast time this year. Recently she was easily beaten in 2.10½ and 2.11½. A while ago there was some talk of training her to trot under saddle and of using her to break the world's record of 2.14½, but it is doubtful now if she could do that well.

* * *

During the dry season of the fall is the time when the feet of young horses should receive especial care. The sole should be kept flat and level, and the horn no longer than a level with the frog. If there is one place where Canadian bred horses fail to come up to imported stock, it is in the shape of their feet and this can generally be overcome by a little personal attention.

while not much relished by stock, keeps fresh and green in late summer. It might be well to plow the sod about two inches deep after it has lain a few years. This would freshen the grass.

A lot of first class feed can be taken from a seeding of alfalfa and the crop is practically permanent. Alfalfa should not be pastured though, but if a plot is sown near the stables, early hay can be cut, and there is no better yielder, nor a fodder more relished by stock. The seed should be sown in the spring, on well prepared land, without any nurse crop, and at the rate of about fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre.

What About Fall Foals?

A correspondent in Northern Alberta asks if we would advise him to breed his mares to foal in the fall.

This system would appear to work out well enough on paper, but the fact that it has not been generally adopted in practice by experienced horse-breeders may possibly be accounted for by good reasons, which it would be of interest to have published, though it has probably not been given sufficient trial to settle the question of its suitability to the conditions of this country. While it is probably true that mares generally come in heat more regularly in the spring and early summer than at other times, it is also true that many stallions are unreasonably overworked during the short season adopted, and that for some cause or

Sweeny and Contracted Feet

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"Would you kindly suggest how sweeny and contracted foot should be treated?"

T. T. S.

The treatment for sweeny is blistering; keep the animal in the stable while the blister is operating, but put him to light work on level ground as soon as the blister is washed off. Repeat the blistering every three weeks for three times. Use a blistering ointment of cantharides 2 drams, lard 1½ ounces; mix well. Clip off the hair over the shrunken muscle, and well rub in the ointment for fifteen minutes, tie his head so that he cannot lie down, or reach the blistered part, in forty-eight hours wash off with warm water, smear with vaseline or fresh lard or tallow every three days.

For contracted foot first remove the shoe, if the heels are high cut them down as much as possible so as to bring the frog in contact with the ground, and so give frog pressure which will assist in expanding the foot. This may not be fully accomplished the first time, so at each subsequent shoeing the heels must be pared down until the frog carries an equal weight with the other parts of the foot. The best shoe for a contracted foot (provided the hoof is strong enough) is a tip or half shoe which is embedded in the wall around the toe and terminating a little behind the quarters. The shoe must be let into the wall so that its ground surface is on a level with the ground surface of the wall of the heels. The shoe is made from a narrow piece of steel not wider than the thickness of the wall of the hoof. Keep the foot very moist by soaking in water, or still better give the horse a run in a wet pasture. Sometimes a mild blister around the head of the hoof has a very beneficial effect by stimulating the growth of horn.

The Professional Veterinarian

The enactment of laws calling for more rigorous inspection of food products, meats particularly, has opened up a larger and ever widening field for trained veterinarians. The profession in years gone by, sometimes and in some places, has not offered any too lucrative a field. Out here few men have gained riches following the practice of veterinary medicine. Some have gained a comfortable livelihood, all have been more or less successful, the degree varying with the skill of the practitioner, but horses and live-stock of all kinds in this country do not require the same amount of treatment as they do in the older parts of the country, in the east or in the old land.

The veterinary profession for all this is prospering. It is getting past the pioneering stage, and nobody, according to Carnegie, ever gets rich pioneering. An increasing agricultural population benefits the veterinary practitioner in several ways. There is a larger call on his services due to increasing numbers of animals to be treated, a tendency on the part of stock owners to avail themselves more of professional advice, and to rely less on home remedies in the treatment of the common ailments and injuries of their animals, as well as a more valuable class of stock in the country which calls, of course, for more careful attention to health and more skilled treatment of animal diseases.

But the veterinary profession will broaden most in the new field which recent legislation is only opening the door to. The public is beginning to concern itself a lot more than it formerly did as to the health of the animals that supplies it with two great staple food products, meat and milk. There is every indication in the temper of the public mind at the present moment that larger and more sweeping measures dealing with the health of animals and the inspection of meat products will be demanded. What has already been done is only a beginning. Medical science through its related branch, bacteriology, is blazing the way, is tracing back a good many diseases of the human family to first causes and establishing the relationship of human to animal diseases.

All over the world at the present time there is an awakening to the advantage of raising the standard of the veterinary profession. In this country we have two veterinary colleges that have sent out more graduates to practice successfully than any other two on the continent. In both the requirements for graduation are high, in one in particular, the work has been recently much broadened. And the same policy is being pursued in Great Britain and the United States. The veterinarian is rapidly creating for himself a high place among the learned professions and within the next quarter of a century will occupy a much larger place there than now. The public is enlarging its ideas on some matters close to the veterinarian's field and the more it does, the larger will become his usefulness, the higher the standards of the profession.



AGED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.
Prince of the East, Lord Ardwell, Bredalbane.

Fodder and Pasture for Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

1. What is best to sow in the spring to be cut same season for hay for horses, and what do you recommend as a permanent pasture for both horses and cattle in Central Saskatchewan?

T. T. S.

Judging from the practice of a large number of farmers, oats is the most suitable fodder to take the place of hay. Many farmers grow no other fodder than oat sheaves cut somewhat green, and horses relish it immensely. We are not certain, however, that oats alone is the most valuable of fodders, we imagine if a few peas were sown with the oats the fodder would have a variety, and be more fattening. Some people also sow a little wheat with the oats, while others in Alberta, for instance, get a growth of western rye grass by sowing oats on rye grass sod. But for Central Saskatchewan there is probably nothing better than oats with a slight mixture of some other grain.

As a permanent pasture a start might be made with a mixture of timothy, brome, rye grass, and blue grass mixed according to weight, with the two former a little more liberally used, and sown at the rate of from fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre depending upon the soil. Moist soils, of course will germinate more seed than coarse dry clays. After a time it is probable the brome and blue grass will crowd out the other grasses and after a few seasons it might be well to sow a little white clover seed. The white clover,

other, a lamentably large proportion of the foals born in the spring die young, and it would appear to be worth while to experiment, to at least a limited extent, in breeding for fall foals, especially in the case of mares which have failed to conceive in the summer season.

When we consider the large number of mares bred to some stallions during the two or three months of the regular season, the fact that a large proportion of them return several times, and that an unreasonable number of services are in many cases required in a day, there is little wonder that so many blanks occur in the breeding list, so many mares failing to conceive. And for this reason it would appear to be desirable that the breeding season should be extended. It is generally conceded that the health of the mare and of the foal she carries is conserved by her being kept at work during the period of gestation. By breeding her for foaling in the fall, she could be worked through most of the year, and, being on pasture at night in summer, would receive ample exercise during the period when it is most required for the welfare of the foal. The foal, if born in October, November or December, would be old enough to wean before the mare was required for work on the land in spring, and the weanling youngster would be able to find for itself on pasture.

Will breeders who have made the experiment give readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE the benefit of a record of their experience, whether favorable or otherwise, with the reasons why? And will others give their opinions upon the question for publication?

Re Exclusive Use of Names

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada invites comments on the proposal to grant to various persons the exclusive right to use certain words in the names of Clydesdale horses. This ruling has been made in a few cases by the Clydesdale Society of Scotland, which, for example, granted the exclusive use of the word "Gartly" to Mr. McMennie; "Montrave" to Sir John Gilmour; "Silver" to the Seaham Harbour Stud Co., and "Scottish" to a Mr. Scott. Lately the exclusive right to use the word "Baron" has been given to Messrs. Montgomery, the owners of Baron's Pride. Against this last concession, however, one of the members of the Council of the Scottish Society recorded his protest, his objection being that the word "Baron" is in every-day use, and had been applied to many horses long before the advent of Baron's Pride.

The Canadian Society is now being asked to endorse the action of the Scottish Society, and the whole question should, therefore, be very carefully examined. I suggest the following points for special consideration:—

(1) That it is desirable to permit breeders to enjoy the exclusive use of certain registered names, hardly admits of argument. Such distinguishing names as "Montrave" and "Gartly" are in the nature of trademarks, and their use should be encouraged and protected. The mere name "Montrave" indicates that the animal in question was bred by Sir John Gilmour.

(2) When, however, we turn to words which are in no way connected in the public mind with any one individual, or with his farm or place of residence, most persons will consider that the circumstances are radically different. No one would be permitted to adopt as a trade-mark for any manufactured article some word which had already been frequently applied to such an article by other manufacturers, and it would seem but right that the same rule should apply in the registration of names of animals.

(3) To allow any person to monopolize the word "Scottish" in naming horses of the Scottish draft breed was clearly an error of judgment on the part of the Scottish Society, even though the applicant was named Scott. There are few who will consider that the Canadian society should follow such an example.

(4) The Clydesdale world is certainly under the deepest of obligations to the Messrs. Montgomery, for their services to the breed have been beyond measurement. Any application from them should be given the most careful and sympathetic consideration, but it is doubtful whether it would be wise to grant, even to them, the exclusive right to use such an every-day word as "Baron."

(5) The Secretary of the Canadian Society points out that in Vol. XIV. there are sixty animals registered with the name "Baron," many of which are not closely related to the great sire of Netherhall. In like manner, Vol. XV. has 58 "Barons." To my mind this statement merely shows how general the use of that word has become, and how unwise it would be to limit its use to the animals owned by one particular firm. The great majority of such animals would probably not even have been bred by the Messrs. Montgomery, but would have been merely purchased by them.

(6) The Secretary speaks as though the proposal were to limit the use of the word "Baron" to animals having much of the blood of Baron's Pride. This, however, is by no means the intention. I understand that any horse owned by the firm in question could be called "Baron," whether closely related to Baron's Pride or not, and that, on the other hand, even a son of Baron's Pride could not be thus named unless owned by the Messrs. Montgomery. If the proposal were to limit the use of the word "Baron" to horses descended from Baron's Pride, it would be much less objectionable, possibly even desirable, but that is not the purpose.

(7) If it is right and wise to give to one person the exclusive authority to use the word "Baron," it can hardly be denied that it will be equally right and wise to give to the owner of Sir Hugo the exclusive right to use the prefix "Sir;" to the owner of Lord Ardwell, or of some other horse, the exclusive right to use the word "Lord;" and to the owner of Royal Favorite the exclusive right to use the word "Royal." Are Clydesdale breeders prepared to allow such every-day names to be made the exclusive property of individuals?

(8) If such names as I have mentioned are to be allotted to individuals, the society must be prepared to allot in like manner such other names as Prince, Duke, Governor, Chief, etc.

(9) The registration and exclusive allotment of distinguishing names is certainly very desirable, but the question really at issue is whether only such words shall be allotted as are not in common use; or, at least, have not been already applied more or less extensively to horses owned by other breeders.

(10) If it should be, however, considered desirable to make a special rule limiting the use of the word "Baron" to descendants of Baron's Pride, no matter by whom owned, no serious objection would probably be taken to such a recognition of the outstanding merits of that great horse.

A. W. RICHARDSON.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

What Stock Pays Best?

In any part of the world where land is of any considerable value, the farmer's cow, to be profitable, must be a milker. If she combines with liberal milking capacity a conformation and tendency that will make her male calves profitable to raise for beef, well and good—in fact, all the better—because then the arduous nature of specialized dairying may be relieved by devoting a portion of the farm produce to the feeding of beef cattle, but, as the returns for feed thus devoted are liable to be somewhat less than for the feed fed into a good dairy cow, it is manifestly unwise and unprofitable to sacrifice milking quality to any great extent in the dams in order to secure feeding steers. In short, a farmer on high-priced land had better leave beef-raising severely alone unless he can prosecute it with a strain of cows possessing liberal milking capacity. The cows of a special-purpose beef breed (except a pure-bred herd, kept to produce seed stock, to be sold at fancy prices) will have small place in the calculations of a shrewd commercial farmer in a district where land is relatively valuable in comparison with labor. A qualified exception might be made in the case of the corn belt, corn being a more suitable feed for beef-raising than for dairying. Generally speaking, however, the profitable farmer's cow must be either a dairy cow or a dual-purpose cow in which milk is the primary and beef the secondary consideration.

In this connection, let us quote briefly from an article which appeared serially in a couple of numbers of the Irish Farmers' Gazette, reproducing the two parts of a lecture delivered by Prof. Campbell, of the Irish Department of Agriculture, before a Co. Fermanagh agricultural and dairy society. The article was headed, "What Stock Pays Best?" and in the course of it the author discussed the returns from the rearing of store cattle under Irish conditions: "Let us assume," he says, "a calf born in March, reared for a short period on new milk, and for the rest of the summer on separated milk and a suitable meal. Let us assume that during winter it is housed and receives a moderate supply of roots, hay, cake or corn. Our calculations might be as follows:

	s.	d.
Cost of calf at birth.....	20	0
30 gallons new milk, at 5d.....	12	6
180 gallons separated milk, at 1d.....	15	0
60 lbs. calf meal.....	6	0
430 lbs. of meal and cake.....	30	6
6 months' hay, at 2s. per cwt.....	26	6
20 cwt. roots.....	10	0
Grazing for summer.....	10	0
Labor and risk.....	10	0
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"What would be the value of a beast so reared at twelve months old? Would you get as much as six guineas? If you get this for the best, what would you get for the worst? As a result of this and similar calculations, and of some experiments we have made, we have come to the conclusion that it is not very profitable to rear store calves, except those that are born early, preferably fall calves, or are heifer calves from good milch cows."

Prof. Campbell then referred to conditions in Denmark and the south-west of Scotland, in both of which districts special-purpose dairy cattle are kept, butter being made in the former, and cheese in the latter. In Denmark, the skim milk is fed to hogs, while in south-western Scotland the whey is similarly utilized. Prof. Campbell advises Irish farmers to do likewise, undertaking to develop the milking quality of their herds to a much higher average than at present, instead of pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp delusion by importing Scotch beef-bred bulls, with a view to benefiting the stocker trade. Summed up, his advice is to concentrate attention on the milking qualities, to cease raising stockers, and to utilize the feed now devoted to them in keeping an increased number of a more useful class of special-purpose dairy cows, raising the heifer calves and a few bull calves, and using the balance of the dairy by-product in feeding bacon hogs, thereby reaping a better return from it than could be secured by the raising of stores. To allay the fears of those who regard the store-cattle trade as essential to Irish

prosperity, his auditors were reminded that the value of Ireland's exports of butter, bacon and eggs is now greater than her total export of cattle. Prices for imported beef have declined 30 per cent. in the past 20 years, while the prices of butter, bacon and eggs have risen. Other countries, notably the Argentine, are producing more and better beef than ever before, competition in this branch having become keen, with prospects of becoming keener still.

Prof. Campbell's advice is unquestionably sound. He does not recommend the keeping of dual-purpose stock, because he considers that, while such strains exist, the maximum degree of milking quality is not likely to be attained in this class of cattle, and he evidently considers that, under Irish conditions, they cannot afford to sacrifice a single unit of dairy quality for the sake of beefing merit. Had he been considering Canadian conditions, doubtless he would have reserved a large place of usefulness for the dual-purpose cow, as permitting not necessarily a more profitable, but a more congenial line of farm husbandry than is possible where the whole force of farm help is tied to the daily milk stool. Land is relatively cheaper and labor relatively dearer in Canada than in Ireland. Moreover, economic conditions are not so close, consequently we can afford, if necessary, to yield a point or so in profit for the sake of being engaged in a less exacting and more congenial employment than specialized dairying. But here, as in Ireland, the special-purpose beef-bred grade cow is a luxury, to be afforded only by the rich farmer who does not require to make money out of his herd. It is either the special-purpose dairy or else the dual-purpose cow, for profit.

Danger of Disease in Manure

Is hog manure which has been standing in a stable for a considerable time injurious to health and can any disease be contracted from it? Is fresh manure more dangerous?

Sask.

A. B. H.

Ans.—In all filth there is danger to health. The reason is that the germs of disease lodge in decaying vegetable and animal matter, and after multiplying there are carried into the air, and gain admission to the breathing and digestive organs of people where, by increasing, they set up disease. These germs may or may not be present in fresh manure, but they soon lodge in it from the air where they are always present, and from water. In the air or water they are dormant, or only normally active, but as soon as they get into suitable media they increase in numbers and are more virulent. Naturally then, the dry manure, or any dry filth is more dangerous to health than filth that is moist, as the germs are raised in the dust, and are present in the air in large numbers near dry filth, while moist filth retains them. It is hard to say what particular germs are most abundant in filth in every locality, but typhoid, blood poisoning, common pus, tuberculosis and putrefactive germs in milk, are among the most common forms. At the same time manure of all kinds may lie about for years and no disease develop in connection with it. It must be remembered, however, that cleanliness is the basic principle of sanitation. Keep a wound clean and it soon heals. Keep premises free from dirt and filth and there is little danger of disease.

Our Scottish Letter

A month has nearly elapsed since I penned my last letter, and that month has been an unusually eventful one. We have had marvellous weather for one thing, and, taking a conjunct view of the whole situation, probably there never were better prospects for crops. In some seasons, particular crops may have been better, and particular crops may have been worse, but crops all round have seldom promised better than they do this year. Wheat is a fine crop throughout the whole of the island. Oats are still better, and the latter half of July has given us ideal weather for bulking straw and filling the ears. Barley is a fine crop on good land, and hay of the second cut is very good, while the first cut is right enough, but deficient in clover.

Root Crops.—Potatoes promise very well. Turnips and swedes, although in places "blanky," are, in the main, a satisfactory crop, which will pay well.

While crops are promising, stock, which is our sheet anchor, is on the down grade. Our export trade, as compared with that of the past four or five years, has been very limited in its range. Clydesdales have not gone off as was hoped for, not more than one-sixth was exported during the first half of 1908, that went out of the country in the same period of 1907. This has meant a great diminution in the money being circulated among breeders. The outbreak of foot-and-

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mouth disease in spring played havoc with our South American demand for Shorthorns, and even yet, although the scare is exhausted, there is little movement. At the same time there is no lack of spirit in the home trade, which is moving splendidly. The hiring of Clydesdale stallions for 1909 has been unusually brisk during the past few weeks. The demand and the terms payable are quite remunerative, and the standard of merit in premium horses is higher than in former days. I recently overheard a conversation between gentlemen who do quite a big trade in buying and selling horses. They were agreed that unsound horses, in respect of such diseases as sidebones, ringbones, stringhalt and "nerve" were much rarer than they used to be. This opinion will be endorsed by everyone who has handled Clydesdales during the past 25 years. The Breed has undoubtedly improved in respect of general soundness.

With respect to Shorthorns, there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a resumption of the South American demand. The market was overstocked with inferior bulls from this side, and unfortunately, the crown was put upon it by the discovery that there had been ill-doings going on in connection with pedigrees. The thing was suspected long enough, and no one was surprised when the blow fell. The Council of the Shorthorn Society on this side was rather slow to move, and there was nothing particularly heroic about their procedure even when they did move. In the end, by an unanimous vote, the offending party was expelled from the Society. The fact of his expulsion was notified by the members of the Society, but no public announcement has been made. In your country, I imagine, those in authority would be less squeamish. They would have given public intimation of the expulsion without much ado. The Shetland Pony Society has also had trouble of a like nature. Its action has been subjected to review in the law courts, and, happily, they have supported what was done by the Society. That also concerned the expulsion of a member. The trade in Clydesdales to the United States twenty years ago was largely ruined through work of this kind, and it is ten thousand pities that in Scotland men should be found who believe so little in the old proverb that "Honesty is the best policy."

There is some movement among foreign fanciers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. A number of representatives of the breed have been exported during the past few weeks, but in the main the volume of export trade for any of our cattle breeds is very limited.

THE PRESENTATION TO MR. DUTHIE.

Shorthorn breeders have recently been honoring their King—Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire. The presentation took the form of his portrait in oil, from the brush of the most eminent Scots artist of the day, Sir George Reid, R. S. A., who is himself an Aberdonian. Mr. Duthie is a man of untiring energy and zeal. He is never wearied, and as he himself phrases it, he is a bad sinner. Consequently, Sir George has represented him standing, and as if about to move off on some Shorthorn exhibition or other. The presentation was made in name of subscribers by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Lordship is laird of Collynie, and also Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen. He, therefore, spoke in a very representative capacity when he eulogized the fame of Mr. Duthie as a breeder of Shorthorns, and his worth as a man. Mr. Duthie, is, undoubtedly, a great man. He would have made his mark in any sphere. The country rejoices that he has chosen to make it in connection with cattle-breeding. Mr. Duthie is the true representative successor of Amos Cruickshank. He learned much from the grand old man of Aberdeenshire, and nothing done by him was lost on his young pupil. Mr. Duthie, in acknowledging the gift, referred in excellent terms to the work done by his predecessors, and expressed great satisfaction at the zeal and success of younger breeders at the present time. He gave sound advice as to the choice of a breeding bull. Unless an animal leaves a good general impression on one's mind it is better to leave him severely alone. This was Amos Cruickshank's favorite maxim. When he went to see a bull he never allowed himself to be carried away by the super-excellence of the animal in one particular. He aimed at uniformity, and unless the tout ensemble pleased him, the bull did not come to Sittyton. This explains the choice which the Quaker sometimes made. For example, in the case of Lancaster Comet, a neighbor sarcastically informed Mr. Cruickshank, when his eyes first rested on the bull, that he might have got a Highland bull nearer home, if that was what he was after! But Amos knew what he wanted. He knew as well as any the deficiencies of Lancaster Comet if one went to dissect the animal. But in spite of these things, the general impression made by the bull was right, and he was a wonder worker at Sittyton. Mr. Duthie's hints will stand a deal of pondering. They have an application beyond Shorthorns.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW.

Perhaps it is well here to say some things about the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen, which closed its gates a week ago. It was, undoubtedly, a grand exhibition of British, and, in particular, of Scots, stock. In the cattle section there was, no doubt, nothing of surpassing individual excellence seen, except the champion Aberdeen-Angus, Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's Elect of Ballindalloch. It is admitted that many moons have waned since a representative of the blacks was seen having as many good points and as few deficiencies. He was, taken all in all, the best animal in the cattle section. The Aberdeen-Angus older bull was also bred at Ballindalloch. He was the Royal champion, Mr. Donald Macrae's Everlasting of Ballindalloch, and pre-eminently a breeder's bull. You can find fault with him in individual points if you are anxious to excel as a critic, but the general effect of viewing the bull is pleasing to a degree. He is a case in point, illustrating Mr. Duthie's theory. The outstanding feature of the female section of the Aberdeen-Angus breed was the success of the Ayrshire herd of Mr. James Kennedy, at Doonholm, in the "land o' Burns." The west-country climate has been thought rather moist for the blacks, but Mr. Kennedy's skillful management has surmounted this difficulty, and the herd scored a notable success at the Highland, taking first in all the female classes, and among the yearling bulls also. A home-bred bull, named Avana, has done exceptionally well as a sire, and the winning produce in all classes but one were got by him.

The Shorthorns at the Highland were much above average. The champion bull was Tarrel Uxor, which stood second at the Royal, bred by Mr. John Ross, now at Milleraig, AIness. The sire of Tarrel Uxor was a great bull, named Ajax. So far as I know, Tarrel Uxor is the only real topper got by Ajax. The champion female was His Majesty's two-year-old heifer, Marjorie. The merits of this heifer are universally recognized. She is a noble specimen of the red, white and roan. By the way, Mr. William Tait, who succeeded his father, Mr. Henry Tait, as Queen's Manager at Windsor, has held office since 1882, and now asks to be retired. This has been granted, and his phenomenally successful career terminates shortly. The success of the Royal herds at the great shows was undoubtedly due to Mr. William Tait's marvellous skill as a breeder. His father did very well buying up young cattle, and feeding the best of them for Smithfield. Mr. William Tait did the same thing for a few years, but some exhibitors began to grumble, and in the end Queen Victoria gave orders that henceforth the Royal herds should only be represented at these great shows by animals bred by Her Majesty. If Mr. Tait's critics supposed that this would banish the Royal herds from the winter shows they made a serious mistake. The greatness of Mr. William Tait as a breeder was only now realized. The former success of the Royal herds were simply not in it with the marvellous "hits" made with home-bred animals. Mr. Tait is to be succeeded by Mr. William McWilliam, an extremely able young gentleman, who has for several years been manager for the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K. G., at Goodwood. Mr. McWilliam is the eldest son of the noted Shorthorn breeder, Mr. James McWilliam, Stonytown, Garbity, Fochabers, and his many friends congratulate both father and son on the success which the latter has achieved. He is to be succeeded at Goodwood by another man, Mr. James Moir, farm manager to Mr. Duff, of Drummin, and one of the ablest stockmen in the north.

The Galloways and Highlanders were too far out of their orbit at Aberdeen, but still they made quite a decent show. The championship for Galloways went to Mr. F. W. M. Gourlay, Moniaive, Thornhill, Dumfries. The Highlanders were, as a rule, uniformly represented, and champion honors went to Mr. Stewart, of Ansay, who has so often in the past done wonders for the breed.

HORSES.

Clydesdales were a notable display. It was distinctly Baron's Pride's day out. The prize-winners in every stallion class but one were got by him. The first-prize stallions were Baron o' Buchlyvie, three-year-old, Gartly Bonus, two-year-old, Baron Hoptown, and the unbeaten yearling colt of this year. These were all owned by Messrs. A. W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, except the first, which is owned by Mr. Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr. His hardest competitor was his son Perfect Motion and in third place was Memento. The three-year-old winner is of the Everlasting—Prince Thomas combination and his competitor was the Glasgow premium horse Chattanooga again. The champion at the Royal, Bonnie Buchlyvie, was not out at the Highland, but "Scotland Yet" gave Baron Hoptown plenty to do to hold the head of the class. Mr. J. Ernest Kerr had first prizes in all classes of mares and fillies but one. In that, the blood mares, Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Bopuhan, Stirling, was first with the celebrated mare, Royal Ruby, which won the Cawdor cup in 1900. She is uncommonly fresh and clean of her legs. The other first prize winners were Mr. Kerr's Chester Princess, last year's champion; the big three-year-old mare, Marilla, which once placed second in her life, at Stirling this year; the lovely two-year-old filly Nerissa, and the yearling filly Eendith, by Royal Favorite, out of the champion mare, Pyrene. The yearling colt and Nerissa were champions this year.

"SCOTLAND YET."

The Feeding Value of Certain Grains and Fodder for Hogs

BARLEY.

Of the grains ordinarily used in hog feeding barley is the most common. This cereal is one of the best pork making feeds available in this country. In the matter of making gains it is rather less valuable than corn, but since corn has not yet become a staple grain crop on the Canadian prairies, nor yet produced pork equal in quality to that made from barley mixed with certain other grains, its use need not be considered. Barley makes a well balanced feed for growing hogs. It contains the elements essential to animal growth in very nearly the proper proportion. It gives good results in hogs after they have attained some growth, but it should be fed very sparingly to sows suckling pigs, and used only in small quantities until the pigs are three months of age or better. It is the better for being finely ground and well soaked before feeding. Experiments conducted at Ottawa show that when barley is fed unground 12.5 per cent. passes through the animal undigested and is, of course, practically lost.

WHEAT.

Wheat ordinarily is not used as a hog food. It is only when grain prices are unusually low or wheat unfit for milling is available, that this cereal is used much as hog feed. Around cleaning elevators wheat screenings may always be obtained and these, unless too large a portion of the stuff is weed seed, may be fed profitably. As a feed for hogs wheat will produce gains very nearly equal to those made on corn, and it makes a pork of good quality, that is, the meat is firm and not too fat, differing in this respect from corn made bacon. Wheat makes lean pork, not lard. Frozen wheat at the Montana station where some tests were made, proved equal in feeding value to a mixture of wheat, barley and peas. Opinions and results differ as to whether wheat should be fed ground or whole. If unground it should be thoroughly soaked before being fed, else a considerable amount passes off undigested. As a general rule it is best to use this grain mixed with a number of others, preferably oats and barley. It makes a pretty strong concentrated feed used alone. When so mixed it is, of course, ground.

OATS.

Oats are an excellent hog food, particularly are they valuable for sows and growing stock. Oats are easily digested and when ground up fine, give satisfactory results. They are used to best advantage though in mixture. Fed alone they have rather too large a percentage of hull and a hog's stomach during the early part of its life is not adapted for the consumption of large quantities of bulky foods. Next to bran, this grain is most commonly used for feeding sows and breeding stock. Mixed with barley, wheat and shorts, oats make meat of excellent quality and at reasonably low cost. Unground oats are not very satisfactory. Too large a percentage is undigested and lost. Some feeders recommend scattering whole oats thinly on the floor for breeding sows when maintenance and not rapid growth is desired.

PEAS.

Somehow or other the impression seems to prevail all over this continent and in England, that the field pea is the staple hog food of Canada. Canadian pea fed bacon is frequently referred to, but as a matter of fact peas are used less than any other grain in hog feeding. In eastern Canada they are too uncertain a crop. Out here we have not yet the habit of growing them. They are rich in protein, containing something like 23 per cent, but are somewhat hard to digest. While they give good results used alone, peas are always the better for being mixed with some of the other lighter grains such as barley or oats.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGELS.

Both these roots may be used in hog feeding, and with advantage too, as results at the Guelph, Ottawa, and certain American stations show. Hogs prefer beets to any other form of roots. Mangels have a rather lower feeding value than sugar beets but have practically the same effect on the hog and the quality of pork produced. As a general rule when roots are fed at all, too large a proportion of the ration is made up of this material. They should be fed to growing stock in about equal parts by weight, roots and grain. For young pigs a smaller proportion of roots to meal will be found preferable. Older hogs, sows and boars, may be given five or six times the weight of roots as grain and will do very well.

RAPE.

Experiments show that this is an exceptionally valuable food for swine. At the Ontario agricultural college a bunch of hogs was given about a two-thirds grain ration and all the rape they could eat. The results were highly satisfactory. Good gains were made and made more economically than on a full grain ration. At the Wisconsin station tests it was shown that an acre of rape has a feeding value for hogs equivalent to about 10 bushels of grain, estimating grain at about 60 pounds to the bushel. It may be fed either in pasture or cut and given to the hogs in pens. Prof. Day, of the Guelph station recommends cutting the rape and feeding it in small outside pens. More economical gains are made in this manner than from letting the hogs run and eat it off. Rape makes an excellent pasture for mature sows.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Cultivation and Manuring Make Early Crops

The crops at the Manitoba Agriculture College this year demonstrate that by cultivation and a little manuring the rich heavy low lying lands of the province may be made as early as the rolling prairie. It has been the common fallacy that the heavy clay soil like that at the college would produce either rank crops of straw late in ripening, or that the land being sown would show only a straggling growth. Nothing of this kind can be seen at the college farm and the soil is naturally as heavy and low as is commonly found in any settled district. Open ditches take off a lot of the surface water, then deep plowing, plenty of cultivation, a little manure and early sowing have produced some of the finest crops of grain roots, corn, hay and garden truck as one could wish to see. It's worth remembering that manure, not too heavily applied, warms soils up and makes them earlier. The contrary opinion is held by nearly every one.

Plant Lice on Barley

In some districts of Manitoba a green plant louse did considerable damage to the early barley crop this year. The insect is small and green, pear shaped in the body, and the active members generally without wings. It developed wings later in the season, rather large wings for the size of the insect. It attacked the crop in the head just about the time the barley came out, commencing operations at the apex and caused a withering up and dropping of the upper kernels in the head. Later it attacked the lower spikelets. The insect did the greatest damage to the early ripening crop. It seems to have been checked early in August by climatic changes, or from some other cause. A sudden drop in temperature affects plant lice very quickly, and it may have been such a sudden drop occurring about that time that rid the fields of the pests. A good many of the insects, however, had developed wings before this, which in plant lice is an indication that eggs are being laid for next season's brood, so it is very probable that the insect will be on hand again next year.



CORN AT THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM AUG. 7TH.

Brain or Brawn!

As one goes about the country at this season he can readily pick out those fellows who are always behind with their work. They are not very hard to find. Among farmers their number is legion. You will find them now a week or ten days behind with their cutting. They will tell you they didn't get the seed in last spring in time. Had a lot of spring plowing to do. In a couple of months you'll find them caught short on fall plowing. "Freeze up" came before they got nicely

started. Harvesting and threshing delayed them. Next season it will be the same and the season after that again, and so on right along. They are always behind and seem never able to catch up. It is doubtful if they ever will. It is doubtful if they would be able to keep up if they did. It requires some thinking and planning to do that and the fellow who is habitually behind hasn't time to think or plan. He can only hustle.

A man requires some system of doing his work if he wants his work done on time. It is system and organization that count in agriculture as in anything else. Farm work has to be done in season and properly done if the business is going



ROOTS ON THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

to succeed. It needs to be planned and the plan worked. A man has to think as well as act. That's what he has the thinking apparatus for. The days of farming by brawn alone are passing, though some farmers refuse to believe they are almost gone. Science and invention has advanced so in the last twenty-five years that a man doesn't need to be slugging eternally to gain a livelihood. The hours of labor in all industries are being steadily reduced. So they are in agriculture. And the products of labor instead of diminishing are steadily on the increase.

Manitoba's Abandoned Farms

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In all my travels over Canada I never have found such striking contrasts in farming as are to be seen in the Red River Valley and particularly a few miles east and north of Winnipeg. It has been my duty to drive a great deal through Western Canada and to do business with farmers and having a farm of my own, I am interested in everything I see in the country. I have not much hope that by writing about some of the conditions I observed in a recent business trip that I shall improve them, but there may be something in my remarks that will encourage or inspire others, and maybe lead to some of the best

land in Manitoba being more profitably used. My recent trip took me east of Winnipeg some fifteen to twenty miles, and north a considerable distance, but on other trips I have noticed similar conditions west and south. The soil in the Red River Valley varies but little, there being occasionally low streaks that need ditching and higher ridges that are more gritty, but on the whole it is a rich, black river valley soil.

In driving out of Winnipeg to the east, it is no uncommon circumstance to come upon a farm

that has been abandoned on account of weeds and exhausted soil. Wild oats and perennial sow-thistle grow in the richest profusion, and as a sort of entree there is Canada thistle, rag weed, French weed and other less injurious forms. It appears that much of the land was settled on years ago by the first comers to Manitoba and their descendants, who, in the first place, were not farmers by instinct, and throughout long years received very little assistance from the agricultural press, and other agencies since these

ALFALFA, PASTURE AND HAY.

Hogs turned into a pasture of alfalfa and red clover will eat off the alfalfa first. It is almost ideal as a pasture for swine, but care must be taken not to over-stock an alfalfa plot, as the plant will not stand close cropping. Experiments show that this clover used as either pasture or hay in conjunction with a grain ration will produce cheaper gains than any other fodder or hay crop grown. Hogs at the Oklahoma station pastured on alfalfa and fed grain required 2.2 pounds of grain to produce a pound of gain. It is equally valuable if cured and fed as hay. At the Kansas station swine fed on alfalfa hay and corn gained at the rate of 10.88 pounds per bushel of grain, while another lot, fed on corn alone, gained at the rate of 7.48 pounds per bushel of grain consumed. Alfalfa possesses a feeding value beyond the actual nutrients it contains. It stimulates the appetite, aids digestion and keeps the animal in a healthy, thrifty condition.

The Age to Market Hogs

Different men have different ideas as to the best age at which hogs should be sold, and each man may be right in his own circumstance. Some feeders practice running hogs along until they are a year or so old, fattening them up for the last month or six weeks and turning them off at a good weight, usually late in fall or early winter. Others again crowd the pigs along right from birth, get them up to 180 pounds or so by the time they are six month's old and sell them then. Between these two extremes are all kinds of hog raising systems and there are as well a whole lot of farmers in this country who don't believe in marketing hogs at any age, and they too may be right in their circumstances. These latter fellows can be disregarded in discussing this question, there is sufficient ground for discussing the subject without any further inquiry into the profitableness of swine raising. That question has been pretty thoroughly threshed out on previous occasions and settled probably to the satisfaction of the farmer keeping hogs.

Does winter hog feeding pay? We are a little inclined to doubt sometimes whether it does or not. But if every body were feeding summer hogs only, and all dumping stock on the market at the one season, pork prices would tend to go so low in the fall and rise correspondingly in spring and summer, to such a point that winter feeding would become the more profitable after all. So there are some points to consider that are of more significance than merely the convenience of the feeder. Hog raising to be profitable must be a permanent industry. We can't jump in and out of it at will and make much money. There has to be a steadiness to the supply and demand.

Experimental results tend to show that the more rapidly a pig can be pushed along from birth to maturity, within reasonable limits of course, the more gain will he show for the food consumed. That is, it costs less to produce a pound of pork in a pig that has been fed well and kept thrifty and growing right from weaning, than it does to put pork on one that has been allowed to shift for himself more or less during the early period of life and is penned up later to be grain fed for the fattening process. There are reasons for this. Young animals of all kinds are able to digest their food more thoroughly than older ones, are able to assimilate more nutrients from it and gain in weight correspondingly more rapidly. Everybody knows that a calf, once it has lost its calf flesh, is a harder proposition to get beef on than is one that carries its milk meat right along. It is the same in a large way with hogs. Pigs that are stunted and half-starved for several months after they leave the sow never feed into pork as cheaply as pigs that have received full rations right along. They may fatten up all right, sell for as much money as the well fed hogs, sometimes it may happen in case of cheap grain and fairly good pork prices, that in their old age, they will turn in more profit than younger animals. But it is rarely this occurs. On the average the pigs that get up against the full trough all through the growing period make more money for their owners and better bacon for the man who buys them.

There are rather too many farmers in this country trying to put pork on old hog carcasses. In some cases they have reason for doing so, a reasonable excuse probably for wasting feed, but as a general rule it's merely a fancy of their own for which there is no substantiation in experimental feeding work. Nine times out of ten the pigs that pay best are those that reach selling weight at the earliest age. A man can strike it right the other way once in a while, but the chances are too long to make it worth while.

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were not established until later. Modern methods of cultivation seem to be unknown and farming upon anything other than the most limited scale is only rarely seen.

One cannot but be impressed with the waste of land and human energy that is observed on every hand. Field after field in crop, but whether the seed sown was wheat, oats or barley is scarcely discernable for wild oats and sow thistle. Such is the prevailing condition, but on the other hand there are a few farms that stand out as examples of what can be done. Within four miles of some of these deserted farms, and on practically the same kind of land there are gardeners making from three to four thousand dollars off ten to twenty acre lots, as much, I venture to say, as others are making off ten thousand acres. Along the Bird's Hill road are to be seen the most productive gardens it has ever been my pleasure to inspect. Potatoes, cabbage, celery, beets, carrots, turnips, small fruits and other products of intensive culture are grown in the rankest profusion and sold for remunerative figures.

In looking over the well cultivated and the abandoned fields I tried to conjecture what the latter will eventually be used for. I have seen much of farm lands outside of cities and realize that its future value is usually discounted before the city makes much growth, and unless well worked, the land cannot support the charges against it in the way of increased taxes, higher standard of living,

Verandahs and Farm Gardens

The editor of *Toronto Saturday Night* in winding up a little editorial essay on country life in Ontario concludes that as a whole, two great needs of the agriculturists of that province are more verandahs in front of the houses, and more family gardens behind. More verandahs are needed so that people who frequently work too hard may learn to loaf unashamed, and also that the house may become a home, and have the appearance of something better than a square box in which the family takes shelter against night and storm. More house gardens are needed so that flowers may lend their decorative effect, and so that fruit and vegetables for the table may be at hand. Both verandahs and house gardens are needed, so that the drear aspect of toil may be taken off the homestead, imparting to it the appearance of a place where youths and maidens may be supposed to dwell from choice and not necessity.

Verandahs and family gardens are pretty badly needed in this country too. The average of the farmers are a little careless in the matter of home surroundings. Too many of them are living very much as if they intended to sojourn only briefly on the farm, as if it were a place to be endured for a time. Nothing can be drearier than a square box of a house set out on the open prairie, without even a scrub near it to break the deadly monotonous scene; and yet there are

The Winter Wheat Country

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There seems to be no let up on the success of the winter wheat crop in Alberta this year. The acreage last year is given as 92,882 and this year as 95,000. This year's figures are probably not as nearly correct as those of last year, and the increase will probably be found to be considerably larger than the percentage indicated by these figures, viz. two and a half per cent. In the parts of southern Alberta which are characteristically winter wheat districts there has been an increase at nearly all the principal points. New land is yielding harvest at the Brant and Arrowood districts east of High River at Elinor, Blayney, Carmangay and Bowville farther south and east towards Lethbridge. The Coaldale country is carrying a good deal of first crop. Taber, Seven Persons and Winnifred, towards Medicine Hat is new country, as is also the country about Warner and New Dayton. Cardston is one district that shows a shrinkage in winter wheat area. The opening of all these new districts does not, of course, mean that they can be added to the winter wheat area of last year, as last year's wheat land is devoted principally to oat crops this year. Just at this point, however, it may be said that too much of the land in winter wheat this year will carry winter wheat next year. It is not an uncommon practice for the disc drill to follow the binder in the Lethbridge district. They say the stubble holds the snow and, as far as moisture is concerned, more of it is saved this way than could be had for next year's crop in any other way and it certainly is putting in the crop with a minimum of labor, but the practice is more like mining or gambling than it is like agriculture. I suppose that the practice of cropping the land in alternate years with summer fallowing in between is not a conservation of fertility, though it means clean crops and neither practice has much to commend it in comparison with a good system of rotation. It is quite noticeable that the best advertising for the country can be done on the first crop rather than on the second, which is a poor comment on the system followed if the land is to be useful for hundreds of years. Though in one sense winter wheat farming is a sure thing, in another it is a species of speculation, or at least it is the extreme type of extensive and commercial agriculture as opposed to settlement and home-making. The prairie is clean and clear. The steam plow turns over section after section of land for one operator. He cuts and threshes his grain and turns it into dollars. His commerce with the city for the year is almost limited to one transaction. The settler on the quarter section with wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, hogs, butter and eggs is doing business every week in town. But this is another story. The drift of it is that the clovers which do right on the same land as the winter wheat must be used for nitrogen restorers, and the grain and forage crops must be concentrated into meat forms to build up the right kind of stability.

The yield this year promises to be ahead of last year. The writer after an inspection of the winter wheat districts guessed on a ten per cent. increase in area and a ten per cent. increase in the per acre yield. As already noticed the estimates of crop correspondents puts the increase in area at only about two and a half per cent. The department of agriculture, however, puts the yield at 25.36 bushels this year as against 23 last year which is slightly over ten per cent. above last year's returns. These figures are considerably below what one hears spoken of as average yields for almost any district. I believe that this year the yield will be considerably higher than this, on account of there being such a considerable area of the land first crop land.

There seems to be good justification for an extension of the winter wheat area in the districts already producing. The growing of winter wheat is the using of the total rainfall of the year. The establishment of the crop in the fall gives it the benefit in early spring of the snows, as these are held to some extent by the crop which is in a position to use the moisture as soon as it is made available by melting in the spring. The moisture in southern Alberta coming in the form of rain falls chiefly in late May or June. The period is short, but it practically completes the growth of the wheat and there is left only the ripening after July 1st. The first wheat cut in the Lethbridge district was on July 23rd and belonged to T. B. Dunham. Observation and experiment so far show a gain in favor of early sowing, probably as early as July 12 or 15.

J. McCaig.



HOME OF OUR CORRESPONDENT G. H. BRADSHAW, BINS-CARTH, MAN.

and interest on loans that are raised on account of the nearness of the land to the city. I maybe mistaken, but I predict that dairy and stock farming will completely revolutionize a large part of the Red River Valley. Weed growth is the form necessity has taken to compel a change in methods, and no other system of farming is so destructive of weed growth as that of dairying or stock raising. I make the statement that twenty families can make a comfortable living on every block of land four miles square in the Red River Valley. I have seen how good cultivation and light manuring warms up this soil making it produce crops of clover, corn, roots, grains and hay that are without equal, and I know enough of the productiveness of a cow and the prices of dairy products and the associated bacon production to know what can be done. But if there are not enough people with a taste for dairying to occupy all the land that needs such farming, there is something to be made by feeding steers and sheep. This feed lot business is one that thrives well on the outskirts of Chicago, and is equally as safe near Winnipeg.

I would like to see something done by the provincial department of agriculture by way of emphasizing what is being done with such land at the college, and on such farms as Sir Wm. Van Horne's and those gardens I have mentioned on the Bird's Hill road. Demonstrations of this kind might effect improvement without a change of ownership, and it would certainly tend to increase the values of these same lands in the appreciation of them by both stockmen and gardeners.

P. S. I have no objection to the use of the

thousands of such homes in these provinces. A verandah would help out somewhat, and so would a garden. We visited a number of Manitoba farms recently which boasted of family gardens. Their owners were unanimous in the conviction that the little time and labor required to maintain a garden patch was paid for times over in the comfort and convenience of having a place on the premises where vegetables, small fruits, etc., could be grown. Most farmers, whether they have a garden or not, admit this readily enough, but generally excuse themselves if they haven't one, on the score of overwork. As a general rule, the men who are overworking themselves most, or think they are, are the least successful in their vocation. It doesn't always hold of course, but it does in about ninety-five per cent. of the overwork cases in agriculture in this country. Success depends nowadays more upon organization than eternal hustling, more upon brain than brawn. Speaking of gardens again, most of the farms that stood among the winners in the recent good farming competition had a garden somewhere on the premises. In most cases they were in good shape, and the owners of these farms didn't seem to be killing themselves taking care of them either.

* * *

Thirty farmers realize the necessity of an adequate toolhouse, but too many still neglect this great farm economy. An inexpensive lean-to on the barn will answer the purpose and quickly save the cost of construction. To reduce farm operating expenses a toolhouse is a necessity for the preservation of agricultural machinery and prolonging its durability.

Western Rye Grass for Seed.

What amount of seed should Western Rye Grass yield to the acre; when should it be cut for seed, and what price per bushel do threshers charge for threshing it?

Alta. D. G. M.
Mr. K. McIver, of Virden, Man., the pioneer in Western Rye Grass growing says:

I cannot tell you the average amount of seed to the acre, as I have kept no record of yields, a lot depends on soil and season. Last year my yield, per acre, was 66 lbs. that was on light, sandy soil, but I have had as high as 600 lbs. on rich moist soil. This season it will easily go double what it did last year on the same field. In the early days, before the self-feeders and high bagger came in use, it cost the same as wheat to thresh, now they generally charge from one to two cents more, as the feeder and bagger do not handle it so well. I cut it from July 20th to August 5th this year. I had one field cut by July 27th, and another by August 4th. I always cut with the binder, though generally an unpleasant job, as the sheaves taper from butt to point and consequently are hard to bind satisfactorily.

* * *

Cases of surface cultivation immediately after harvest on the stubble are coming to our notice daily. The conviction is general that this is the best time of year to break up the roots of sow thistles, and similar weeds, wild oats are often sprouted and killed, and the cultivation keeps the land in good mechanical tilth as well as conserves the moisture. There seems to be a good deal in the practice if one can take the time to go to it as soon as the grain is cut. One farmer we know of, was moving the stook last week to cultivate stubble and the way he has subdued sow thistle would convince anyone that surface cultivation is worth while.

* * *

The advantages to be gained from the persistent use of a road drag may be summarized as follows:

1. The maintenance of a smooth, serviceable earth road free from ruts and mudholes.
2. Obtaining such a road surface with the expenditure of very little money and labor in comparison with the money and labor required for other methods.
3. The reduction of mud in wet weather, and of dust in dry weather. There are also several minor benefits gained from the use of a road drag, besides the great advantages which always accrue from the formation of improved highways, among which may be mentioned the banishment of weeds and grass from the dragged portion of the road.

DAIRY

If the cows wade in mud and smear the udders with dirt and filth, put a stop to it. By this means many objectionable bacteria get into milk by falling into the milk pail.

* * *

Prof. Bang, of Denmark, who invented the Bang system for the handling of tuberculous stock, is scheduled to deliver an address at the tuberculosis congress at Washington, D. C., next month. He comes to America as the representative of the Danish government.

* * *

A good way to ventilate a creamery is to have the ceiling so arranged, or of such shape, that the warm air and vapor will concentrate at one point. At this point place a discharge ventilation flue, preferably a galvanized iron flue fifteen or twenty inches in diameter expanding into a cowl outside. Extend the flue down to the floor, have openings at both the top and bottom constructed so that either or both openings may be easily closed. A fan may be used to create a draught when the machinery is running and natural draught will do when the machinery is idle.

* * *

A novel machine was on exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Society's annual show at Newcastle-on-Tyne, designed to remove the wash-water from butter by means of centrifugal power. This is accomplished



STETTLER CREAMERY

by an ingenious hand-worked machine designated a "delateuse." All the washing water is got rid of in the machine dried article, thus obviating any danger arising from water bacilli. The butter is freed from the superfluous water by being whirled around on the delateuse at a rapid rate, and this is performed in about three minutes.

The Economy of Shipping Rich Cream

We were talking the other day to the manager of a creamery, a creamery that receives most of its cream by express from points all through central and southern Manitoba, and heard some things we hardly liked to credit about the way patrons were putting in the cream. We are not going to discuss these things here, but want to make a remark or two about another matter in connection with the patrons' end of the creamery business which quite a few farmers who are shipping cream seem a little hazy on. That is the economy, and the saving that can be affected by shipping rich cream.

A good many patrons seem to have the notion, or whether they have it or not, act surprisingly as if they did, that the more cream they can sell to the creamery the more money they will get in return. The result is that quite a proportion of the patrons of the creamery in question are sending in an abnormally thin cream, paying express on a lot of milk that is thrown out as buttermilk and lost entirely so far as the patron is concerned. And they cannot be induced to send anything else. It seems as if in the year 1908, after all the information to cow owners that has been raved out in the agricultural press, or promulgated by teachers and institute lecturers; that a good many men seem laboring under the delusion that it's bulk and weight, not quality, or rather butter fat, that is the basis upon which most creameries operating in this country pay their patrons.

Patrons insist on paying express on a twenty per cent. cream, or sometimes cream a whole lot thinner even than that, when, had they arranged their separators to take a cream testing 35 or 40 per cent. fat they would have had just as much money coming in from the creamery, at the end of the month, considerably less to pay the express company, and a lot more skim-milk at home for the calves or hogs. Selling thin cream to a creamery occasions a loss to the patron in two ways: by increasing the cost of carriage, and by reducing the amount of skim-milk he has left for use on the farm. Take the case of two patrons to illustrate what we mean. Suppose each delivered 100 lbs. of butter fat to the creamery in a month, one sending it in a cream testing 15 or 20 per cent. and the other delivering a 35 or 40 per cent. cream. One would pay express charge on about 500 lbs. of cream and the other on something like 250. The man skimming the thick cream would have two hundred pounds or so more milk at home for his stock than the other fellow who generously paid express on the same weight of milk for the creamery churning, to be thrown down the sewer as buttermilk.

It is difficult to understand why men do this kind of thing. Anybody who stops to think about the matter, knows or ought to know, that a creamery isn't going to pay the same price for a low testing cream as it does for cream that tests high. Cream isn't brought by weight, but on the basis of the butter fat it contains, and the more butter fat and less milk a man can deliver to his creamery, within reasonable limits, of course, the more profitable will it be to himself. It is economy to sell a good rich cream.

The Long and Short of It.

It simmers down to this: If we milk a cow at all, she must, to be profitable, yield liberally. Whether dairy-bred, scrub or dual-purpose, the three and four thousand pound milch cow is a poor money-maker, and he who milks such a one must be content to work for small wages. When we advocate dual-purpose cows, we should always be understood as meaning cows that are capable of yielding six to twelve thousand pounds of milk a year—cows like the first-prize Dairy Shorthorn at the Royal, illustrated on page 200 of this issue; cows of the class represented by the exceptional eleven-year-old Shorthorn, Darlington Cransford 5th, that outclassed all competing breeds at the Royal Show, at Newcastle, a few weeks ago, with a milk yield, made 83 days after calving, of 78.12 pounds in 21 hours, testing 1 per cent. butter-fat, and a butter yield of 3 pounds 1 ounce; cows such as the splendid type of Shorthorn grades that used to be the pride of our stables and pastures. Cows of this kind are very scarce now, thanks to the folly of the Shorthorn breeders, who neglected milking quality in a concentrated ambition for perfection of beef type.

In the absence, or rather in view of the extreme scarcity, of such cows at present in Canada, and the still greater rarity of Shorthorn bulls calculated to perpetuate in their heifer get what insufficient milking quality the dams possess, shrewd farmers have forsaken the old breed of their choice, and wisely gone in for the special-purpose dairy breeds. Of course, there may be a limited number so situated that they can afford to cut the milking out entirely, and allow the calves to suck the cows. Such a system, however, yields a meager return per acre of land. Those who follow it must be in a region of very cheap land rents, or at least contiguous to large areas of cheap pasture. The worst of it is that the system tends to cheapen, rather than to enhance, the value of land, and to depopulate, rather than settle, the district in which it is generally pursued. It would be a setback for Canadian agriculture, and a hardship to consumers of beef, were such a system ever to become extensively adopted. The rank and file of farmers will be wise to insist on keeping cows that milk abundantly. If one or the other had to be given up entirely, we could far better dispense with the beef than the dairy breeds. In fact, we have not much need in Eastern Canada for a special-purpose beef breed at all. We need special-purpose dairy breeds, and a dual-purpose breed—a real dual-purpose breed—not a beef breed called dual-purpose by courtesy.

POULTRY

Notes on Poultry

In feeding poultry always give the birds soft food in the morning and grain at night. Some people give it the other way about, but if they do, it is generally because by giving the grain in the morning they are able to get an extra ten minutes or a quarter of an hour in bed. The reason we give the grain at night is because the birds have several hours before them when they will be on the perch and unable to provide themselves with food, therefore they want some which will take a good time to digest. We give the meal in the morning because the birds have been several hours on the perch without food, and their crops being empty they want food which can be easily and quickly digested, and nothing we can give our birds can be so easily digested as meal.

In mixing food see that the proportions are right. An analysis of a day's food would be made up as follows:—14 per cent. albuminoids, 60 per cent. carbohydrates, 3 per cent. mineral salts, 23 per cent. water. In mixing the soft food do not give it in a wet, sloppy state—nothing is so likely to cause diarrhoea—but mix it so that when it is thrown on to the ground it will break up into small pieces. The soft food should be given warm, not hot, during the winter months, and cold during the summer. Where birds are kept in confinement the grain should always be thrown amongst some dry litter, so that the birds have to scratch for it; this provides them not only with exercise, but also with occupation. Birds kept in small runs must not be over-fed. If they are they will grow fat and sluggish, and you will get no eggs. Birds kept in small runs must have green food provided; let them have variety when possible—cabbage leaves, lettuce, dandelion leaves, or a good turf, and always take away all refuse when giving a fresh supply. In rearing chicks you have the choice of feeding on meal, or what is called the dry food system. The latter is very good for the first three or four weeks, but I consider it very expensive, and I always rear on soft foods.

* * *

The first thing to claim attention during this month is the care of the pullets intended for winter laying. Hitherto they have been getting generous feeding in order to induce size, but this, if continued unduly, is liable to force early maturity, and the result will be that the pullets will lay too early, and the first batch of eggs will be unfit for market owing to their small size. In order to avoid such an undesirable state of things, the most forward batch of pullets, say those hatched in March, must be shifted to close quarters, and if they appear too red about the heads they must be restricted to one meal of soft food each day, the mid-day and evening feed being of grain. This will at once check the tendency to lay and the birds will keep on growing. Any bird that lays in August will moult after her first batch of eggs, and this moult is bound to take place when eggs are dearest. The object should be to have the pullets start laying in October or November and it will be found, if a careful account is kept, that these return a higher profit than February hatched birds. This statement can be verified by anyone who keeps individual records. Where there is a brisk demand for eggs during July, August and September a batch of early February pullets will be found invaluable, but their period of productiveness will end early in October, when they drop into moult, and there will be a great dearth of eggs unless the March birds have been kept back so as to start laying just when the others leave off. This is where careful management during August and September gets its reward.

HORTICULTURE

Preservation of the British Columbia Forest

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The disastrous forest fire at the Crow's Nest Pass is a warning. We all realize it is too late to stop a raging forest fire, urged on by a stiff breeze, after it has once got beyond control; but we do not all realize that it is easier to prevent a forest fire than to put one out after it has started. If we did, we should not be constrained to gaze at fiery flames and dense clouds of smoke, and to listen to the crash of trees and to the destruction of one of our greatest factors of national wealth.

This week that I write miles of forest, several villages and towns, including Fernie, and scores of lives, have been wiped out of existence. No one seems to know where the fire started, and by whom it was started, but everyone knows that some criminally reckless camper must have left his camp-fire smouldering; some fool-hearted huntsman must have carelessly dropped a match, or some Indian or foreigner must, through ignorance, have lighted and started this terrible holocaust. But we cannot remedy what has already been done, but must at once take double precautions that so terrible a disaster may never occur again.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have in British Columbia an excellent act to preserve the forest from destruction by fire. Not only are private individuals restricted, in regard to starting fires, but, according to the Bush-fire Act, railway companies must conform to strict regulations, and must use all of the most improved and efficient smokestacks on their locomotives, in order to prevent and lessen the danger of fire from this source. The penalties are very severe, but of what use is a law of this kind unless properly enforced? The Government does not furnish fire protection. The fire rangers do not properly fulfil their duties. A man in a canoe, paddling along leisurely with a gun and a fishing rod, does not afford good fire protection. The time to stop fires and to check them is during the cool hours of the night, yet few fire rangers are then seen. If the Government, the railroads and the lumbermen would co-operate more than they have done in the past, a system of fire protection could be carried out that would reduce the loss from forest fires to a minimum. What better and cheaper fire insurance is there than a good system properly carried out? All dangerous places should be more thoroughly policed than they are. A system of telephone lines and good portage roads would greatly facilitate the fire-fighters; but, above all, we must educate the public, by con-

tinually bringing before their notice, by means of the press and public meetings, the serious results of carelessness, and the responsibility which they owe, individually, to their country, their Province, and their fellow men.

WHY SHOULD WE PROTECT THE FORESTS?

1st.—Because the forests are one of our greatest natural resources.

2nd.—Because they are already being depleted by the hand of man at an alarming rate.

3rd.—Because they regulate our streams, and prevent excessive floods in spring, and drouth in summer, thus giving an even-flowing stream for the development of electric power.

4th.—Because they prevent the erosion of slopes, and the occurrence of destructive landslides.

5th.—Because it is the true home of fish and animal, and why should they not be protected?

Monseigneur Laflamme, Dean of the Faculty of Arts Laval University, says:—

"We are rich in forest; from this point we are, perhaps, the richest people in the world, but our forestal resources are not inexhaustible. To say so would be to give evidence of bad faith and ignorance."

JAS. A. HAYES.

FIELD NOTES

CANADIAN.

Glencoe, Ont., was badly devastated by fire one day last week.

Clifford Sifton, it is reported, will re-enter the Dominion Cabinet.

Hamar Greenwood, one of the best-known Canadian members of the Imperial Parliament, is visiting in the Dominion.

Harold McKay, a Winnipeg boy, was killed instantly the other day while playing with some revolver cartridges. He struck one with a hammer and the shell exploded, the bullet piercing his heart.

The members of the National Editorial Association of the United States are touring Western Canada this week. Some of the leading newspaper men on the other side are in the party.

Upwards of fifty of the leading engineers of Europe will tour Canada upon the occasion of the approaching summer excursion of the Canadian Mining Institute.

Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, stated, in a speech at Rosthern the other day, that the Government would purchase the Bell Telephone and Saskatchewan Telephone Companies' system.

Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works for Alberta, returned to Edmonton last week from a trip to the Peace River district. He was the first cabinet minister to make this 400-mile trip north.

W. R. Martin, C. P. R. natural-gas expert, reports striking a flow of heavy oily gas, altogether different from the Medicine Hat product at Bow Island in the Crow's Nest division. The well is 1,650 feet deep, and it is hoped this gas overlies oil. The flow is 30,000 cubic feet per 24 hours.

The task of double tracking the C. P. R. line between Winnipeg and Fort William, which has been occupying the attention of the C. P. R. for the past three summers, will be practically completed this fall, and the major portion of it will be used to facilitate the quick transportation of the present wheat crop. By the end of another month the whole line, which is over four hundred miles in length, will have been double tracked, with the possible exception of some twenty-five miles which has not yet been completed, and upon which work can proceed in the winter time.

The Alberta Pork Commission will leave for the East on September 3, and will be in Winnipeg on September 5. From there the commissioners will proceed to Ontario and visit the packing plants at Collingwood, Harriston, Ingersoll and Toronto. The return to Winnipeg will be made by way of Chicago, where an inspection will be made of the famous "Packing town."

A return prepared for presentation to Parliament at the last session, but completed too late for the purpose, shows the amount of money in bonuses to the iron, steel, petroleum and binder twine industries during the fiscal year of 1908. On the steel manufactured in Canada during the year ended March 31st last, bounty was paid on 661,940 tons at \$1.45 per ton, or a total of \$1,092,200. Canadian pig iron, used in the



MAKING A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD FROM WHICH BETWEEN FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO THE ACRE IS MADE.

production of this quantity, was 539,102 tons, and foreign, 24,298 tons. The aggregate of the bounties paid was: On pig iron, \$863,816; on steel, \$1,092,000; on iron rods, \$347,134, or a total on iron products of \$2,303,140. Then there was paid in bounties on lead, \$51,001; on manila fibre entering into the manufacture of binder twine, \$42,000; on Canadian crude petroleum at 2½c. per gallon, \$391,217. A total in bounties of \$2,787,358.

The bounties paid to the producers of Canadian petroleum at the rate of 1½ cents per gallon amounts to \$391,217 upon 26,081,302 gallons in 1907-8, or for the four years in which the bounty has been in effect a total of \$1,292,974 upon the production of 86,598,302 gallons, equal to 2,474,237 barrels of 35 gallons per barrel.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Count Leo Tolstoi, the famous Russian philosopher, is said to be dying.

Two thousand buildings were destroyed by fire in Constantinople the other day.

The British Cunarder Lusitania cut down her own Atlantic record last week by something over two hours, negotiating the course in four days and fourteen hours.

More than twenty lives have been lost and enormous damage to property done by the floods which are prevailing in western South Carolina and Eastern Georgia.

Tommy Burns, the champion heavy-weight of the world, defeated Squires, the Australian champion in a thirteen-round bout at Sydney last week. Fifteen thousand people watched the fight.

Strong influences are at work against the ratification of the new Franco-Canadian trade treaty by the French Senate, and it is extremely doubtful, under the circumstances, whether the treaty will become law in its present form.

Count Zeppelin, inventor of the German airship that was recently destroyed, announces that he intends to form an institute for the investigation and solution of the problems of air navigation, in the interest of German industry, commerce and science.

Advices from France show that the French wheat crop, including reserves, will be 17,000,000 hectolitres above requirements for the year. This is the equivalent of nearly 48,000,000 bushels, and will put France among the exporting countries during the coming year. Only a short time ago it looked as if France would have to import.

A lone highwayman held up seven coaches of Yellowstone Park tourists the other day, and compelled them to turn over their valuables to him. He took the stage coaches one at a time as they arrived at a certain point, held the passengers up with a rifle, and took what money and valuables they had, getting in all about six thousand dollars, and made a safe escape to the mountains.

Premium Picture of Baron's Pride.

A splendid photo-engraving of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, may be obtained by any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50. The engraving is 7½ x 11 inches in size, and is printed with a soft tone, combined with much clearness of detail, on a card of finest coated stock. It is a beautiful picture to frame and hang in the library or sitting-room of any horseman's home. Copies may be purchased from "The Farmer's Advocate" at 50 cents each.

Electricity in Agriculture.

Sir Oliver Lodge, writing in *The Miller*, of London, Eng., gives a brief history of the use of electricity in agriculture, in growing wheat and some other crops. While it is scarcely possible that wheat growers on the Canadian prairies will go in for growing "electrified" wheat for some years to come, the question as to the use of electricity in this way has lately been the subject of a good deal of experimental work in England. The work is interesting and may be made of some practical value. Some agricultural scientists hold that it is in some such way as this that agriculture will develop most in this century, either by the application of electricity directly to the plants, the use of the electric current in transforming the free nitrogen of the atmosphere into forms suited to plant use, or by the development of organisms that will live upon the roots of all plants and cereals, particularly as the tubercle forming bacteria now grow upon legumes. The application of the electric current to the crop is at present receiving the most attention.

Some 30 years ago a Swedish professor named Lemstrom sought to elucidate the aurora borealis by trying to imitate its appearance by electrical experiments. For this purpose he produced high-tension discharges of various kinds, and sent them through vacuum tubes until he got an appearance very like those of the Northern Lights. Some of these experiments he conducted in his greenhouse, and he noticed incidentally that the plants seemed to thrive under the treatment, and that the electrification thus produced in their neighbourhood appeared to do them good. He also noticed, as remarkable, the flourishing development of plants in Arctic regions, where the sunlight was very weak, and he attributed part of this growth to the influence of electric discharges.

This rich development appears principally in the fresh and clear colours of the flowers, in their strong perfume, in the rapid development of the leaves on the trees, and their scent, but particularly in the rich harvest which different seeds—such as rye, oats, and barley—will produce when, as before stated, they are not destroyed by the frosts. From a bushel of rye sown they will often produce 40 bushels, and from barley 20 bushels, and so forth. It is the same with grass. These results are attained although the people cultivate their soil very imperfectly, using only ploughs and harrows of wood.

He pursued the matter by careful observation, taking test plants in pairs or groups, electrifying one group—that is to say, discharging some electricity into the air above them—and keeping a similar group away from the electricity, in order to be able to compare them. Then he photographed the two groups side by side, and found in nearly all cases a marked improvement as the result of the electrical treatment. He concluded that the needle-like shape of the leaves in fir trees, and the beard on the ears of most cereals, have the discharge of electricity as their function, and finds that they do act in this way.

This experiment and others similar conducted by other investigators disclosed that the natural electricity in the atmosphere plays a large part in many phenomena, that it has some effect on growing plants. Tests were made in growing plants with plates buried beneath the surface and the electricity applied to the roots, and lately work was undertaken on a large scale to discover the effect of electricity applied continuously for hours together each day over a field 10 or 11 acres in extent.

The method is to stretch over the field to be treated a number of wires on poles, something like low telegraph wires, but high enough for loaded wagons and all the usual farming operations to go on underneath the wires without let or hindrance. The wires are quite thin, and are supported by a few posts in long parallel spans, about 30 ft. apart. They are supported on the posts by elaborate high-tension insulators, and they extend over all the acreage under experiment, a control plot of similar land under similar conditions being, of course, left without any wires.

The system of conductors is then connected at one post with a generator supplying positive electricity at a potential of something like a hundred thousand volts, and with sufficient power to maintain a constant supply of electricity at this kind of potential.

Leakage immediately begins, and the charge fizzes off from the wires with a sound which is sometimes audible, and with a glow which is visible in the dark. Anyone walking about below the wires can sometimes feel the effect on the hair of the head, as of a cobweb on the face. They are then feeling the stimulating action of the electrification.

The electrification is maintained for some hours each day, but is shut off at night; it is probably only necessary to supply it during the early morning hours, in summer time, and in spring time or in cold cloudy weather for the whole day, or during the time of the plant's greatest activity. But at what stages of the growth of a plant the stimulus is most effective has still to be made out.

The power required to generate the electricity is very small, for although the potential is high the quantity is insignificant, and the energy is accordingly comparatively trivial. It is known that even when natural atmospheric electricity has accumulated intensely, and has become a thunderstorm, the quantity even then is quite small, though the potential or tension is so enormous that the flashes are of astonishing violence and power while they last.

The power is generated by a two-horse oil engine driving a small dynamo in an outhouse of the farm. Thence the current is taken by ordinary overhead wires to the field, where they enter a suitable weather-tight hut which contains the transforming and rectifying apparatus. The only moving part here is the "break," and if the original dynamo had been an alternator even this might be dispensed with. The transformer is a large induction coil, specially made to stand continuous use, and its current is then rectified by means of vacuum valves in accordance with a patented device.

The negative electricity is conveyed direct to earth, while high-tension electricity, all of positive sign, is led by a specially insulated conductor out of the shed to the nearest post of the overhead insulated wires, which are thereby maintained as continuous high-positive potential.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, 1906

	From the electrified Plot	From the unelectrified Plot	Increase
Canadian Red Fyfe.	35.5	25.5	40 per cent
English White Queen	40.0	31.0	30 per cent

Moreover the electrified wheat sold for 7½ per cent higher, several millers in baking tests finding that it produced a better bread-making flour.

RESULT OF CROPS, 1907.

WHEAT.

(Variety, Red Fife, Spring Sown.)

7½ acres unelectrified gave 239 bus., 38 lbs. Head wheat; 15 bus., 1 lb. Tail.

11 acres electrified gave 455 bus., 50 lbs. Head wheat; 17 bus., 27 lbs. Tail.

Or, summarising as before:—

BUSHELS PER ACRE (HEAD WHEAT).

Electrified.	Unelectrified.	Increase.
41.4	32	29 per cent.

Electrified wheat brighter and a better sample. Increase due to better filling out of ears.



ENJOYING THE INDIAN HEAD PICNIC UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FARMER'S INSTITUTE DEPARTMENT.

Should Have More Competitions.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As one of the judges of the standing grain field competitions in Saskatchewan I would like to give you an idea of what I saw in the districts I visited.

At Battleford I saw many good fields of grain and I must make special mention of Hicks, Finleyson and Simpson. These men are practical farmers, are working their land thoroughly and using good seed. Mr. Hicks has an up-to-date farm, as also has Mr. K. Finleyson. Here I found the land in a high state of cultivation, Mr. Finleyson doing all in his power to conserve moisture on his summer fallow by using the packer. There are also some well worked farms in the Maymont district. I think special mention might be made of W. E. Cook whose field scored ninety-three points. All the fields I judged, some thirteen in number, were good. These men are all practical farmers, mostly from Manitoba, and are here making a fresh start, and knowing what weeds are they are guarding against them by using clean seed and working their land well.

Next I visited Radison where I found a lot of good farmers. Their land is a shade lighter but I found most of them doing extra work with the drag harrow. Immediately round Borden the land is light and wheat was a little shrunken by drouth, while north of Borden I judged some grain for James Orchard. This man has fourteen hundred acres. He is engaged in mixed farming, keeps some good Shorthorns, and pigs and a nice flock of Plymouth Rocks fowl.

I would like to see more farmers take an interest in these field competitions. While passing by, I saw many good fields of grain that would have scored high had they been entered for competition. Another suggestion I would make is that agricultural societies offer a cup to be competed for annually and the person winning it for three years to become the owner outright. That would encourage people to use good clean seed, also to keep their land in better shape.

High View.

J. A. DORRANCE.

The Crime of Misrepresentation.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your valuable journal has always been open to farmers who wish to express their views on any subject that affects their welfare. I wish to call attention once more to the effect of the daily papers in their conscienceless efforts to boom this great west. I heard an intelligent farmer, one of the big fellows, say a few days ago that it would be a God-send to the country if the * * * and * * * were annihilated. He had no reference to politics, but to the absurd exaggerations with regard to the crops, and to the fact that the banks and other corporations get their knowledge of supposed facts from these sources.

Now here is a sample of the effect of such false representation. I quote from one of several such letters that reached many farmers in this locality on the same day.

"Whatever reasons there may have been for non-payment of arrears due this corporation for the year 1907 or previous years, from the present outlook it would appear that the same reasons cannot be offered this year, and we wish to remind you in good time that we expect payment not only of the existing arrears, but of the principal and interest maturing during the current year."

Just think of it! An insulting dictation like that in advance of due date by several months. Before harvest has fairly begun, although I am cutting a field of one hundred and sixty acres that won't go ten bushels to the acre. Is it worse than my neighbors? Not a particle. It is the same all through Manitoba on fall ploughing. "From the present outlook," through the lying exaggeration of an ignorant or a malicious press, there is to be a bumper crop exceeding 110,000,000 bushels of wheat for export.

Now on the very face of it this corporation letter is contradictory. For if there are no reasons this year why farmers cannot pay, why send these insulting "reminders?" If a man owed me a hundred, and I knew in the course of three months he would have loads of money, I wouldn't think of dunning him "in good time."

My advice to farmers is, when you want a loan make the due date January 1st to correspond to the calendar year. Then you won't be a slave, forced to rush your wheat to market regardless of the time or price.

REBEL.

Protecting Stacks.

The Fire Commissioner for Manitoba writes: "Every year considerable losses are incurred through the ignorance or neglect of the people to live up to, or comply with, these requirements. I, therefore, herewith beg to call attention to the provisions in the Fire Prevention Act, that unnecessary losses may be avoided."

"The Manitoba Fire Prevention Act re haystacks and the kindling of fires in the open, regulates as follows:

"Sec. 2. Any person or persons making haystacks in the open plains shall protect such haystacks, at a distance of at least twenty yards, by a plowed or burned ring not less than eight

feet wide; and to prevent all accidents when a fire shall be lighted for the purpose of burning the rings round haystacks, as aforesaid, it shall be done in the presence, and with the assistance, of at least three men.

"Sec. 3. Any person refusing or neglecting to protect his haystacks as aforesaid, or who lights fires for burning the rings round haystacks without the help or assistance of at least three men as aforesaid, shall be held to have incurred the penalty hereinafter mentioned for lighting and letting run a prairie fire.

"Sec. 4. Any person who shall kindle a prairie fire, and let it run at large in any wood, prairie, meadow, marsh or other open ground not his own property, or who intentionally, or by gross carelessness permits any fire to pass from his own land, to the injury of the property of any other person, shall on conviction therefor be fined a sum not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, or less than Twenty Dollars, and in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months."

A Western Man for the Railway Commission.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some months ago several prominent men were mentioned for the four additional places on the Railway Commission, but to my mind the right man was not named at all.

Agriculture is the energy which causes the wheels of commerce to revolve in the East and West alike, and it is only right and proper that an industry so large, so little aided by the Federal Government and which pays such big tolls annually for transportation should receive recognition on this important body. True, one of the present board has made many a good fight for the farmers, but he should have the backing of another man, a practical farmer, hard-headed and far-seeing enough not to be stampeded by demagogic appeals or cries, a man in touch with the soil himself, and thoroughly familiar with the disabilities under which the occupiers of prairie farms labor. It appears to me that at the present time one man fitted for the position stands head and shoulders above any of his competitors, that man is W. R. Motherwell. No man in the West is better posted on the marketing and transportation of grain, a fact recognized by his farmer confreres who elected him president of the leading farmers' organization, the Grain-growers' Association, for three consecutive years. What do other members of the agricultural community think of the suggestion? "FARMER," Central, Sask.

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Reputable firms are the only kind that can buy space in this paper.

MARKETS

WHEAT.

The opening of September has not introduced any new element to the wheat situation. Wheat since last report has been strong, fluctuating narrowly from day to day, but maintaining its high level or gaining slightly. It must be remembered, too, that wheat, take the continent over, is being delivered in fair quantities. In Chicago and Minneapolis receipts are away in advance of receipts for the same day last year. Here, of course, new wheat is hardly yet a factor in the market. Some few cars have come in, but not enough to create a stir yet.

Advices from abroad indicate improved prospects in most of the wheat-growing countries where the crop is still in doubt. Great Britain, according to officials' figures, has reaped a normal harvest. Wheat is just average, the figures for it being 100 per cent. Oats are given as 105 per cent. This is no gain in wheat over last year, but a two-per-cent. increase in oats. In Europe, all is serene as far as wheat and crops go. No serious damage has been known to occur in any European wheat-growing section. America is the controlling factor in the world's situation in wheat, and will continue so until the Argentine crop makes its appearance, or is far enough advanced to be speculated on.

Winnipeg wheat is selling high. Milling grades have been averaging about nine cents above Minneapolis for some time. The spread, in part, is due to the fact that new wheat in liberal quantities is being delivered in American markets, while here it is for the time being is being received. In United States it is estimated that 10,000,000 bushels of the new crop has been sold. There is a feeling in some quarters that wheat has touched the high spot, and that a slump can be expected soon. But there are as many who think the op-

posite, and are banking on September wheat advancing to present cash prices or more before the end of the month.

Oats are a strong factor just at present with American speculators, who have turned very bullish, and are buying oats on every dip. According to their reports, the oat crop in the United States is not yielding out as was anticipated. There is a lot of far-future buying in this cereal in American Exchange. Press and railway reports from the Northwest, if they can be relied on, indicate a rather better than average oat yield. As a general rule, however, these reports can be discounted about twenty-five or thirty per cent., and a more nearly accurate estimate formed. Grain and produce prices, as we go to press, are as follows:

1 hard	111½
1 northern	110½
2 northern	107½
3 northern	104½
No. 4	97
No. 5	87
No. 6	78
Feed 1	71
Feed 2	61
No. 2 white oats	44½
No. 3 white oats	40
No. 3 barley	48
No. 4 barley	46
Flax, N. W.	120

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	98½	95½	93½
Oats, No. 2 white, October		39½	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Net per ton—	
Bran	\$19.00
Shorts	21.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	26.00
Barley	25.00
Oats	28.00
Oatmeal and millfeed	19.00
Wheat chop	22.00
Hay, per ton, practically no market, \$3.00 offered for big loads.	

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks	24
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.	23 @ 23½
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints	20 @ 21
Dairy, in tubs	16 @ 18
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg	11½ @ 12
Eastern cheese	12½
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f. o. b.	
Winnipeg	16½

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bu.	\$0.50 @ \$0.65
Beets, per bu.	.50
Celery, per doz.	.30
Onions, per doz.	.10
Carrots, per cwt.	.50
Turnips, per cwt.	.50
Cabbage, per ton	15.00

LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG.

Ranch deliveries continue steady and large. For the week past, receipts have been average, and prices show no material change. Four cents is about the best figure for exporters. Some of the cattle coming in are going for less, for around three and three-quarters, but four is the price for first-class export cattle. Butchers' stock, cows and heifers, sell for \$2.50 to \$3.00, and killing stuff of rather better quality go for as high as \$3.25, but the bulk of this class sell around the former figure. Calves are quoted at \$1, with no deliveries of any account. Sheep, in small lots, are coming in. Prices range from \$5.75 down, according to the quality of the offering. Hogs are in demand, and have advanced in price. Deliveries are light. Good bacon hogs are worth \$6.25, and common pigs, old sows, and heavy hogs run from \$5.25 down to \$4.50. Hogs may go a little higher yet before enough come in to satisfy the demand. Cattle are hardly likely to gain anything.

CHICAGO.

Latest advices place the following values upon the different grades: Native beef cattle, \$3.55 to \$7.80; fat cows, \$3.10 to \$5; heifers, \$2.65 to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.35; stockers, \$2.85 to \$4.25; Western rangers, \$1.50 to \$4.65. Hogs, mixed packing, \$5.90 to \$6.80; lights, \$5.65 to \$5.75. Sheep, native ewes, \$2.00 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.75; range sheep, \$2.75 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.00.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.60; export bulls, \$1.00 to \$1.50; prime butchers', \$1.80 to \$5.00; common, \$3.75 to \$4.10; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.75; calves, \$6.50 per cwt.; export sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.25; lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.25.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PRACTICAL JOKING.

There is nothing of the joke about practical joking, especially to the victim. The mind that enjoys a practical joke is of an essentially low order as far as humor is concerned. And usually there is nothing really funny, and almost always there is a great deal of conscious or unconscious cruelty involved in the operation; just yesterday a case came to notice that shows the meanness that originates the practical joke and the dire consequences that result. A full-grown, educated man, member of an honored profession, staying at a summer resort, threw large quantities of red pepper through a window among a dancing party. His brilliant idea was to render the guests uncomfortable and to break up the dance. The dance was broken up all right, but a girl "sitting out" near the window got the contents of the package in her face. For an hour her friends thought her sight was destroyed and her sufferings were intense. One can't wonder that the men of the party sought the educated idiot to duck him in the lake. The whole practice should be discouraged in every way possible, especially among children, for the essential germ of practical joking is that somebody shall be hurt either mentally or physically, which seems a poor enough sort of humor for reasoning beings to indulge in. It is on a par with rocking the boat and fooling with the gun that isn't loaded!

WHAT PATRIOTISM IS.

Patriotism is love of country. Its truest manifestation generally occurs, not in war, but in times of peace, as in the personal sacrifice occasionally exhibited by one who would rather live frugally in his own country than forsake it for alluring fields abroad. We have no desire to disparage the courage of the soldier. A brave soldier is worthy of all emulation, and yet it must be recognized that the hot-blooded ardor which carries one into the excitement of battle is not nearly so rare, not nearly so noble, not nearly so well deserving our praise, as the patient fortitude that enables one to bear up manfully under besetting temptation, and incessant petty annoyance, discouragement and frustration. The active quality of courage is good, but the passiveness of fortitude is much better.

We dwell a moment on this point because there is a prevailing tendency to exaggerate the physical courage of the soldier as being the chief factor of patriotism. Patriotism does not, by any means, consist in giving oneself up to battle in the service of his country. Often the truest patriot is the one who remains at home, boldly criticising the jingoistic policy that brings on and sustains the war. In fact, much that parades as patriotism is jingoism, pure and simple.

Patriotism is enduring, and deep as the depths of the sea. Jingoism is impetuous; it is a perverted form of a shallow patriotism—a froth which churns up and splashes over under the influence of a warlike breeze. Jingoism and patriotism are antitheses. The latter is to be cultivated; the former repressed.—*Farmer's Advocate*, London.

SOME TIMELY LITERATURE.

There was once a shepherd boy who became a king. He was a youth of many accomplishments, a skillful musician, a graceful dancer, a valiant soldier, clever in the use of weapons, a prudent general and a wise ruler. He had his share of human weaknesses, for he was revengeful, selfish and at times, cruel. He scaled the heights and sounded the depths of human experience as few others before or since his time have done, and he has left some of his thoughts and impressions on record, so that they are available to us today, although three thousand years have passed since he died. There have been many poets since his day, and they have written much that is full of beauty and value. For example, we have Omar Khayyam, whose Rubaiyat is his best known work. Of

recent years it has been almost a religion with some people to read this poem, and many are the interpretations that have been put upon it. Doubtless it has lost something in translation; very few literary productions do not, for there are nice shades in the meanings of words, which a translator may not be able to render. Omar's work is colored by his surroundings. Through the Rubaiyat there runs a thread of that mysticism, which was the characteristic of Persian writers some eight or ten centuries ago, and in his case it was curiously mixed with the materialistic ideas developed by mathematical studies. This racial and local coloring is also very marked in the writings of the poet king, to whom reference is made above, and if we fail to keep it in mind we may form a wrong conception of his character, and draw wrong lessons from his writings. If we make allowance for this, we shall find in the Psalms of David literature adapted for all time, not because it is divinely inspired, but because it is the outpouring of a soul rich in varied experiences and absolutely frank with itself. We say of some writers that they hold the mirror up to nature; David held the mirror up to his own soul; and as he was unquestionably one of the most successful men, of whose life we have any intimate record, or whose thoughts we are able to get at first hand, what he has to say—the message of such a man to humanity, is certainly timely literature at any age of the world. The reason that the true value of the Psalms is not more generally appreciated is because they are, for the most part, read as a matter of duty. Familiarity with them has not exactly bred contempt, but it has begotten indifference. These are times when everybody reads a good deal; it would be well if more people would read the Psalms, not because they are in the Bible, and not through from beginning to end at one sitting; but as expressing the thoughts of a man of wide experience and commanding ability, and only a little at a time. If this plan is followed, the profundity of thought to be found in them and their aptness to almost every condition of life, will be surprising. Some of them may be omitted from reading without much loss, for in them David exhibits one of the vices of his age, vindictive cruelty. Doubtless if any of us were to write down his own thoughts with the same frankness as David did, he would commit to paper some things of which his friends would feel ashamed. Remember in reading the Psalms, that David made no claim to divine inspiration; he is not responsible for what others have claimed for him.

It would be impossible in the space available in a newspaper article to review this remarkable collection of poems. One is tempted to wish that it had only recently been discovered, so that it might be approached with the unbiased mind of criticism; that we could dismiss from our thoughts all preconceived ideas, just as we were all able to do when we first read the Rubaiyat, and judge of it on its own merits absolutely. Suppose, for example, that some investigators digging in an ancient ruin a few days ago, had come upon a papyrus manuscript containing the Eighth Psalm, and, for the first time in thousands of years, had given it to the world. Read the Psalm for yourself. It is not very long, and then think a while as to what it means. It is an appreciation of the power and majesty of the Deity and of man's high place in creation. In Psalm Nineteen, the poet again expresses his wonder at the majesty of God, but in writing this he felt the comparative littleness of man, and prayed to be delivered from presuming upon his God-given powers. Turn to Psalm Twenty-three. Memories of his life as a shepherd boy were in his mind when he wrote this beautiful poem. His ambitions were gratified; his sins were repented of; through his whole being there flowed a stream of happiness, and his thoughts went back to the hillsides and the sheep he tended as a boy, the green pastures and the pools of water. Turn to Psalm Twenty-seven, than which there is no

stronger illustration of confidence in the Almighty to be found in all literature. "The Lord is my light and my salvation," he begins, and after elaborating this thought, he exclaims in conclusion: "Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thy heart. Wait, I say, on the Lord." Again we remind readers that this is the voice of a man speaking from a ripe experience. Take Psalm Forty-two, the cry of one in distress and sorrow, and note the sub-note of triumph in it, and the same is found in Psalm Forty-six. But it is impossible to make even a cursory reference to a tithe of the strong, helpful and beautiful things to be found in this collection of poems. Only a few of them can be mentioned, the out-croppings, so to speak, of the mine of riches within. Psalms Ninety and Ninety-one are majestic productions. The former speaks of the majesty of God and the weakness of men; the latter of the sheltering presence of the Almighty. In Psalm One hundred and one, we have what has been called "A Psalm for Kings," but it is one that every man, woman and child might write upon the tablets of memory and follow its teachings, all except the last verse, in which the spirit of his time gets the better of the writer. The One hundred and nineteenth, the longest of them all, is worth a treatise in itself, for it is full of deep philosophy. The last six numbers in the collection are unique in all literature. We note in them, as in so many other places in the preceding numbers, the weakness of the writer and his inability to rise above the faults of his time, but they form a remarkable group to which nothing else that has ever been written is equal.

To omit employing the opportunities afforded for the improvement of our minds and the strengthening of our souls by the perusal of writings such as the Psalms, is to do ourselves a serious injustice. A modern poet has told us how

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

He goes on to tell us that we may leave footprints upon the sands of time, that others may follow, and most young people, who have read these words and felt the inspiration of them, have doubtless thought that sublimity of life consists in the doing of conspicuous deeds, and that the footprints that we ought to endeavor to leave ought to be like those of some monster creature of by-gone ages. But there is a sublimity of life, which is just as great as that which commands the admiration of the world; we may mark out a course worth following, although it is seen by very few. In the heart of every one of us there is a longing for immortality, not an individual immortal existence, but a desire that we may live in the sense that Horace meant, when he wrote:

"Non omnis moriar."

We do not wish to die altogether. We would like to be able to say with him, "I shall not all die," for that is what the quotation means, and while we may not have written a line that the world will remember, or performed a deed that will find a place in history, we may, like him, "erect a monument that will be more lasting than brass and more exalted than the pyramids." We may leave behind us a memory that will be fragrant of good, and an influence that will do its work long after we have been forgotten. It may be true enough that

"The evil men do lives after them,"

but it is also true that the good we do is immortal. The gentle influence of a soul, inspired by love and faith in the Almighty, will last through all the generations to come, making those who come within its radiance better and stronger for it. The Psalms of David, intelligently read, will prove one of the most potent agencies in the development of this type of character, and there is nothing in literature more worthy of being read over and over again with discrimination, until the spirit of them has been assimilated by our souls, and we are able to say, with the poet-king:

"For this God is our God for ever and ever; he will be our guide even unto death."

1866

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The Quiet Hour

An Inexpensive Holiday.

PLANNED BY A FARMER'S WIFE.

June 8th, 1908.

Editor "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE".

Dear Sir,—If permissible, and you have space, will you kindly insert the enclosed letter, with poetry, in your columns. Yours truly,

(MISS) E. F. SMITH.

St. Croix, Hants Co., Nova Scotia.

In a late number of "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" I noticed in the "Quiet Hour" a statement by the writer, that she believes the distribution of tracts does more harm than good. It is not my object to raise an argument on that subject, but I am very sorry that one with Christian influence should hold that opinion, and I trust that not one of the readers of the "Quiet Hour" will agree with the writer on that point. In my view I cannot see the great difference between writing for the benefit of others than the distribution of what has been written for the same purpose, only that the latter is in a different form. How many Christians, both in the past and present days, owe their conversion to God through the reading of one of those silent messengers, channels so often used of God in bringing blessing to weary souls that perhaps would not be reached by other means. There is no truer index to the state of the natural heart in its enmity toward God and Christ than in the refusal of a Gospel tract. All other current literature will be gladly received so long as it does not disturb the conscience and bring souls face to face with Eternal realities and their own personal welfare in regard to it. On the other hand, perhaps there is nothing that so marks the Christian off from the world and a separation from it than in the offering of a tract in public, especially in these days of perilous times of which we read in 11 Timothy, days when Satan is using all his power to keep souls from the truth of God's Word, and God's own true children are disturbed and perplexed as to their salvation, and few can say with confidence, that "On Christ, the solid rock, I stand; All other ground is sinking sand." And I would add a word to all Christians who have an opportunity of serving their Lord and Master, in giving a little tract, either in private or public, God will reward that service, and Eternity reveal the blessing.

ONLY A TRACT

It's only a tract! You may tear it,
And crumble it up in your hand;
The wind, as it passes, may bear it,
And scatter it over the land.

It's only a tract! You may spurn it,
And deem it unworthy a thought;
May ridicule, trample and burn it,
Despise it, and set it at naught.

It's only a tract! But it telleth
Of holiness, happiness, heaven;
Where God in Eternity dwelleth
With sinners His love has forgiven.

It speaks of a future in glory,
Of present enjoyment and bliss;
And will you neglect such a story,
So loving, so joyous as this?

It whispers, no matter how hardened,
No matter how vile you have been,
You may at this moment be pardoned,
And saved from the bondage of sin.

It points to the Substitute dying,
The Sinless, for sinners like you,
O soul! on His merits relying,
Come, prove that its message is true!

It is but a tract! Yet its warning,
It whispered in Jesus' own voice;
And now, at thy acceptance or scorning,
Either Heaven or hell will rejoice!

One sin shut Adam out of the garden. And one sin will shut you out of heaven; but "the Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth from all sin."

Of course, when I frankly expressed my opinion that tracts were not a very satisfactory way of reaching the souls of men, I knew that many people would disagree with me. But it is a matter of private judgment, and not a thing to quarrel about. As my good correspondent says, these are "perilous times," and we servants of a common Master must fight against evil, not against each other. Holding each other's hands in warmest comradeship, we may often have a difference of opinion as to the most effective way of attacking the enemy.

For example, many good people who are anxious to help their poorer neighbors, spend a great deal of money and energy in establishing free soup kitchens. To those who have only looked at the matter superficially this seems a splendid way of helping the poor. And yet that experienced philanthropist, Jacob A. Riis, who has probably done more than any other man to uplift the submerged masses of the great American cities, says in his book on "The Peril and the Preservation of the Home," that if there is anything more hopeless than "free soup" he does not know what it is. So, also, the recent agitation to provide free breakfasts for hungry school-children is earnestly advocated by some good Christians, and as earnestly condemned by others. On the surface, it appears to be a good thing, but it is declared by those who look deeper, to be pauperizing. Some Christians denounce cards and theatres, while others establish whist-clubs and children's theatres, even as they insist on having playgrounds attached to every city school. St. Paul tells us that in his time some thought it sinful to eat meat that had been offered to idols, and some did not. And he uttered a warning which is still valuable, when he told each person to be fully persuaded in his own mind, and careful not to judge his brother, though they had different opinions on that subject. So, my dear Miss Smith, will you bury the hatchet and shake hands? You shall go on distributing tracts to your heart's content. If love and faith, and prayers, go with them, I do not doubt that God will work through them as He has worked through His children's efforts in all ages. The motive makes the act powerful for good or for evil, and only God can make effectual any of our efforts to spread His Kingdom. He who worked wonderful miracles by means of a rod in the hand of Moses, can still work spiritual miracles through tracts or any other means. But we, who call ourselves by the great name of the Prince of Peace, must be careful to heed the warning Joseph gave to his brothers to "fall not out by the way." Whether tracts do good or not, we certainly shall do harm to our cause if we are wanting in warm friendliness. Shall we agree to disagree in opinion, seeing that we are entirely one in aim and intention? We are all only children, making many mistakes, but God can always direct and bless our blundering attempts if we faithfully try to please Him and steadily try to do our best. Handing souls is delicate work.

"Being perplexed, I say,
Lord make it right."
Night is as day to Thee,
Darkness is light.

I am afraid to touch
Things that I value so much—
My trembling hand may shake,
My skillless hand may break;
Thine can make me whole again.

HOPE.

The following interesting article, written by E. Pauline Johnson, the Canadian poetess, for the *Mothers' Magazine* has been sent in by Mother-of-Four, as one exposition of the holiday of the farmer's wife, and we gladly reproduce it in the hope that it may provide some woman with an idea.

There is only one woman in all that part of Christendom that lies far removed from the abject poverty, who never gets some kind of a summer outing and into whose children the benefits of open air recreation are never instilled. That is the farmer's wife.

Holidays to her are a sealed book. The beauties of earth, tree and sky are to her unknown. In the midst of these privileges, she is rarely alive to them or their advantage to either herself or her babies. During the long spring, summer or autumn days, a farmer's wife never dreams of placing her baby's cradle outside under the shade of the trees or in the shadow of the porch while she of necessity toils at butter-making in the hot kitchen. The poor, little country baby usually spends hours playing on the floor indoors. While the Great Outdoor calls and beckons, unheard, unseen, by the busy mother—for the outdoor world is so familiar that it passes her notice—she hardly observes it. The country mother never takes a drive for the pure sake of the drive itself. She would consider you quite queer if you expected that she go for a good, brisk, swinging walk of four or five miles and, as for going out on the river, she would tell you—and truthfully, too—that her arms were too tired from churning and scrubbing and washing to grapple with a pair of oars or ply a paddle merely for the fun of the thing, and for the exercise in the open air.

But once I found one farmer's wife who got "the city holiday craze," as her husband called it. She got it for herself, for her children, and for her husband, and she planned through seed-time and harvest and threshing time, and the last of August she asserted herself. Of course there was no money for the family to go on a trip, besides which, a city hotel or a summer resort would have been more of any agony than a pleasure to these simple, homely folk. But one day when the sense of the eternal sameness hung heavy about her she asked her husband if there was any special work to be done in the next two weeks.

He looked surprised, then replied that there was always the stock to be looked after and lots of "chores." It is very odd, but an unwelcome truth, that the mere hint to a farmer of a holiday for his wife is met with a spirit of resentment, if not open indignation, and yet the farmer husband is one of the best in the world. He is a good provider, is free from city vices, and seldom causes his family anxiety.

But this one woman had evolved a plan, a brief open air change from the depressing grind of her pleasureless life. It was to go gypsying—to take the big two seated democrat wagon, the span of grays, plenty of provisions, a tent, and set forth on a driving tour to the little village where "his folks" lived, one hundred and thirty miles away; to take her boy of twelve, her girl of eight, and the baby, a sweet youngster of three, and to have one long, blissful two weeks of it, driving and camping. She and her husband in the front seat, the baby between them, the two children in the back seat, their feet buried in baskets and bags of cooked food and fresh vegetables, tents, frying pans, teakettles and the entire wayside outfit of veritable gypsies. Great bodies move slowly, and the farmer took two days to think it over, but the children had caught the fever of the scheme, and eventually he was infected, willy-nilly and the plan began to assume definite shape. It was quite forgivable if the tired mother pressed as one of the strongest arguments that "he" had not seen his old father and mother for quite five years, and that his sister Jennie had been ailing. There was truth in it all and "he" was not slow to see it. So after arranging to have the cows milked

"on shares," the stock looked after, the hens fed, the apple orchard watched and the numberless other requirements of a farm life, the would-be holidayers found themselves facing the day before the start. Then the mother flew about doing three days work in one. Of course the house must be left in apple-pie order, their baking done, vegetables dug, early apples bagged, chickens roasted, a big bale of sensible clothes done up, and the tent and cooking utensils looked to. At the last moment "he" surprised her with a veritable gypsy canvas top for the democrat. He had planned it all himself out in the barn, with only the children to share his secret and the delight of the surprise. Hoops were arched at regular distances overhead of the democrat, and the canvas so adjusted that it could be reefed or unfurled, sail wise, in case of stormy weather. This probable exposure to rain or dampness had been the one mother-worry, and here the entire arrangement was simplified and adjusted with the utmost ease. Then followed the first great pleasure of the trip. The early arising of the little farm household one soft, golden morning, the mother busy with the last breakfast, and father and the children stowing away all the traveling outfit, planning and packing it carefully so that the democrat would hold it all. A bale of blankets and pillows threatened to stop proceedings, the bulky things simply refusing to be stored away and leave foot-room for anyone at all. The children suggested, the father advised—all talked at once, until the mother, hearing the despairing tones, left her cooking and appeared at the kitchen door. "Just go to the granary," she called laughingly, "and get two nice, new wheat bags, stuff them with bed-clothes and rope them on underneath the wagon where that pail hangs." The difficulty was solved. "I guess mother has planned things so long she just can't help having ideas," grinned the farmer, as they came in to breakfast. An hour later the gypsies started forth, the big fat grays sleek and steady, the curious-looking, happily-loaded prairie schooner everything spoke almost audibly of a jolly outing ahead. At the very last moment, Carlo, the black-and-white collie dog, ran out, barking and begging with pleading brown eyes. "We've got to take him," said the farmer, decidedly; and the children gave a shout of delight. Everybody whistled—even mother—and the dog, with one glad-some yelp jumped up to the horses' noses. Then the grays "fell to," up the winding, dusty, country road, and with Carlo trotting in the rear, the long holiday journey was begun.

They took their nooning easily—just stopped to water the horses at a wayside creek, and give them a two hour's feed and rest, while father built a fire in the open, and mother started the teakettle in true gypsy style, and the children unearthed cold roasted chicken, bread and butter and green apple pie from the "pantry" in the wagon. It was a jolly picnicking meal for everybody, and Carlo, sitting by, got toothsome chicken bones and the heel of the delicious home-made loaf. Then once more to the road, until the gray twilight heralded the coming nightfall, and the gypsies, selecting a spot, dry and grassy where running water was to be had, pitched camp for their first night under canvas.

The horses looked to, the tent raised securely, the fire started, very soon potatoes were boiling, pork frying, the table set on the grass, and jam, seed-cake and cream completed a royal repast. That night the blanket beds felt very good to weary bodies all too unaccustomed to journeying in the bracing open air. There were few dishes to wash, no worry, no mending, no planning for tomorrow's work for the toil-tired mother; and her sleep was that of a child, albeit her bed was but fragrant sod, with a blanket beneath and above. Wayfarers, driving by in the night observing the tent, the tethered horses, the remnants of smoldering coals, mere-

(Continued on page 197)

Ingle Nook

INEXCUSABLE TABLE MANNERS

Dear Dame Durden:—They say "better late than never." I am ashamed to think I have neglected thanking you for the apron pattern you so kindly and so promptly sent me before Christmas. Many, many thanks for it. I sent "Young Mother" the bonnet, and have had such a nice letter from her. I was awfully blue the day I got her letter and it cheered me up. If Suffolk has not yet received a baby bonnet pattern, I have one which is nice to make out of lawn, silk, eiderdown, in fact, almost anything.

Allow me to suggest that you give us a talk on table manners. You certainly would be shocked to see the manners some people have, and the way things are served. It certainly would take your appetite away, and you would be forced to say, "I am not hungry." I think it is horrible to see people eat with a knife, drink with spoon in cup, pour tea in saucer, eat Christmas cake with potatoes, eat boiled egg with a knife and serve fried eggs in a bowl. Those are a few of my dislikes. Would it be too much to ask you to return the leaf with measures on, so that I can put it back in my little book?

I do not know Mrs. Fulton. I inquired for the name, and as near as I could learn she has moved. As my head is aching and my eyes hurt I must say good night.

A LIVELY CANADIAN.

(So you get "awfully blue" sometimes, too? And to think that such a trifle as a letter or a message or a word of praise will drive away even a bad case of Blues, ought to encourage us to do the little kindnesses that do not seem worth while. Do you ever try bathing the sore eyes in boracic acid dissolved in water? A teaspoonful in a good sized cup of hot water left to cool before using makes a very soothing, simple and harmless lotion. I am sorry you did not write us something on "Table Manners" yourself, but I cannot expect too much of my Ingle Nook friends at this season of the year. D.D.)

MONEY OR TRADE FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Just a line to ask you if you could publish, at the earliest opportunity, some recipes for tea biscuit? I received the patterns from Scotch Lassie, and have written to thank her. They are very good ones. I want to thank you for your trouble also and your good advice. I have been busy house-cleaning—was too busy with the incubator to do it in the spring, but now, with papering, painting and scrubbing, the house looks nice again.

Our fair comes on my birthday, August 7th, so I am making cushions and trying for some prizes. I hope to be lucky.

What do our English readers think of the system here, of so much trading of butter and eggs for goods? In England, if you have a small family, when you have paid for the groceries you need, the shopkeeper willingly hands over to you any surplus. But here the storekeepers will not do so. They make you pay all cash when you come here from England, and when you have more butter and eggs than you want to take out in trade in their store they do not return the price of your production to you. It is unfair. A farmer's wife wants some money to spend, and sometimes has to pay the doctor or dentist.

Well, I must give over. Perhaps it will be changed some day. I hope so.

EVANGELINE.

I hope you have good luck at the fair and get enough prizes to make yourself a nice birthday present. You have our good wishes, anyway, for a happy birthday and many of them.

I think a good many of our readers, English and otherwise, should have something to say on the subject of bargaining to take out the value of butter and eggs in trade. It is fair enough to get what you need from the store-

keeper who takes your produce, but when he hasn't what you want, he should pay cash. Let us hear from a number of you in all parts of the West in regard to this matter. The most satisfactory means of disposing of butter and eggs, if one can do it, is through private customers. If you can please one woman in a town with your make of butter she will soon find other customers for you and the price will be a fair one in cash. It means making better butter, too, for you can't afford to have a bad churning when the consumer knows just where the poor stuff came from. Good butter makers do better in this way than in the stores.

Tea Biscuit. No. 1.—To 1 quart of flour sift in 2 teaspoons of baking powder and half a teaspoon of salt. Beat in a pint of cream and bake in a hot oven.

No. 2.—Take 1 pint flour, 4 level tablespoons butter or lard, 4 level teaspoons baking-powder, half a teaspoon of salt, a scant cup of milk. Sift flour, baking-powder and salt. Cut the shortening in with a knife. Add milk gradually and roll lightly on well-floured board to about an inch thick. Bake in a hot oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. Raisins or currants can be used in these. D.D.)

DEODORANTS—DISCOURAGING FLIES—BACHELOR'S RECIPE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I would be greatly pleased to hear through your department how to use peroxide of hydrogen to deodorize a room occupied by a person afflicted with catarrh. Would it keep the room pure, to have say a tablespoon of it dissolved in a cup of water and left on the dresser? How often would it have to be renewed to keep down the odor of tobacco in a bed room where the man smokes in bed; also in a closet where wearing apparel for working men is kept? Any one answering the above will confer a favor and receive the blessing of one who abhors a disagreeable smell.

Have any of the members tried growing mignonette in a room to prevent flies being there? And if so, does it keep them out? I see them crawling on what I have in the garden and I doubt their leaving a room because of it there.

Do you know any young or middle-aged woman who would care to spend a few weeks or months on the farm in Alberta? I would board them for their help in the housework, which is only play to one with any degree of health. It would be a holiday for them and company for me, and I assure you there is not more than two or three hours' work for a smart woman any day.

I tried the recipe which "Bachelor" sent for biscuits. Ammonia and soda were the ingredients, and with me it was a perfect failure. Will the sender please tell me more minutely how he used it? Were eggs or shortening used, or was it supposed to take the place of these?

Can any one tell me if fibre plaster put between logs for filling will adhere to the logs as well as sand and lime? What amount of each should I use? Will it do for outside as well as inside filling? I know that sand is mixed with fibre plaster, but do not know how much I should put to a bushel, or how thick it should be put on.

QUESTIONER.

(It is said that an ounce of peroxide of hydrogen in a gallon of water is sufficient as a deodorizer or disinfectant. I should think it would need to be changed in the morning if it were put into the room at night. In the case of the tobacco-scented bed it would be a good thing to turn all the bedding out of doors and then leave the disinfectant to work on the mattress. The closet should not be closed up with unaired clothes in it, but when the door has to be shut, shut in a pail of the peroxide solution. Be careful not to let it touch any but white clothes as it is a strong bleaching agent.

Some one else can perhaps answer your question about the dislike of flies

for mignonette. I have never happened to notice it and no one has commented on it in my hearing. I've heard the same thing about sweet peas, but the flies seem to be as fond of those pretty flowers as human beings are.

Some one else has asked "Bachelor" to explain the mechanism of his biscuits, but he has not yet done so. Perhaps your question will draw him.

Your query in regard to fibre plaster has been handed over to the Manitoba Gypsum Co., and they will be able to answer your questions since they deal in this goods. D.D.)

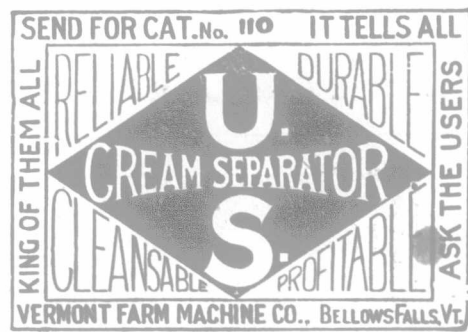
ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Always use cold water for washing glasses. The cold water not only helps to produce a higher polish than warm water does, but it is a safeguard against unnecessary breakage.

Stains in decanters can be removed by rinsing the bottles out with warm water; then putting a piece of lighted, coarse, brown paper into them. Afterwards replace the stoppers, and when the smoke has disappeared, wash the bottles clean.

If soap suds be thrown on a garden or used for watering window boxes, they will be very beneficial to the plants; sometimes they are used for cleaning window panes. This is a mistake, for after the sun has shone on the glass it will get cloudy. A newspaper dipped in petroleum will clean windows better after which they should be polished with a chamois leather.

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Canadian Shipments made from our Warehouses at Montreal, Calgary and Winnipeg.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Hot Tamales.—Boil until tender two pounds of fresh lean pork; when done pick the meat apart with a fork until quite fine, then set aside. Stir corn meal into the water in which the meat was boiled until you have a good corn meal mush. Let it cook slowly until well done, and salt to taste and beat well with large spoon. Next put into one-half pint of water six large sweet peppers and one small onion, boil until tender and rub through a sieve; have ready two tablespoons melted lard, add to the peppers, stir well and pour over the meat. Soak large corn husks in warm water, spread out and line center of each with a thin layer of the mush, place a small amount of meat on mush, fold well into husks and double ends under, pack in a steamer and steam one hour in the husks.

Power Lot == God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

"What is there before me," she trained on, "but the dar-r-ck entrance to the tomb—where lays all the daid folks."

Cuby's piece, at this point, was all spoken up; it was time for a kid to appear with a bouquet, which part of the programme being still unaccountably delayed, the leading lady proceeded to improvise without hesitation or embarrassment.

"Where lays all the daid folks. Oh, my griff is so drate-ful—it is tuff—tuff—tuff—"

At this crisis a small boy mercifully appeared on the scene, his cheeks still wet with rebellious tears, and his flowers of consolation trailing rudely at his side like a string of mackerel.

Cuby sighted him with what must have been relief, though her manner recognized no possibility of failure at any odds.

"Who are you?" she demanded, according to rote now, "who are you, that thus intrude upon the s-s-sac-r-red domain of my griff? Come you to mek a mock at me? Depairt—for me, I would fen be left alone with my so drate-ful sorrow."

The solemnly enunciated words, the forbidding hauteur in Cuby's stunning, bright eyes bewildered the boy's progress beyond all hope. With a scream he threw the bouquet in a passion of terror at her head, and forgetting utterly the preconceived text with which he had come to assuage her grief, he fled from the scene.

Cuby bit her lip contemptuously, but swung on, undismayed, supplying the missing link in the action of the piece by her own inventiveness and sang froid.

"The Bible talks, w'at they bring at me," she averred, "meks no deference on my griff. It is continue on me all the sem. I thenk it grows worsor on me every meenute. Oh, it is tuff—"

The flow of Cuby's improvisation was opportunely interrupted by the approach this time of a little girl in a starched white skirt and hair that had palpably but just been released from a night's seclusion in curl paper. She was a nervous little creature, and she advanced rapidly, as one used to keen endeavor by a comparison of her eyes with that of the futile truth teller who had bawled stupidly and thrown his nose

gay at Cuby's head. She should have repeated first her text of consolation, but in her wild haste she thrust the bouquet instantly into Cuby's hand with a curtsy done by lightning.

"Ezekiel, first chapter, third verse," she threw out, briskly enough, but there memory failed her.

"Ezekiel, first chapter, third verse," she shrieked out once more desperately. Cuby's proper proceeding was still to bewail her woes, and to bid this new comforter also to "Begone." But Cuby's heart was moved by the little girl's distress, and originality and good sense triumphed over the cold dictates of preconceived art.

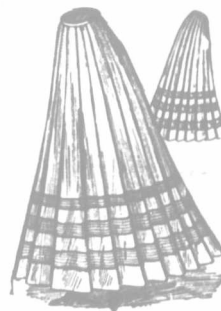
"Do not you cry, Minnee," she said blandly, soothingly, and unspeakably at her ease. "Was you over to the cove

(Continued on Page 195)

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Children's Corner



WILLIS DAVID WADCELL
of Spirling, Man., who is 7 months old and weighs
28 pounds

WRITES A GOOD HAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been an eager reader of the Children's Corner for a long while, and have at last taken courage to write, and, if you will give me admittance to the corner, I should like to see my letter in print. This is my first letter and I am not going to say much, for, in fact, I hardly know what to say. We live on a farm three and a half miles from town. We have a lot of cattle and horses. We go to school in the summer and live in town in the winter. The holidays are here now, and so we are all glad for six weeks. I am in grade five, and expect to go to Winnipeg in the spring. All of us are going to Ontario this winter. Well, I can't think of any more; anyway this is enough for the first time. Wishing the corner every success.

Sask. (a) YOUNG WILD WEST.

KNOWS HAROLD DOBSON

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Here I am again with another letter! I wonder if the letters were not good last week, and if that is why there were so few printed? Or was there not room?

Is it possible that you remember the "Geography contest" you had in the Advocate almost two years ago? Well perhaps you can recall it, so I am going to tell you that when I saw it I decided I would try to solve it. But I did not first read the conditions so I did not know it was against the rules to receive help. I got it all done, and, I think, right too, when I thought I would read all about it carefully. Of course I could not send it then as I had received help.

I have received and answered a letter from Fizzle-top. Don't you think she

is a good writer? I noticed a letter from Harold Dobson in the issue before the last. I know him slightly, at least as the boy who has the prize winning pony. I also remember hearing about his father's stables being burnt.

The strawberries are nicely ripened. Some of the neighbors have about fifty quarts but we have not nearly that many. Don't you like them with cream and sugar? I do.

I have been to three picnics since I wrote to you. There is another to-morrow but I do not expect to go. The men are at the road-work now. They are working right by our place at present.

I am afraid I am getting careless about my writing as I often do, so will close with best wishes of success.

Sask. (a) GLADIOLUS.
(I'm sorry you were disappointed about the contest. We must try to have another in the fall when school begins again. C. D.)

ASKS ABOUT HER MISTAKES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am come to see you again, and hope you are quite well. The wheat is growing nicely. A friend in Alberta asked how high it was, so we pulled a handful and it measured two feet and eight inches. That is Spring grain. Mother and Norah and I are all alone now, as my brother Reggie is in the camp and the other one is freighting.

My eldest brother came home last week and bought two cows. He went away again next day and as mother cannot milk, Norah and I do it. At first, the cows were strange to us and we to them, and when we milked them, we had to strap their legs. But now they find we are good to them, they are quiet. The rails are laid now and we shall be having a train running in the fall. We can see the cars of the workmen from our house as the work train goes along. "Prairie Children's Club," or "Prairie Flowers," would be a nice name for our Corner. Do you not think so, Cousin Dorothy?

Please tell me if you have many mistakes to correct in Norah's and my letter.

With love, I remain,
Sask. (a) GEORGIE T. F. COCKRANE.
(I did not have many mistakes to correct either in your letter or Norah's. They were very good, indeed; but since you asked me to criticise I will say that the chief fault in yours was that you did not write any of your "and's" in full form and I had to write them in every place, because if left in the abbreviated form on the letter the printer would set them up that way. It is correct enough

to use short forms sometimes but in letter writing or composition it is never good style. But you are only one among hundreds who make that mistake. Norah's chief error was that she used too many capitals and apostrophes. Some people do not use enough of either, and perhaps she was trying to make up for them. Was that it, Norah? C. D.)

KINSHIP.

Dear little flower with the golden head,

Growing so tall in my garden bed,
Sweeter than any other,
The same sun shines on you and me,
The same stars burn for us both to see,

And I'm sure, as sure as I can be,
That I am your little brother.
O little bird, just learning to fly,
I've seen you flutter your wings and try

To follow your pretty mother;
I love to watch you there in the tree,

And I know you never afraid would be,

For my heart has whispered it all to me

That I am your little brother.

The Heavenly Father bends o'er your nest,

And He bids the weary blossoms rest

Nor whisper to one another;
And He leans close over my crib to hear

The prayer that I whisper for His ear—

We are all His little children dear,
So, of course, I'm your little brother.

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Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued from page 193)

this mornin', Minnee? The leetle halibuts is comin' in there fine. I seen a leetle girl no beeger 'n as you ketch-a them off the w'arf. Ef you come to-morrow, me, I tek care of you."

The familiar face and pleasant voice quite reassured Minnie. She sucked down her aspiring sobs by applying the hem of her skirt to her mouth.

"All right. I'll ask mamma—I'll come, anyway," she added hastily, "cause mamma likes me to ketch halibuts."

The play by this time varied so widely from its original method, Cuby set it back into the channel with a dash of her own.

"Go you down," she exhorted her latest comforter, kindly and firmly, and as the sprite vanished Cuby recollected her woes magnificently.

"Is there none, none," she cried, "that may help me in my so deso-olate? Ah, woe is to me; naught—naught can assweg' my griff but the dar-r-k passage to the tomb."

Cuby was tremendous, her voice and manner wonderful. I admired her without question, where I sat; and as her eyes, after a fresh dab from her handkerchief, glanced my way, I smiled my marveling applause.

"Grief" gave me a composed, almost undiscoverable wink, clear to me alone; such was her art, it affected not at all the tragic melodrama of her features; and she continued superbly:

"C'iss, c'iss, to pile upon me the v'en and goddy masses of your floral off-rings," she admonished the empty stage. "C'iss to mek trouble me with your v'en words of console," she said, throwing up her hands in piteous appeal against the tidy lot of comforters that were failing altogether to put in an appearance.

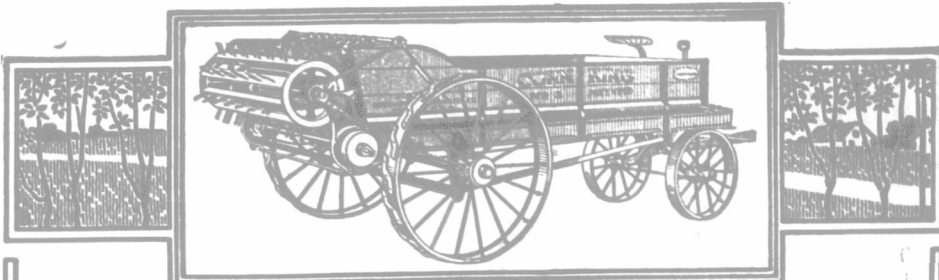
But Rhody Ditmarse had a part to do. She had been supplied with a hat from some source—I suspected her adorer, Rob—fit to make her eligible for select and solemn occasions like the present; and her little soul was full of business. For a week past she had been curing up the warts on her tough little han's by the approved method known to Power Lot: that is, she had split a bean an rubbed it over the afflicted members and then buried it safe away under a rock. Some, less conscientious, did the infected bean up in a neat package and left it by the roadside, whereupon the one who innocently picked it up transferred the wart to his own person. Rhody's tried and stout little heart revolted at the thought of bringing any fresh calamity upon the already overburdened and suffering human race. Her bean was immune from working further ill.

So here she was, with a Sunday equipment by way of raiment, and receding warts; one of the epitomes of consolation who in due course was to approach "Grief," erstwhile known as Cuby Tee-bo, with flowers and a text.

It was not properly Rhody's turn, but the flag of distress having been hoisted in behalf of the other comforters, she accepted without question the duty devolving prematurely upon her. Being sharp and quick of memory, she had also assimilated as many of the lost texts as possible with their accompanying bouquet; and thus with intellect and body both weighted after the similitude of a packhorse, she stepped sturdily up on to the platform. Her dress, demurely long for a child of her years, revealed only the strong foundations of some cowhide shoes, which tramped across the stage towards Cuby with a fearless and unrelenting tread of Retribution itself.

"Thessalony"—'Psa'ms'—'Coronations,' grimly did Rhody, with a citation of the proper authority in every instance, deliver one text after another into the light and inattentive ear of "Grief." "Grief" wearied of the monologue. A speech of her own had been for some time due, and she now interpolated the same without hesitation.

"Biggone," said the sorrow-enthroned lady, fixing upon Rhody a look of weary disgust. "Biggone. Thou who



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would-est assweg' my griff, you mek me worsen—you mek me seeck," she added daringly on her own account, and she yawned—for Cuby was healthy and a regular sleeper, and the steady drone of Rhody's voice was soporific.

"You are not to 'Biggone' me, Cuby Tee-bo," answered Rhody sternly. "Them that you was to say 'Biggone' to has all giv' out. They won't come up, and I'm a-doin' of it all; and you got ter get comforted on me, an' boo-hoo an' repent, the way it is in the book."

Cuby stared blankly at the unalterable severity—from what strain of Puritan ancestry, who knows?—cast upon little Rhody's features. But with a flash of Latin adaptability, "Grief" triumphed, and still carried off the situation at last with glory.

"So they come no more, Rhode?" she said gently, with a soft sigh of satisfaction.

"You got ter git comforted on me," repeated Rhody.

"My griff," now readily assented Cuby sweetly and clearly, with splendid action, "my griff is all assweg'. Your floral off-rings, your so swit' words from the Holee Babble have lift me up to mek of me a joy so beeg as once was my so gre't griff. I bless-a an' cariss-a you all, and will now retire to my apart-a-mong to give t'anks for all w'at is on me."

Cuby rose, and sailed with a chastened, though supreme, majesty from the stage.

Her performance was regarded as something transcendent throughout.

Other numbers of the evening's programme, assumed by some of the maturer members of the Sunday-school, followed; but they appeared trite, they lacked salt and savor altogether, after what had been.

When a little girl, whom you have seen wading barefoot among the clam flats or halloing like a boy at you from some porch in the tree branches, suddenly sails superbly before you, long and willowy in black robes, a Madonna sweetness upon her features, a faultless self-possession in her bearing—it sets you to wondering how it all came about. The toss of Cuby's head at the congratulations she received, as she reappeared brilliant in her accustomed be-ribboned garb among the audience, did not detract from this marvel.

As for Rhody, she was accepted by the whole Sunday-school, youth and old, as a staid and promising pillar miraculously supplied to a decaying tabernacle. She went back to the bench where Robsat with Mrs. Skipper and Caroline. Rob's welcoming smile was genial as the sun at noonday and expressed so much pride of Rhody that she blushed slightly herself for vanity of her performance—for the first and only time that evening.

But I was watching another face that had but just entered, in a dim corner of the hall; a face that was staring at Rob Hilton with a sort of fixed horror.

On that night when I brought Rob home from Waldeck I had asked Mary if Bate was in the house. "No," she said; "Bate has not been here for two nights, Jim."

Rob and I had landed late at night. No one had seen us, and Rob with his inflamed arm had not been out since until this evening. So I doubted if any word of Rob, living, had reached Bate.

I made my way quietly down to where he stood.

"Come on out, Bate," I said. "I want a word with you."

My voice seemed to rouse him from the shackles of a nightmare. He followed me out stupidly. He had on a new suit of clothes, with a fine linen shirt, and a watch and chain, and new boots to match, and he was holding a big cigar in his terror-palsied hand.

I believe I have never seen anything so pathetic under heaven as the new clothes on that shivering, convicted wretch. Innocence and martyrdom are not so pathetic to me; they have strong white wings that earthly mischance only set free for the upper kingdoms and an incontrovertible estate—but the idiocy of evil, sucking still rapaciously from the dregs of a poisoned glass, God must

mend that, as there are some bodies beyond the skill of earthly physicians to set straight. God, he will mend all; that I believe. You have your notion of pathos, I have mine; and to me Bate Stingaree was pathetic, beyond tears, to what wrings a man's very soul.

But I had to look out for his not following and persecuting Rob any further. I had to put chain and muzzle on him, so to speak, and I went straight to my job.

"Bate," I said, "you and Gar Tee-bo sailed over to Waldeck after us. I know just where you got your boat, I know just the spot where you anchored out of sight; and you sneaked in your dory off the ledges and went ashore, and watched your chance. You felled Rob Hilton in a flash, creeping up behind him like a snake, in a dark alleyway. You took his money and threw him over for dead into the quarry."

Bate gave me a demented grin; then, as if my words had roused him to some force for self-defence in the living world again, his eyes glared at me like those of a beast, his hands twitched as though he could not withhold a blow.

"You," he cried, "mind your business, or I'll—"

"Hand me over what you have left of Rob's money," said I, still even and low, "unless you want to serve out a sentence in prison. I've got to keep an eye on you hereafter, and I shan't fail to do it. It is 'toe-the-mark' or prison for you, Bate. And be quick about what I tell you to do. You don't want to get a crowd out here."

"It's a lie, Jim," said he desperately; "somebody's been tellin' you a lie. Daisy got drunk as a fool, and fell over of his own accord. Tee-bo and me went over on business, and we can prove it; and we happened to see him stumblin' and reelin' along the quarry-side, drunk; we said then he'd likely fall over. That's all we got to do with it."

"Rob Hilton saw the hand that dealt the blow," I informed him, rather impatiently. "And what if I, being an old stager and knowing the ways of a few o' the folks—thank Heaven, there's only a few o' that sort 'round here—what if I arranged to have some of those bills marked that went into Rob's pocket, and that you've got now in your own?"

"I never had no luck," said the craven fellow, "everything and everybody's down on me."

"Hand me over the money," said I. "I didn't have but half of it," he whined.

"I know where to get the other half."

Bate, without further parley, handed to me the fifty dollars he had left. "You're goin' to let this thing drop, now, Jim?" he was trembling, and actually tried to work up an ingratiating smile on his pallid face.

"That's just the trouble," I said. "Somehow everything has to be let drop with you. As you say, you ain't been kindly treated, but it ain't in the way you think. Punishment has been warded off o' you when it might 'a' saved your soul alive to let the chastisement fall hard on your back. You've been shielded when you ought to been made to face the fight. I'm a-doin' you all the humanity 'round ye another wrong now, by lettin' ye go. But I can't stand lettin' such a blow fall on that sister o' yours—on Mary."

His face fixed for a sneer from very habit, but he hastened to draw it out respectfully.

"She's a good girl, Mary is," he whined. "I reckon as how some things might kill her. All right, we'll let it drop. You needn't be afraid I'll trouble any of ye any more."

My next business was with Tee-bo. I recovered a full hundred there, and obsequious treatment.

"Bate—he nevaire tell-a me what for he sail to Waldeck. No. I des-spise heem, an' I keel-a heem, eef you weesh. Bate—he mek his invite' to go sail with heem. So I go. I know not'ings. He say 'Man owe me money, w'at he peid me. I giv' you hunder' dollar, Gar,' cause I load Cuby, eef you git her to mek marry with me.' I know not'ings, Capataine Jeem. I load you. I do w'at you say, only don't you come to mek troubles on me. I tell you, I know not'ings."

(To be continued)

One thing and another

The making of arms is one thing, and of a munition another. The manufacturer who concentrates on making one or the other will have a far better product than if he attempts to be Jack of all trades. The Dominion Cartridge Co. is able to furnish far better ammunition for any make of arms than can be made by the manufacturer of the arms for which it is intended.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.



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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.



Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

AN INEXPENSIVE HOLIDAY
(Continued from page 192)

ly dismissed the encampment with one word—"Gypsies," and drove on, neither rousing nor molesting them; and dawn found them rested, invigorated and delighted with the novelty of scrambling up in a tent, bathing in the stream, and lighting the fire for breakfast, with no roof overhead to shut out the blue of God's skies.

The third day out came a surprise. The mother thought she had made ample provision for the journey as far as food went, but such appetites as they developed were not just reckoned with, so they had to buy bread from a farmer's wife, meat in a village through which they passed, and, of course, lots of milk and cream when their own jars' supply had disappeared. At the close of the fourth day they reached their destination, the most genial, carefree wagon-load of smiling folks that ever drove into the little settlement.

"I'll be glad to see the old people and Tilly," said the farmer, as his eyes sighted the roof of the house where he had been born. "But I'm sorry the fun is over."

"Oh, it's not over by any means," his wife replied brightly. "You see we have to go back."

"I've been 'going back' this four days," he answered a little unsteadily; "going back over so many years I feel almost as if I was a boy again."

And somehow or other, his remark delighted the mother-wife, although she had never had any part in the boyhood he spoke of.

Of course they had a glorious visit with "his folks". Grandma's feather beds felt very alluring after tent life, oddly enough when the good-byes were all said and the old homestead was slipping away behind them, they, one and all, returned to blankets and canvas like a flock of ducks to a pond.

The absolute novelty of the thing, the open air, the delight of constantly shifting scenery, had enthralled them at as it only enthralls the stay-at-homes, where four walls, limiting life and living make them old, or nerve-racked, or simply stolid.

Everybody sighed with regret when the carefree holiday was ended. "This beats trains and steamboats all hollow, mother," said the farmer. "We can stop when and where we like, eat where we like, put up our house and sleep where we like, and it does not really cost anything; in fact I believe we've saved. And they had saved. They had saved youth, good health, good-nature, and the old-time comradeship of the court-ing days, which might have slipped away unheeded, in the grind and the grubbing of commonplace life.

Did the mother know this when her wise little head and loving heart planned this holiday outdoors together? Perhaps so, for the mother's insight is very keen and her eyes are oftentimes seeing things through the lens of a very human heart.

Of course they found everything all right at home when they returned. It is amazing how we worry and think we cannot leave things—only to find that they look after themselves very nicely, when we take a day off and breathe a few hours of God's great outdoors.

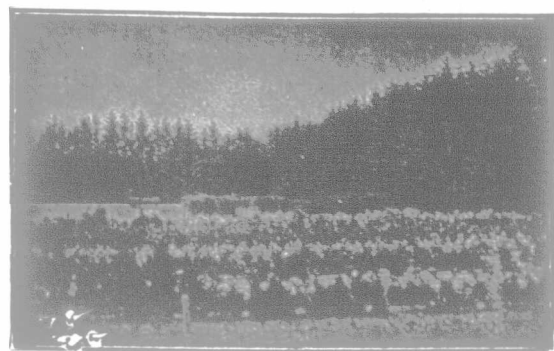
"And oh, mother!" coaxed the children, as the fat grays eyed their own stable and quickened their pace, "can't we all go a-gypsying again next year?"

"What does father say?" came the gentle reply.

"Father says, 'You bet we will, if mother will only plan it for us,'" was the wholesome reply, as the farmer drew rein at their kitchen door, leaped like a boy from the wagon, then held out his arms for a sleeping baby girl, and a sweet-eyed woman whose face had lost the lines of many cares within the last two weeks, and who looked amazingly like the young bride he had brought to this very same house just fourteen years ago.

In a democratic country like Canada it's not a question of what you used to be, but it's what you are today, and the Goulay piano in purity of tone, responsiveness in action, remarkable scale and wearing qualities stands for all that is highest and best in piano building.

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There's practically no work for you—just to move the handle back and forth. Ball bearings and perfect balance do the rest.

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There's no rubbing—no torn garments—and light and heavy, thick and thin, things are washed equally well. Think how easy this makes washing at home—(no worn out irritable women)—no red, chapped hands—no smell—no mess—and the week's washing done in an hour.

"New Century" Washing Machine costs only \$9.50, complete with new Wringer Attachment. (Wringer not included) delivered at any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for full information. 41

The Dowswell Manufacturing Co. Limited, - - Hamilton, Ont.

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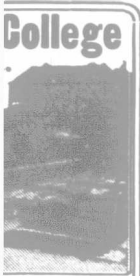
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WANTS AND FOR SALE

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.

WE WANT YOU to mail us your watch for repair and we will tell you what the cost will be. We are specialists in watch repairing. The Manitoba Watch & Jewelry Co., 275 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man. T. F.

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

\$7000—Poultry Ranch for sale. Address Chas. Durbal, Spokane, Washington.

FARM to rent on thirds with teams, etc., or not. Recommendations required. A. I. Farnam, Davidson, Sask.

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. 22-1f

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

STRAYED—On July 13, from Lot 23, Kildonan, two mile road (McPhillips street), a brown mare six years old, with halter and heavy rope on neck, left hind leg branded figure 2. Also colt about 2 weeks old, brown, with black spot on forehead. Any information leading to recovery of same will be rewarded at above address or 120 Atkins St., Winnipeg. 22-1f

TRADE NOTES

A 10-YEAR ROOFING GUARANTEE Backed by a Surety Co. BOND.

In the advertising columns of this paper the United Roofing and Manufacturing Co. are offering to every purchaser of 3-ply Congo Roofing a National Surety Co guarantee bond, which covers a period of 10 years. This company is one of the largest surety companies in the world (capital and assets of about \$2,000,000), and when they back a proposition there must be a great deal in it, or they would not have risked their reputation on something about which there could be any question.

The Congo people are desirous of making this roofing the most used in the world, and with their usual foresight hit upon this excellent plan of giving the buyer satisfaction as well as increasing their sales. The bond is a plain statement of what they can and will do, and offers such protection that no prospective buyer can afford to overlook. This bond means protection to you.

It isn't necessary to buy the roofing to learn the contents of the bond—which is another pleasant feature. By writing to the Miller-Morse Hardware Co., Winnipeg, and E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., Victoria, they will be glad to send you information regarding same and sample free.

GOSSIP

From all appearances, the exhibition to be held at British Columbia's capital, Victoria, from the 22nd to the 26th, will be one of the most successful ever pulled off on the coast. The horse show each evening is to be the star attraction, and will be held in a new arena, built especially for the purposes of a horse show. Extra accommodation has been prepared for stock of all kinds, and breeders on the coast, in Oregon, Washington and the Northwest, have intimated their intentions of showing while many have made entries. Live-stock entries must all be in to the secretary by the 12th inst as a very swell catalogue is being prepared and some time will be required to complete it.

Questions and Answers

An enquirer at Killarney asks about the mounted police, but failed to sign his name. No answer.

CARPENTER RECOVERING WAGES

If a carpenter works for a contractor for so much per day on a building, and when the work is completed it is found that the contractor has got the price of the contract in advance and will not pay his men, how can the carpenter get his pay? Sask. X. Y. V. Z.

Ans.—The carpenter has several remedies:

- 1st. He may sue his employer in the ordinary manner.
- 2nd. He may register a lien against the property on which he performed the work, and take proceedings under it to realize the amount due to him, or
- 3rd. He may take proceedings against his employer under the Master and Servants Act before a magistrate or justice of the peace. If the amount due is considerable, we would advise going to a good lawyer and have him take the procedure he thinks best. Otherwise, we would suggest laying a complaint before a justice of the peace.

"STOVER"

Before you make up your mind on a gasoline engine let us tell you about the "Stover."

The All-Service Gasoline Engine

It's the greatest worker of them all, the simplest, easiest controlled, the most economical. You want to make sure of getting a power that will perform right at all work, in all weathers. We can prove to you that the "Stover" is that engine. Write and ask for our engine book.

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68 Eliver Street Calgary, Alberta
THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO.
94 Ocean Street Brandon, Manitoba

NOTICE

ODD NUMBERED SECTIONS

As already publicly announced, odd-numbered sections remaining vacant and undisposed of will become available for homestead entry on the coming into force of the Dominion Lands Act on the 1st September next.

As the records of only the even-numbered sections have hitherto been kept in the books of the various land agencies in the Western Provinces, and the time having been very limited since the passing of the Act within which to transfer the records of all odd-numbered sections from the head office at Ottawa to the local offices, it is possible that the transfer of records in some cases may not have been absolutely completed by the 1st September. In any case, where the record of any quarter section has not been transferred, application will be accepted, but will have to be forwarded to head office to be dealt with.

As it has been found impossible as yet to furnish sub-agencies with copies of the records of odd-numbered sections, and in view of the large probable demand for entries, all applicants for entry upon odd-numbered sections are strongly advised to make their application in person at the office of the Dominion Lands Agent. Applications for even-numbered sections may be dealt with through the Sub-Land Agent as before, if desired.

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.



J. C. POPE

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Breeder of
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Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.



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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



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\$10 and Up Per Acre

In "THE GREEN FIELDS OF VIRGINIA"


you can grow better crops and raise finer stock at less expense than elsewhere. Close to large eastern markets. Excellent church, school, and social advantages. Abundance of water and grass; short, mild winters; cheap land and labor; and excellent shipping facilities make this section very attractive to homeseekers and investors. You can buy a

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with comfortable new three-room cottage, and 25 acres for vegetables, fruit and poultry.

Write for our beautiful pamphlet, lists of farms, and excursion rates.

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Results are Sure

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

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

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

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

GEO. SWALES, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James A. Colvin, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

RAILROADING **WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN** for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

WARTS ON TEATS.

I have a heifer coming three year old which I expect soon to calf. Her teats have a great number of warts all in clusters on them, which will make her very awkward to milk. Could you give me any remedy which would be likely to cure the warts.

J. H. S.

Ans.—Warts on teats are often very troublesome to treat. Any that have a neck sufficiently long to permit of a strong piece of string or silk, being passed around, should be tied very tightly, when the growths will usually slough off in a few days. Those with a flat or broad base should be painted with Fowler's solution of arsenic morning and evening (after milking, if the cow is milking). A tablespoonful of the same medicine should be given in drinking water or mash morning and evening. If this treatment fails, clip them off with a pair of sharp scissors and cauterise the raw surface with nitrate of silver. We have also had success by touching the warts every other day with pure carbolic acid.

THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

Would you be so kind as to publish the new pre-emption law?

Harding, Man. G. W. W.

Ans.—A full copy of the act may be obtained from the department of the Interior, Ottawa, but we publish below the main features of the act. It will be noticed that applications for pre-emptions may be made on or after September 1st next, and that the pre-empted area is the southern part of western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta.

Pre-emptions may be taken on either odd or even numbered sections south of township 45, east of the Calgary and Edmonton railway and the west line of range 26, and west of the third meridian and the Soo Railway line, but townships within that area in which a railway company has selected eight sections of its land grant are excluded from the pre-emption privilege.

Persons entitled to a pre-emption entry holding homesteads within townships in which pre-emptions may be taken, and alongside whose homestead there is a quarter section available as a pre-emption, are entitled, if the first applicant, to enter for such quarter section as a pre-emption on or after September 1st next.

If such homesteader, whose entry must be in good standing, notifies in writing over his own signature, or by telegraph from a Sub Land Agent, the Agent of the Land District in which his homestead is situated, before September 1st, that he desires to pre-empt an available quarter section lying alongside his homestead, or separated from it by only a road allowance, the Land Agent shall hold such quarter section reserved from homestead entry, and for pre-emption entry only, until the end of September 15th, but no longer.

If more than one homestead adjoins a quarter section available for entry as a pre-emption in connection with such homestead, and if notice has been given as above provided, that one of the homesteaders desires it as a pre-emption, the pre-emption entry for such quarter section shall not be granted until the Agent has decided which homesteader has the first right to the pre-emption entry.

The Agent shall decide on or before September 15th which of the homesteaders has first right to the pre-emption under Sub-section 6 of Section 27 of the Dominion Lands Act, which provides that the homesteader in good standing who holds the first entry for his homestead has the first right to the pre-emption, and the Agent shall give the pre-emption entry accordingly.

A homesteader who holds entry in a township which is not available for pre-emption, if there lies alongside his homestead in an adjoining township available for pre-emption an available quarter section, may pre-empt such quarter section.

Index maps showing the pre-emption tract and the townships not available for pre-emption are available for free distribution at all land agencies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

OPEN SEASON

What is the open season for hunting deer, prairie chicken and ducks in Manitoba? J. T. S. Man.

Ans.—Deer, from the 1st to 15th December. Grouse, prairie chicken or partridge, from 15th to 31st October. Ducks, from September 1st to November 30th. Non-residents must procure a license from the Minister of Agriculture & Immigration, entitling them to hunt, shoot at, kill, wound or destroy any animal or bird mentioned in "The Manitoba Game Protection Act," or any other bird or animal, whether protected by Act or not, and avoid any unpleasantness or risk of being prosecuted.

CALF CHOKES—OBSTRUCTION IN MILK DUCT.

1. Calf eats well and looks well, but after drinking a few mouthfuls it chokes and coughs and the milk runs from its mouth.

2. Heifer had lump in teat last year, but it did little harm. This year there appears to be an obstruction about the center of the teat, and the milk comes in a very small stream. If allowed to go dry will she give as much milk out of the other three as she should from four teats? V. M. C.

Ans.—1. The calf drinks too greedily. There is probably a constriction in the gullet which might be dilated by passing a probang, but treatment is seldom successful. Give the milk out of a wide, shallow vessel, which will force it to drink slowly. As it can eat all right it may gradually get better. If it does not improve in a few weeks, I would advise you to send it to a butcher.

2. This is a fibrous growth in the milk duct. An operation by a veterinarian, with an instrument especially designed for the purpose, effects a cure in many cases until next calving, when the trouble may recur. She will not give a normal quantity of milk with one quarter dry. I would advise you not to breed her again. Her heifer calves will be predisposed to the same trouble. V.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

Large and very fat colt, whose dam was worked some, became sick on Monday morning. It was dull, breathed heavily; its temperature 105 degrees. It would not nurse, but would drink large quantities of water. We treated it, but it died on Sunday morning. A post-mortem revealed a pailful of yellowish fluid in the lung cavity, and about half-inch of yellowish stuff about the heart. What was the disease? J. B.

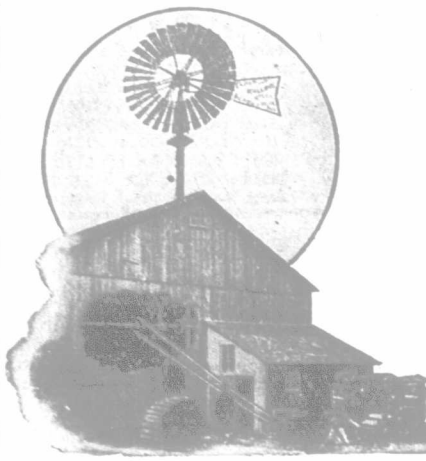
Ans.—The foal had pleuro-pneumonia (inflammation of the pleura and lungs). It is very seldom a cure can be effected in such complications. V.

FEEDING FLAX

How should flax be fed to milch cows and to oxen? T. S. T.

Ans.—At the Iowa Experiment Station flaxseed was fed to cows and oxen at the rate of eight pounds per head daily, and no bad results followed this heavy feeding. But we do not approve of such excessive feeding of this seed, and believe it should be fed in limited quantities only. Good results follow when two pounds per head daily of the ground seed is fed, mixed with the usual grain and bran ration. Flaxseed contains a cathartic principle, for this reason it should not be fed in large quantities, besides the food ingredients in it may be supplied cheaper in some other grain. Flax is a high-priced grain, and while a little is very beneficial, it is too expensive to feed very liberally.

Owing to its exclusive devices, such as the melodant, the phrasing lever, the melody button and the diaphragm pneumatics, the Gourlay-Angelus piano plays with all the individuality and authority of a virtuoso. It was the first on the scene, and from its marked superiority it is still entitled to the last word.



\$ = 100 = \$

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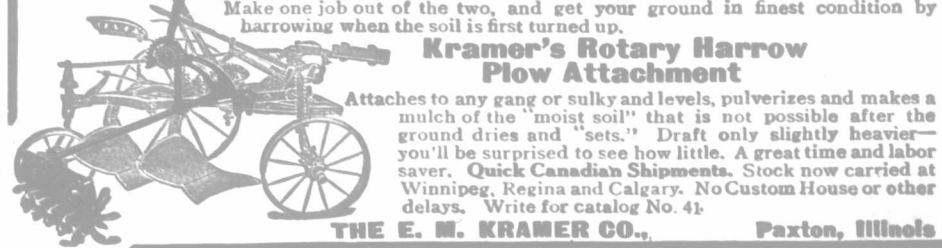
Caters Wood and Iron Pumps, made specially for the West at reasonable prices. Aermotor repairs kept in stock. Catalog free. Address

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

Dept. A.

BRANDON, MAN.

Harrow While Plow



Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by harrowing when the soil is first turned up.

Kramer's Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment

Attaches to any gang or sulky and levels, pulverizes and makes a mulch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—you'll be surprised to see how little. A great time and labor saver. Quick Canadian Shipments. Stock now carried at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. No Custom House or other delays. Write for catalog No. 41.

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YOU will be surprised how easy it is to earn one or all of these valuable premiums if you will only make the attempt. You no doubt read the

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A genuine two-bladed Joseph Rogers. Can't be purchased retail for less than \$1.00 ONE new subscriber and the knife is yours.

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A Carbo-Magnetic of best steel; costs in the ordinary way \$2.50. Send us THREE new subscribers and shave with this razor.

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16 full-page maps, names of cities of the world and their population, name and population of every town in Canada of over 1,000. Send us ONE new subscriber and we will mail it to you.

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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited.

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale: Aged bull, Neepawa Chief, 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. Pigs 8 to 10 weeks old. Write for particulars, A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.



Registered Shorthorn Cattle For Sale!

My herd of 35 head of Pure Blood Registered Shorthorn Cattle with calves at foot, together with the prize bull, "Keepsake," are for sale.

For further particulars apply to
W. J. McNameara, - Wetaskiwin, Alta.

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. AYEAST, Mount Royal, Man.

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 Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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

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, Frides and Blackbirds. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

Geo. G. Melson.

Wildwood Stock Farm, Olds, Alberta.

Thomas Mercer, 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 Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

Mr. A. I. Hlokman, Court Lodge

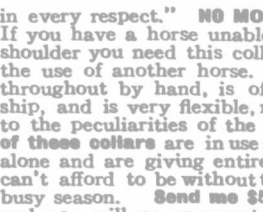
Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep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

SORE SHOULDERS

Positively cured by Bickmore's Gall Cure. Also Harness Galls, Cuts and Sores. Good for man and beast. Sample and new horse book 10c. WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Canadian Distributors, 545 Notre Dame St., W. Montreal, Canada.

A \$5.00 Bill Will Bring YOU THIS COLLAR—

Mr. T. H. Atkinson says:—"I take great pleasure in recommending this **Hope Rimmed Collar** to others as I have five in use now, and the last one I purchased has given me an extra horse to use as he was useless until I got the collar owing to a sweeney. Knowing that this testimony is going to be made use of, I take pleasure in stating that I have dealt with Mr. Stewart for the last three years and have found him reliable in every respect." **NO MORE SORE SHOULDERS.** If you have a horse unable to work from a sore shoulder you need this collar. It will give you the use of another horse. This collar is made throughout by hand, is of superior workmanship, and is very flexible, readily adapting itself to the peculiarities of the shoulder. **Hundreds of these collars are in use in the Regina district alone and are giving entire satisfaction.** You can't afford to be without this collar during this busy season. **Send me \$5.00 for a trial collar and you will never regret it.**



J. N. STEWART

Harness Maker Box 6 REGINA, SASK.

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.

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

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

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Advocate Ads for Results

ADHESIONS OF TENDONS AND LIGAMENTS.

I have a Clyde mare five years old that came from Ontario. I worked her for about six weeks rather hard. About the middle of February she began to fail, so I rested her, and gave her some condition powder, but she still kept getting thinner. Then I filed her teeth but she still failed. I did a little work with her in seeding, but she played out. About the middle of May she got lame on hind leg, so I got the veterinary. He said that her blood was all out of order, and that the lame leg would break and run in a few days, which it did. She then gathered and broke at the breast, and ran from the foot for about three weeks and then began to heal. She was nothing but a skeleton. The veterinary said that he did not know what caused the trouble, unless she had been stuffed before I got her. I thought that she might have got overheated. She had a touch of distemper in April, but not bad and she raised a colt last summer. She is picking up now, but is lame in the foot that was sore. It is swollen from the hoof to about three inches above the fetlock. I have blistered the foot and I think she will get all right. Can I cure the foot? She always seemed to feed well. Would it be advisable to continue blistering the foot?

Man.

of forcibly breaking down the adhesions by extreme extension and flexion of the parts, which must be done with the animal under the influence of chloroform anesthesia by a competent surgeon.

ENLARGEMENT OF KNEE—FOUNDER

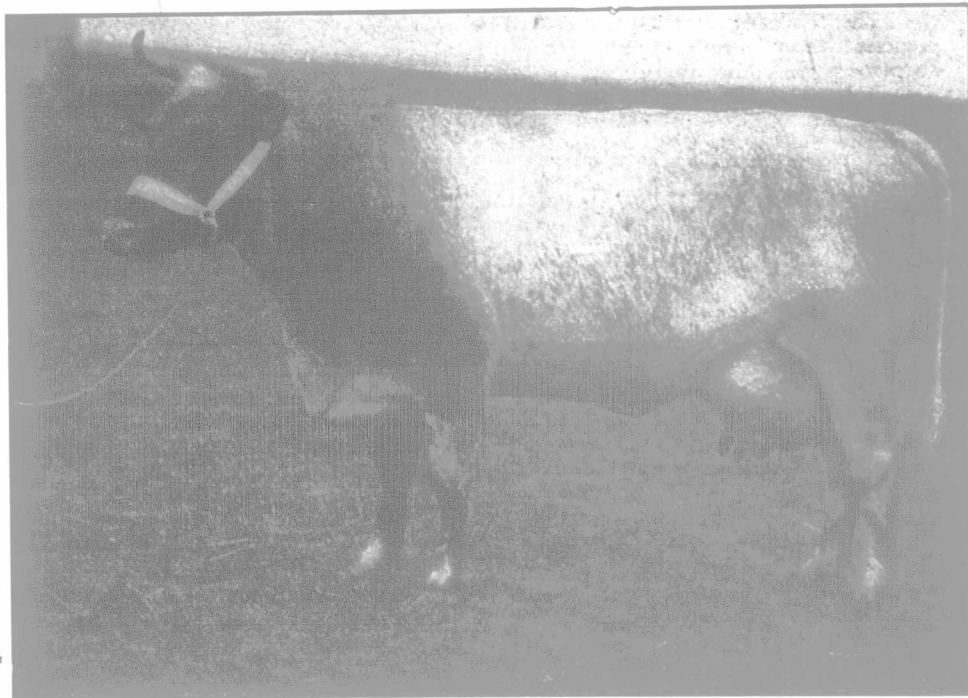
1. Three years ago I bought a mare seven years old having an enlargement about the size of an egg on the side of the left knee, since then it has got gradually larger until the whole knee is now twice the natural size, above the knee it is soft and spongy but below it is all right. Please give cause and treatment. 2. Also please give treatment for a bad case of founder.

Sask.

E. C. S.

Ans.—1. The soft spongy swelling just above the knee is an enlargement of the sheath of a tendon which passes over that joint, not only is the tendon sheath diseased, but quite likely other neighboring structures are also involved. As the case is of so long standing we could not advise any treatment that could possibly be successful. A good knee boot worn when the horse is in the stable would prevent further injury to the part from contact with the stable floor. The original cause was an injury such as a blow, or, as in horses that continually paw when in the stable the knee is sometimes struck against the manger.

2. You do not state whether the case



Champion Shorthorn Dairy Cow at the Royal Show, 1908.

Ans.—Many of the horses brought in from Ontario and other parts, suffer during transit, or upon being exposed to the infection after arrival in the west from a disease called shipping fever, which is a form of influenza. Some animals are severely affected, while others have but a mild attack of the disease. However, when these animals which are so affected are put to work, they rapidly fall off in condition and become very emaciated, with weakness, great lassitude, loss of appetite and a high temperature are the most prominent symptoms. If these cases are properly attended to, with absolute rest until entirely recovered, they usually do well, and become sound again in a few weeks. In very bad cases two or three months' rest and careful nursing is required before the patient is fit for work. This seems to have been the trouble with your mare. In the commencement of her sickness you worked her rather hard, she then began to fail, her system became so weakened that it was an easy prey to the germs of other diseases—for instance the germs of distemper. As a result suppuration took place in the breast and one hind leg, which in the latter has resulted in what may be permanent lameness from adhesions of the various structures of the leg in that region in which the abscess formed. We would advise you not to blister the part again, as blistering usually makes matters worse by increasing the products of inflammation which caused the adhesions in the first place. The mare may make a fairly good recovery in time if allowed to run out and do very little or no work. The treatment is surgical, and consists

of founder is recent (acute) or of long standing (chronic), but we presume it to be a recent (acute) case. The proper treatment depends upon the cause; we take this to be an ordinary case of inflammation of the front feet. Commence treatment by feeding bran mash. Give a purge of Barbadoes aloes, 8 to 10 drams (according to size of animal) made into a ball with soft soap and 1 dram of ginger, give 2 drams of nitrate of potash in drinking water 3 times a day for 3 days, take shoes off the affected feet and poultice them with wet bran, changed morning and evening for 3 days, then put on shoes without caulks, with leather pads and tar and oakum dressing, and give the horse exercise on soft level ground. Commence with fifteen minutes at a time two or three times a day, increasing as he improves. In two weeks if lameness or stiffness continues, clip off the hair around the corners and apply a good blister of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, 2 drams each, lard, 3 ounces; Well rub in each corner for twenty minutes. Tie his head so that he cannot reach the blistered surface with his lips, wash off in forty-eight hours, smear with vaseline every three days, repeat the blister in two weeks if necessary.

The question of entertainment in the home finds its solution in the presence of a Gourlay-Angelus piano. Both paterfamilias and the young people will find their pleasure and attractions in it, as it will bring within their reach the best that can be offered, grave or gay, in the world of music.

Your Next

ORDER FOR BUSINESS STATIONERY WILL BE APPRECIATED BY US; WE WANT TO SHOW YOU HOW MUCH BETTER OUR WORK IS — "A LITTLE BETTER THAN SEEMS NECESSARY."

The Farmer's Advocate

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

GOSSIP

Mr. Geo. Jaques, of Lamerton P. O., Alta., has gone to England, and expects to return from there by the latter end of October with a large importation of Suffolk Punch horses. The shipment will, in all probability, consist of twelve young stallions and mares in foal to prize-winning horses. Jaques Bros. also keep Suffolk sheep at their ranch.

The lyric and lasting tone of the Gourlay piano comes from the superior quality of imported felt used, coupled with the fine quality of the sounding boards made from "violin spruce," together with the non-varying end-wood, pin-block or wrest-plank system, and many other improved features found only in the Gourlay.

Some of the new advertisers this week are: A. W. Caswell, Neepawa; A. D. McDonald, Napinka; McNamara & Rubbra, Wetaskiwin; W. G. Hetherington, Souris, Man.; H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal; A. Clark, Cailmount, Sask.; W. J. McNamara, Wetaskiwin; Peter Jansen & Co., Donald Morrison & Co., Grain Growers' Grain Co., and Randall, Gee & Mitchell, grain merchants, of Winnipeg.

larger and proportionately longer on the leg.

They excel in the following points:—
Fecundity.—30 Lambs reared per score of Ewes is a frequent average.

Early Maturity.—If well grazed they are fit for the Butcher at 9 to 12 months old, and the Ram Lambs are so forward at 7 to 8 months that 19 breeders out of 20 use them in preference to older Sheep.

Hardihood.—They will get a living and thrive where other breeds would starve.

Mutton.—The quality is super-excellent, with an exceptional large proportion of lean meat and commands a ready sale at top prices.

Constitution.—Their robust, hardy character, power of endurance, and comparative freedom from attacks of "Foot-Rot" have, during the past 20 years, caused them to displace to a great extent the "Half-bred" Sheep, formerly in favour in marsh-land districts.

Weights of Suffolk Sheep exhibited at Smithfield Club Show:

Wethers, not exceeding 22 months; 280 lbs. to 331 lbs.

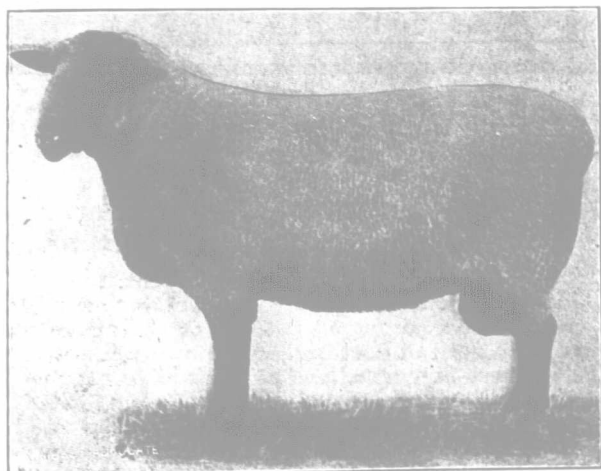
Lambs, not exceeding 10 months; 180 lbs. to 220 lbs.

Ewes, over 3 years; 260 lbs. to 200 lbs.

CARCASE COMPETITION—SHORT WOOL CLASS

SUFFOLK WETHER LAMBS, NOT EXCEEDING 10 MONTHS.

	Live Weight	Dressed Carcase	Percentage of Dressed Carcase to Live Weight
1906	136	89	69.92
1st and Champion	136	89	69.92



TYPICAL SUFFOLK SHEEP.

Suffolks and Suffolk crosses won championship and reserve numbers at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show from 1901 to 1907.

SUFFOLK SHEEP

The "Genesis" of the breed of Suffolk Sheep is clear and indisputable.

Early in the XIX Century a breed of Suffolk Sheep existed, which had been founded by crossing the Original Horned Norfolk Ewes with improved Southdown Rams. The former are described by Arthur Young on his general view of the Agriculture in the County of Suffolk, published 1791, as having as Mutton for the table of the curious no superior in texture or grain, flavour, quality, and colour of gravy, with fat enough for such tables. The same chronicler speaks of their wool being "fine, and in price third sort in England" of their "activity in bearing hard driving" their "hardiness" and "success as nurses."

Here, surely, breeders had the finest "parent Stock" imaginable; high breeding quality and fecundity on the part of the dam, and exceptional form, quality, and soundness on that of the Sire. The mingling of the form and fattening properties of the Southdown with the hardy, pure blooded, and highly-bred Norfolk resulted in a valuable type of animal. In the progeny the purer blood of the Norfolk asserted itself in the characteristic black faces and legs, and the objectionable feature—the horns—was eliminated by selection in the cause of a few years. Passing to the present time, the sheep as they now exist may be briefly described as black-faced and hornless, with clean black legs, closely resembling the Southdown in character and wool, but about 30%

Year	Prize	Weight	Percentage
1907	1st Prize	144	92 63.89
	2nd Prize	165	110 66.67
	4th Prize	157	206 67.51
	5th Prize	146	92 63.01

SUFFOLK WETHERS, NOT EXCEEDING 22 MONTHS.

1906	2nd Prize	192	128 66.67
	4th Prize	189	126 66.67

1907	1st Prize	208	233 63.94
	2nd Prize	160	102 63.75

CROSS BRED LAMBS, NOT EXCEEDING 10 MONTHS.

1906	2nd Prize (S. Southdown)	130	86 65.83
	3rd Prize (S. Cheviot)	126	76 60.80
	Reserve & H. C. (Southdown S.)	135	88 63.70

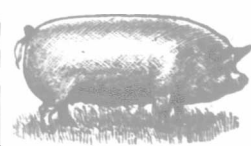
1907	2nd Prize (S. Cheviot)	118	71 60.68
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CROSS BRED WETHERS, NOT EXCEEDING 20 MONTHS.

1906	1st Prize S. Border Leicester	158	106 66.46
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1907	1st Prize & Reserve Champion	143	98 67.82
	2nd Prize (S. Cheviot)	156	103 66.45

In conjunction with the record successes achieved by Suffolk Sheep in the Carcase Competitions, the highest daily gain was only surpassed in one instance among all other breeds.



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.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$10 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 4 to 5 mos., at \$10 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds to Sept. 15th, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. All individuals in both breeds. Write for information. Also shorthorns.

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

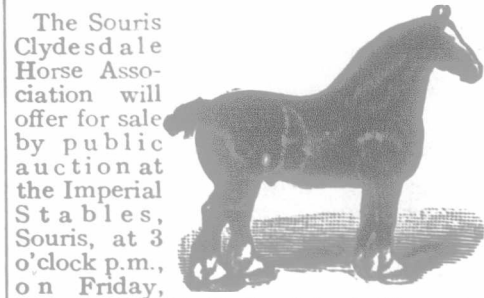
Yorkshires & Berkshires

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.

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

HORSEMEN!



The Souris Clydesdale Horse Association will offer for sale by public auction at the Imperial Stables, Souris, at 3 o'clock p.m. on Friday, September 11th, their celebrated imported, pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, "Montrave Ruler", No. 10598. Montrave Ruler is a light bay, foaled May 8th, 1897, bred by Sir John Gilmour Montrave, Leven, Fife, Scotland, and won the Caithness Premium of One Hundred Pounds in 1900. He has travelled the Souris district for the past five years with excellent success, his stock taking first prize at all the local exhibitions. Terms for sale, 10% on day of sale, 40% Dec. 1st, 1908, and the balance Dec. 1st, 1909, with interest at 8%, upon the purchaser providing approved security. For any further information write W. G. Hetherington, Box 234, Souris, Man.

FOR SALE Stallion Graphio



by Baron's Pride, dam Seabreeze by MacGregor. This is one of the best stock horses in the province, having travelled for six years in this district.

Apply to A. Clark, Cailmount P. O. Sask.

Golden West Stock Farm Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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

P. M. BREDT REGINA, SASK.

JOHN A. TURNER

BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM CALGARY, ALTA.

Box 472 Importer and Breeder of

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep. Since last December I have sold 42 STALLIONS and have now 20 STALLIONS on hand. A new importation will arrive soon. My prices defy competition and you have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Business conducted personally. Everyone welcome.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.

Brampton JERSEYS Canada's Premier Herd

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

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

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



B. H. BULL & SON BRAMPTON, ONT.

Rare Bargains in

Fairview Shorthorns

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones. The females are of different ages.

All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

Fairview, C. N. E. Station Carberry P. O., and C. P. E. Station

JOHN G. BARRON

Biliousness, Liver Complaint

If your tongue is coated, your eyes yellow, your complexion sallow; if you have sick headaches, variable appetite, poor circulation, a pain under the right shoulder, or alternate constiveness and diarrhoea, floating specks before the eyes,

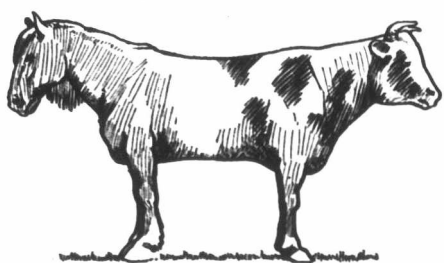
Your Liver Is Not In Order

All the troubles and diseases which come in the train of a disordered liver, such as Jaundice, Chronic Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heartburn, Water Braish, etc., may be quickly and easily cured by

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. S. Gingerich, Zurich, Ont., writes:— I had suffered for years with liver complaint, and although I tried many medicines I could not get rid of it. Seeing Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills advertised I decided to try them, and after using them four months I was completely cured.

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



The Stock-Owners' Medicine Chest What you have been wanting for years

- This chest contains:
- 1 Colic Draught
 - 6 Cough Powders
 - 6 Diuretic Powders
 - 1 Wound Lotion
 - 6 Diarrhoea Draughts
 - 12 Condition Powders

Full instructions and veterinary advice enclosed. For \$3.00 you get drugs that would cost you \$10.00 in the ordinary way. Send for one of our medicine chests at once, you may have a sick horse to-morrow and by spending \$3.00 now may save \$300.00 in a week.

—THE—
Stock-Owners' Veterinary Dispensary
249 Jarvis St., Toronto
Agents wanted everywhere.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

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

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-C free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1.00, delivered. Cures Gout, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by
F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bule & Wynne Co., Winnipeg
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

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.

Principal Awards gained by Suffolks and Suffolk Crosses in Open Competition against all breeds 1901-1907.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

CARCASE COMPETITION.

Champion Prize—Best Carcase in the Yard, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.

Reserve Number—Best Carcase in the Yard, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907.

Short-wool Lambs—First Prize, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907; second prize, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1907; third prize, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905; fourth prize, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907.

Short-wool Wethers—First prize, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1907; second prize, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1907; third prize, 1901, 1903, fourth prize, 1904, 1906.

Cross Bred Lambs—First prize, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905; second prize, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907; third prize, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1907; fourth prize, 1904, 1905.

Cross Bred Wethers—First prize, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1907; second prize, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907; third prize, 1903; fourth prize, 1905, 1906.

At the sale of sheep at the Chicago International Exposition, 1907, the highest price for Wether sheep was secured to Suffolks.

Suffolks and Suffolk crosses won championship and reserve number at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show from 1901 to 1907.

THE DREADNOUGHT TO BE ECLIPSED.

The London Observer says: By far the most remarkable announcement of the last few days, is the assertion that when Portsmouth is ready in the autumn the Admiralty will lay down a warship of unparalleled power. We are asked to picture a new and overwhelming type which will be another revolutionary departure from existing designs, and would turn the proud name of the Dreadnought to a word of ridicule, but that the latter vessel belongs to the same service as the coming monster. This type, we are told, will sink all records in respect alike of cost, size and guns. Rumor declares for weapons of a 13.5 in. calibre; for a smokeless ship; for a strange Leviathan, without funnels, whose tremendous mass will be driven by gas engines. The estimated cost is £2,250,000, which means twice the expense of a battleship laid down a decade ago. If these reports should be to a sufficient extent confirmed, we shall admit the process to be as logical as startling, and quite in accordance with the sheer force and daring which have inspired Admiralty administration in the last few years.

MILKING TESTS AT ROYAL SHOW

In the open milking test (one day) at the Royal Show at Newcastle, the eleven-year-old Shorthorn cow, Darlington Cranford 5th, won the first award, with a yield of 78.12 lbs. milk, testing 4.0 per cent. butter-fat, and a butter yield of 3 lbs. 1 oz. Butter ratio, pounds of milk to pounds of butter, 25.71. Days in milk 83. In the butter test for cows over 900 lbs. weight, this cow won first and special, with the same record of production. The second in this class was a Lincoln Red cow, and the third a Jersey. For cows under 900 lbs. weight in the butter test, the first was a Jersey weighing 742 lbs., which gave 32 lbs. 10 ozs. milk 91 days after calving, 2.4 lbs. butter, ratio 15.5. The second, a Jersey, 92 days after calving, gave 40.6 lbs. milk, and 2.4 lbs. butter, ratio 19.57.

PURE BRED HOGS AT LIBERAL PRICES

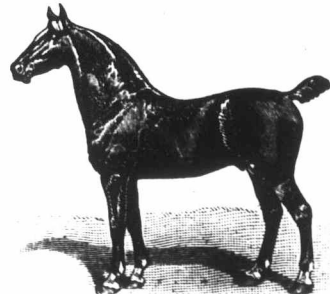
In another column we have seen Mr. A. D. McDonald's Shorthorn Farm, Napinka's advertisement for Black shires and Yorkshires. It is an unusually moderate price for a

particular lot of pigs to which this advertisement refers, is a bunch of 65 running in age from 4 to 5 months, of both sexes, and both breeds. The stock from which they are bred comes from some of the first herds in Western Canada. Mr. McDonald's Yorkshires came from the English herd at Harding, his Berkshires are from the best strains and from the foremost breeders of this kind in the country. The young stock is a particularly even lot, strong-boned youngsters, well grown, good typical representatives of their breeds, and at the prices quoted by the owner are cheap, as cheap as we have ever seen pigs of their quality and breeding sold. Sunnyside Farm adjoins the town of Napinka. It is a mixed farm, grain growing being the predominant feature, but something like a hundred hogs of these two breeds are carried, in addition to a fair sized herd of Shorthorn cattle. Among the shorthorns there are a number of individuals that might be specially mentioned. There is a calf in particular, a red heifer calf, eleven months old, off Daisyette from Bracelet 8th, a smooth, deep lowset young thing, that if we are not mistaken will be heard from later in some of our larger fair rings. Mr. McDonald breeds his Shorthorns for utility.

Money placed in the purchasing of a Gourlay piano is an investment that will yield big interest for many years to come in adding to the pleasures and attractions of the home. Do not let the difference in price—a few dollars at the most—stand between you and a Gourlay piano, because you will find on investigation that the Gourlay is well worth the added price.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Cappea Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Trush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

CURES WITHOUT DRUGS

Wonderful Invention Restores Health by Nature's Method.

There's no need of ruining your stomach by doping it with drugs, trying to overcome pain or some chronic ailment. No need of doctor and drug bills, for here is a remedy that cures in Nature's way.

Most of the ailments of mankind are due to the failure or breaking down of the stomach, kidneys, liver, heart or digestive organs. When one of these organs fails to work properly, something happens; pain, disease, or various chronic ailments result.

The reason any organ breaks down or fails to work properly is because it lacks motive power—electricity. That is proven. Now to cure pain or disease you must find the cause and remove it. If it is caused by a lack of electric energy, restore that force where it is needed, and pain and sickness will disappear. That's my method. That's Nature's method. Electricity builds up, supplies strength—nourishment to the body. Drugs destroy, tear down, because they contain poison instead of nourishment. Of course, they can force an organ to act, but that organ is weaker after the effect of the drug has passed off. Drugs stop pain temporarily by stupefying the nerves, but the pain comes back and you have to take the drug again. Every dose weakens the nerves.

My Belt 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. It does not shock or blister. The only sensation is a soothing glow. It does not heat or freeze, a great relief to the normal people, all ailments, and it does not burn or dry. It is a wonderful discovery.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir:—I received the Belt from you a month ago, and I now write you with pleasure. I am pleased to say that the Belt is doing me a great deal of good. My back has not troubled me once since the first night I had it on. I have a good appetite and I feel better than I have felt for several years. Thanking you for the Belt, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
J. W. Bush,
No. 317 Pacific
Ave., Winni-
peg, Man.

THIS IS FREE

Cut out this coupon and bring or mail it to me. I'll give you a beautiful 80-page book, which tells all about my treatment. This book is illustrated with pictures of fully developed men and women, showing how electricity is applied, and explains many things you want to know. I'll send the book, closely sealed and prepaid, free, if you will mail me this coupon.

Free test of my Belt if you call. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. until 8.30 p.m.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Send me your Free Book, closely sealed and prepaid.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

In a Lighter Vein

WHO KILLED TOM ROPER?

Who killed Tom Roper?
'Not I,' said New Cider;
'I couldn't kill a spider,—
I didn't kill Tom Roper.'

'Not I,' said Strong Ale;
'I make men tough and hale,—
I didn't kill Tom Roper.'

'Not I,' said Lager Beer;
'I don't intoxicate. D'ye hear?
I didn't kill Tom Roper.'

'Not I,' said Bourbon Whisky;
'I make sick folks spry and frisky;
The doctors say so,—don't they know
What quickens blood that runs too slow?
I didn't kill Tom Roper.'

'Not I,' said Sparkling old Champagne;
'No poor man e'er by me was slain;
I cheer the rich in lordly halls,
And scorn the place where the drunkard
falls,—
I didn't kill Tom Roper.'

'Not we,' said various other wines;
'What! juice of grapes, product of vines
Kill a man! The Bible tells
That wine all other drink excels.—
We didn't kill Tom Roper.'

'Not I,' said Holland Gin:
'To charge such crime to me is a sin,—
I didn't kill Tom Roper.'

'Not I,' spoke up Brandy strong:
He grew too poor to buy me long,—
I didn't kill Tom Roper.'

'Not I,' said Medford Rum:
'He was almost gone before I come,—
I didn't kill Tom Roper.'

Ha! ha! laughed old Prince Alcohol:
Each struck the blow that made him
fall;
And all that helped to make him toper,
My agents were, to kill Tom Roper.'

Some English navvies in a railway coach were once in loud conversation, swearing boisterously the while. One of them was especially fluent.

"My friend," said another passenger in shocked tones, "where did you learn to use such language?"

"Learn!" cried the navvy. "You can't learn it, gov'nor. It's a gift, that's wot it is."

Lord Rosebery, who was sixty recently, is the principal figure in the following good story. It illustrates well his lordship's justness.

On one occasion a young clergyman was a guest at a dinner at Mentmore, Lord Rosebery's seat in Buckinghamshire.

After the ladies had left the table, Lord Rosebery turned to the cleric and said:

"I have often wondered, Mr.—, what is the use or purpose in our great cathedrals, magnificent though they are."

The clergyman thought for a moment before he replied:

"Sometimes a stranger to this district will point to your lordship's mansion, and ask whose it is. When I tell them

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco
Rich and satisfying.
The big black plug.

2268

it is the home of one of the King's great nobles they are content. Yet it can be but seldom that every room in this enormous building is occupied. We don't grumble at the size of the house. A dignified position requires dignified surroundings."

There was a short pause. The other guests feared that their host might be angered; but he presently remarked:

"That is a good answer and I thank you for it."

Once Sir Henry Irving, when playing "Macbeth" in London was somewhat disconcerted by one of the "gallery gods." He had reached the point where Macbeth orders Banquo's ghost to leave the banquet board.

"Hence, horrible shadow, unreal mockery, hence!" exclaimed Irving in his most tragic tones, and with a convulsive shudder sank to the ground drawing his robe about his face.

Just as Banquo withdrew, an agitated cockney voice from high up in the gallery piped out as if to reassure Irving: "It's all right now, 'Enery, 'e's gone!"

William Huggins was angry, and he certainly appeared to have some justification for wrath.

"Liza," he expostulated, "don't I always tell you I won't 'ave the kids bringin' in the coals from the shed in my best 'at? It ain't nice, 'Liza!"

His wife replied coldly: "Just listen to reason, if you please, Bill. You have spoilt the shape of that hat with your funny head, and as you're working coal all day at the wharves, what can a little extra coal dust in your hat matter?"

"You don't see the point, 'Liza," said William, with dignity. "I only wear that 'at in the heavenin's, an' if while I'm hout, I takes it horf my head, it leaves a black band round my forrid. Wot's the consequence? Why, I gits accused o' washin' my face with my 'at on. And it ain't nice, 'Liza."

A number of representatives were facetiously discussing the resources of the State of Missouri one afternoon, when McCall, of Massachusetts, observed to Mr. Lloyd, of the first named State:

"Lloyd, I am told that Missouri stands at the head in raising mules."

"It seems to me," retorted Lloyd, "that is the only safe place to stand in the circumstances."—June *Lippincott's*."

"I know what's passing in your mind," suddenly said the maiden as the habitually silent caller stared at her. "I know, too, why you are calling here night after night, appropriating my time to yourself and keeping other nice young men away. You want me to marry you don't you?"

"I—I do!" gasped the young man.

"I thought so. Very well; I will."—*Judge.*

An Erie young man called to take his sweetheart out driving the other day, but when the stunningly attired young lady caught sight of the turnout the young man had hired for the occasion, she feigned a headache and refused to accompany him.

"Why, Violet," asked the astonished mother, "why didn't you go with him?"

"Well, mamma," was the indignant reply. "I consider that a very foolish question on your part. How could I go when the horse he was driving didn't match a single thing I was wearing?" *Kansas City Journal.*

In order to obtain the best results in musical work, it is essential to have a piano of fine tone quality and responsive action, as a means for correct pianistic expression, or to give proper support to the voice. In this respect the Goulay piano satisfies the most critical musician, either for purely instrumental use or accompaniment.

Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese ambassador, said modestly at a dinner in Newport: "I am aware that the honors heaped upon me are due to my exalted office, not to my humble self. It is my office, it is not I, that gains and merits your consideration. Yet this is a mortifying truth of a kind that all of us—ambassadors or no—are apt to forget. May such a truth never be recalled to our memory with the harsh shock that came to a Rhode Island farmer who won a blue ribbon at a Woonsocket stock show with a fat hog—a 1250 pound hog."

"Get my name right," he said, excitedly, to the reporters, with their pencils and yellow paper, who crowded round him at awarding time. "Get my name right, boys. It's Hiram Y. Doolittle, son of the late General Augustus Anderson Doolittle of St. Joseph, who settled in Rhode Island in the year—"

"Oh, never mind all that," the oldest reporter interrupted. "Give us the pedigree of the hog."

The elderly matron with the bundles, who was journeying to a point in Wisconsin and occupied a seat near the middle of the car, had fallen asleep. On the seat in front of her sat a little boy. The brakeman opened the door of the car and called out the name of the station the train was approaching. The elderly woman roused herself with a jerk.

"Where are we, Bobby?" she asked.

"I don't know, grandma," answered the little boy.

"Didn't the brakeman say something just now?"

"No. He just stuck his head inside the door and sneezed."

"Help me with these things, Bobby!" she exclaimed hurriedly. "This is Oshkosh. It's where we get off."—*Youth's Companion.*

There is a son of Erin in an Eastern town, who is quite a character. He has a number of children and was asked one day how long he had been married.

"Well," he said, "there's Eugene is forty, and Norah thirty-five, that makes sixty-five, and Lizzie is thirty-two, and how many do that make?"

Farmer Stackrider (ruminatingly).—"I kind a b'lieve I'll buy me one o' these 'ere safety razors that I see advertised so much."

Mrs. Stackrider (peevishly).—"Yes, that's just exactly like you, Jason! You ain't got no more consideration for a toilin' woman than a mill-stun! How do you s'pose I can rip up seams with a safety razor?"—*Puck.*

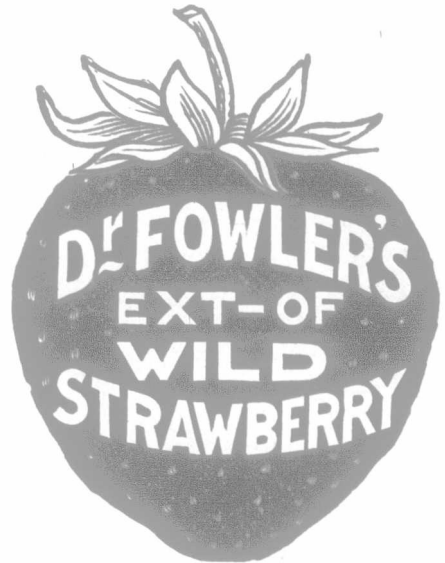
The daughter of a Derbyshire rector taught the choir boys a new tune at a Monday evening's practice to be sung on the following Sunday. Sunday morning came. "Well, Johnny," said Miss X—. "I hope you haven't forgotten the new tune, for we depend much on you."—"Naw, mum, not a bit. Why, I've been a-skeering the crows with it all the week."

A witty priest was once visiting a "self-made" millionaire who took him to see his seldom used library.

"There," said the millionaire, pointing to a table covered with books, "there are my best friends."

"Ah," replied the wit, as he glanced at the leaves. "I'm glad you don't cut them."—*Pick Me Up.*

They were walking under a very little umbrella, and she liked it well enough not to want a large spread of alpaca. He was modest and seemed to be nervous, and she finally remarked, very softly and with a note of interrogation: "Charlie, I'll carry the umbrella, if you will let me?" "Oh, no! I can carry it." "Yes, Charlie; but, you see your arm is out in the wet." "I know, Fanny, but what will I do with my arm? Won't it be in the way all the same?" "I don't know, Charlie; Tom Clark always knows what to do with his arm when he is under an umbrella with Mary Martin."



CURES

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

It has been on the market for 43 years. Its effects are marvelous. It acts like a charm. Relief is almost instantaneous. Ask your druggist for it. Take no other. Substitutes are Dangerous.

The genuine is manufactured by THE T. MILBURN, CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. Price 35 cents.

COUPLE OF DOSES CURED.

Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Tessier, Sask., tells of her experience in the following words:—"I wish to tell you of the good I have found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Last summer my little girl, aged two years, was taken ill with Summer Complaint, and as my mother always kept Dr. Fowler's in the house when I was a child, I seemed to follow her example as I always have it also. I at once gave it to my baby as directed and she was at once relieved, and after a couple of doses were taken was completely cured."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

All druggists: 40c. and \$1.00.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL

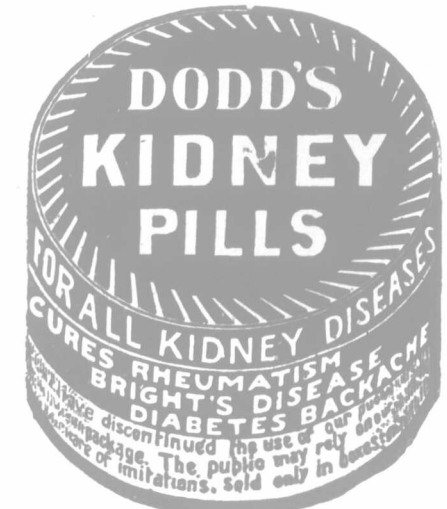
"Harold," Mrs. Thomson began, thoughtfully, "I've been thinking a lot about you lately."

"Something nice?" questioned Mr. Thomson, with hopeful inflection.

"Do you know," Mrs. Thomson went on, quite ignoring her husband's bid for flattery, "that since we have lived here in the country and you have gone back and forth to the city every day you have seen absolutely nothing of the children?"

"I don't see how that can be helped," replied Mr. Thomson. "When I leave in the morning they are not up, and when I come back in the evening, they're in bed."

"Yes," assented Mrs. Thomson, "that is so, but you might at least send them a souvenir post card now and then."





A GUARANTEE BOND

INSIDE EACH ROLL OF

CONGO

NEVER LEAK ROOFING

A GOOD many roofings carry guarantees. Most of these are not worth the paper they are written on. They are full of provisos that no one can live up to, *and you have only the manufacturers' word behind them.*

We looked into this proposition some time ago, and determined that we would offer a guarantee with every roll of Congo that would *mean something*. We therefore went to the National Surety Company, a corporation with over \$2,000,000 of assets, and arranged with it to furnish with every roll of Congo a *genuine Surety Bond.*

It *guarantees* that our three-ply Congo Roofing will last *ten years*, if the directions are followed—and the Surety Company stands behind that guarantee to the limit of its resources.

It therefore protects you absolutely. It substitutes absolute knowledge for guesswork.

If we went out of business to-morrow, it would make no difference. The Surety Company is behind us.

We mean to show the public that we have confidence in the *durability* of Congo, and that we are willing to back this confidence up in a way that no other manufacturer ever dared to.

We can afford to make this strong guarantee because we know Congo will last the full period of the guarantee, and more. It has always given better satisfaction and all round service than any other ready roofing made.

This bond is the broadest and most liberal proposition ever offered in the roofing business. It means we have faith in Congo.

It protects you absolutely.

If you are looking for a watertight roofing that needs about as little care as a roofing could get along with and give satisfactory service, *backed by a guarantee that means something*, Congo is what you want. It is made of the very best materials that can be secured, and is the most pliable waterproof roof-covering on the market.

We do not ask you to take our word for this, but will gladly send you free samples on request. If you have these before you and consider that behind the roofing is not only our reputation but a surety bond, we know that you will not fail to purchase Congo. Write at once and let us send you Samples.

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.



Fac-Simile of Guarantee Bond.

United Roofing & Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Successors to Buchanan Foster Company
 Miller-Morse Hardware Co., Winnipeg; and E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., Victoria, Agents



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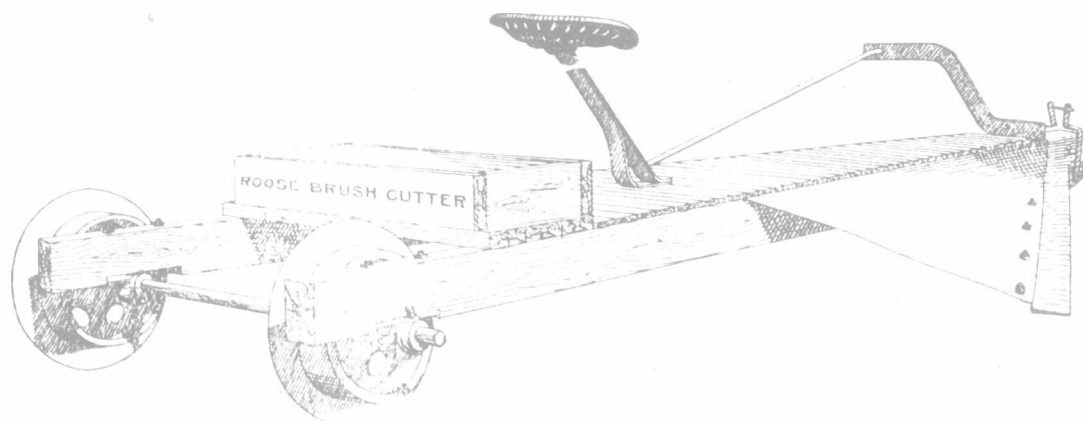
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