

**PAGES  
MISSING**

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

### THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

JUNE 12, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 768

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108

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The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

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14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

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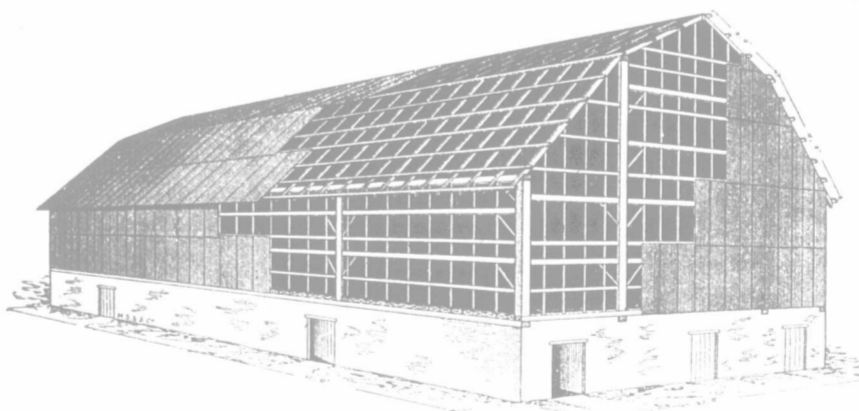
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ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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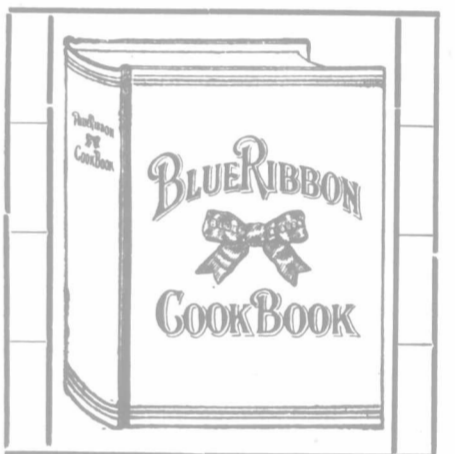
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IN.

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Nelson, B. C.

Robson, B. C., 22-4-07

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(Signed) H. Hedley.

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MENTION THIS PAPER

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The Farmer's Advocate one year.....	\$1.50	Our special clubbing offer gives both
The London Daily Mail one year.....	1.75	the papers for only.....
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The Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

June 12, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 768

### EDITORIAL

Stock marketing conditions in Alberta and grain marketing conditions in Manitoba were both well ventilated last week.

\* \* \*

The plowing match season draws on. There are few better ways in which an agricultural society can employ its energies than in fostering the art of plowing.

\* \* \*

If there has never been a determined set against weeds before there should be one made now. A day with discs, harrows and plow now will mean weeks saved later on and weeds can never be so easily checked as during the days of early summer.

\* \* \*

Rural communities all over the country are organizing to construct and operate telephone lines. The movement is one to be commended and where the phone is about to materialize we recommend a careful study of the article upon its erection and operation which appeared in our May 15th issue.

\* \* \*

The value of what the Doukhobors lost may be measured by the efforts put forth by others to secure the lands. An all night stand in the rain and snow in order to be first in to register for a homestead when the doors opened in the morning is a physical task that many balk at. Incidentally it creates a surmise if there is not some better way to allot such lands than by a test of endurance and promptness. We have no hope, however, that any scheme will be evolved, as it is not a case of who had the most right to the lands; so it has to be decided by standard of the might.

\* \* \*

The price of lumber keeps creeping up throughout the country, almost one would think in defiance of the report of the Parliamentary committee which declared that the prices were controlled by a systemized organization that is exploiting the lumber market without justification for the prices demanded. The remedy for the lumber trade abuses is peculiarly convenient, and feasible of application. It is in the lowering of the duty upon the American product to such an extent that lumber produced in Canada under identical conditions to that produced in the States will be sold for the same price as the American lumber. The West is patiently awaiting the Order-in-Council that can effect this lowering of tariff and lowering of price.

#### Insuring Against Hail.

Each year the question of hail insurance presents itself, and according to the reports of the hail insurance companies more people each year decide to avail themselves of the protection afforded in insurance than adopted it in the previous year. This does not argue that suckers are on the increase, for the business of hail insurance companies is very largely renewal business. It is simply an evidence of the fact that there is a large class of provident farmers who realizing the danger of taking all their eggs to market in one basket, have adopted hail insurance as a means of lessening the risk of loss from a single cause. Usually the fact that many adopt it is no particular argument for the adoption of a certain course, but in the case of hail insurance it probably carries more weight than ordinarily.

It is not with danger from hail as with danger from fire, that an exercise of care will largely eliminate the risk, for no matter how thoroughly a man may put in his crop and have his farm protected by wind-breaks, the hail storm will

work as much havoc as in the most exposed fields. It is also hard for a man to realize that his district may be hit by a storm after twenty years, more or less, of immunity, yet such is annually the case and not a more desolate sight might one ever be forced to witness than the results of the ravages of a hail storm over a district of ripening grain. The newcomer may fortunately never have witnessed such a waste and the risks of the uninsured may never have been impressed upon him, but he should not ignore the possibility of a visitation and should face the possibility of having his crop partially or completely destroyed. If a man cannot afford to stand a total loss, or values more highly his crop or the revenue provided in a hail insurance policy, than he does the small amount of a premium, his proper course is to hold a business interview with the representative of a hail insurance company.

#### The Editor and the Orator.

"Our Great Northern Neighbor," is the title of a significant editorial given special prominence in a leading New York paper. It is remarkable for what it concedes, and almost as remarkable for some of its assumptions, although to most of these we have become somewhat accustomed as a chronic habit of mind on the part of our neighbor to the south.

First of all, we have an acknowledgment of Canada's area as being "larger than that of the United States," its "superior natural resources," its "similar coast-line," and the touch of that Saxon industrial and commercial activity now giving Canada "equal prominence" with the great Republic. Then follows in bold outline an enthusiastic resume of the agricultural, mineral, timber and power resources of the Dominion, whose water-power is reckoned as constituting two-fifths of the entire world's possession of "white coal," which, cheaper than any other form of energy, will afford facilities for manufacturing, lighting and transportation, creating veritable hives of industry in Quebec and Ontario; while the agricultural areas will prove world granaries like those of Argentina. It is pointed out, in order effectively to awaken the appreciation of American readers, that the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan embrace an area not only equal to the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and all that vast area extending down to the Gulf of Mexico, but with enough room left to afford a comfortable spot for all Great Britain and Ireland. At the Canadian Club banquet in New York, recently, ex-secretary of the United States Treasury Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, who made a notable speech, substantially verified the editorial, and added that, while the past half century's development in the United States had been unequalled in the history of nations, the next fifty years would disclose developments in Canada quite as marvellous.

Next comes the confession that the paper mills of the United States need the pulp-wood of Canada to keep them going, and, to aid their building enterprises, the almost "exhaustless forest supplies" of Canada are wanted in exchange for American-made agricultural implements, milling and power machinery, for locomotives, passenger and freight cars. The article proceeds to commend the wise foresight of Hon. Secretary Elihu Root in taking steps to pave the way for reciprocity with Canada, and discerns in the new Intermediate Tariff provision of Canada and in some reported observations of Premier Laurier at the Imperial Conference, a new Canada's entering into trade negotiations with other countries, the approach of another Independence Day. Canada is already in the exercise of independence in the framing of her tariff and in the control of her immigration, postal and other policies. The American mind seems slow to grasp the conception of the national evolution that is going on—Imperial unity, with self-government, as voiced

by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the late Conference in England. Canada is not "just waiting" for the opportunity to strike for independence. Sir Wilfrid Laurier well knows this, and he knows, further, that no Government could survive one day at the ballot that would permit Canadian resources or interests to be exploited by means of any tariff "deal" for the benefit of American industry. This article carefully conceals any reference to the enormously high protective tariff of the United States, though calling attention to the Canadian tariff, in spite of which United States trade with Canada has largely developed, and, which it might have added, has occasioned many American industries to transplant themselves to Canada. The article and Mr. Shaw's speech both conceal any desire to lower the American tariff. Mr. Shaw confessed that reciprocity would work to the advantage of Canadian agriculture and would retard her manufactures, but the insuperable obstacle to it, he said, was the practical impossibility of finding articles appropriate to be sacrificed in the interests of others. However paramount are the agricultural interests of Canada, we need not disguise the fact that they are interwoven with the industrialism of the cities and towns; and, while we are in no mood to punish ourselves with a retaliatory high tariff, the conditions, tendencies and assured industrial progress of Canada forever preclude the possibility of this "Olympus of the nations," foreshadowed thirty years ago by Lord Dufferin, lapsing into a pastoral realm, a handy appanage of the United States. It is not to that end we are belting Canada with transcontinental railways and ship canals, and asking the British Government to join in establishing improved cable facilities and a fast steamship service on the Atlantic and Pacific.

#### The Doukhobors.

June 1st witnessed another phase in the attempt to make Canadian homesteaders of a large class of Doukhobors. These efforts have been pursued with much patience and in many cases rewarded by a complying with the homestead laws. The few Doukhobors to whom the Government had to deny the right of title to a quarter section are in the minority, and it is probable they never could have become successful farmers even if they did consent to observe the homestead laws to citizenship. Many of these people will do-better without these lands and the land assuredly will be better without them. Farming is an occupation that requires the exercise of executive ability as well as the expenditure of muscular energy, and the former these de-homesteaded Doukhobors do not appear to possess, although they are plentifully supplied with the latter, which if they can be induced to employ will make them a better living at the direction of a farmer of the Anglo-Saxon, German, or some such race, than expended as their own incompetent minds dictate.

This depossessing incident also directs attention to the accomplishments of some of the more energetic and intelligent Doukhobors. The work of these has really been phenomenal when account is taken of the degraded state into which generations of these people had been ground. Humanity makes progress by the slow processes of evolution and generally one state has to be found unsatisfactory before another more advanced is aspired to. Our ideals are generally forced up, not held up, but these Doukhobors apparently raised high their ideals or rather allowed others to raise them and then have assiduously aspired to them. Men more given to reason would probably have stopped to enquire whether or not the conditions to which they were asked to attain would be satisfactory to their tastes and desires, but these emancipated, trustful, patient people, by an exercise of a latent sagacity and labor, accepted the judgment of others in the belief

that the better way lay far out of the ordinary course of life which they had been pursuing.

Canadians can well afford to be magnanimous with the Doukhobors and in fact with all foreigners. They are here and must be made the best of and in no way can they be elevated faster than by the example of generous, just, and industrious neighbors.

#### The Implement Question.

There is an intimation that the prices of farm machinery are to be increased, the reasons given being the greater cost of raw material and labor. This raises the question whether or not all the value in a machine is got out of it before it is discarded. The answer to the question is arrived at in two ways. One is by comparing the amount of work that is done with ordinary farm machinery with what might be done without it, and the other is by measuring the length of time machinery lasts with good care and without it. In the first calculation there will be found few machines that are not good investments, even when they do not last over many seasons. In the second the invariable conclusion will be that full value is not taken out of implements.

About the minimum length of time an implement should last is ten years; that is, counting the first cost, the price of labor, the returns from crops and the general expense of running, a farm machine can be said to have paid for itself in ten years. Beyond this age, therefore, the work that a machine will do satisfactorily may be considered the profit it makes to the owner. Different kinds of implements naturally vary in the length of time they will wear, depending also to some extent upon the amount of use they are put to, but generally the time of their usefulness averages about ten years whether much or little work is done with them. More depends upon the care an implement is given than upon the work it does in determining the period of its usefulness.

During the past two decades improvements have been so numerous in farm implements that many ordinary good machines are discarded before they have really been worn out and it is probable that this sort of thing may continue. But if farmers show more of an inclination to keep machines until they have ceased to do their work satisfactorily, then the "improved" makes will not be thrust forward so persistently. This will be more satisfactory for both the user and the maker. It is also generally conceded by most users of farm implements that there is sufficient approach to perfection in machinery to warrant makers keeping to their present patterns for a few years at least. Such a condition would also tend to induce greater care of machinery. In the past there has been a tendency to neglect storing all kinds of implements, encouraged by the thought that without any protection a machine would last until it became "out of date" and a well-kept implement is seldom worth any more on a deal or at a sale than one that is more delapidated, if out of date. Machinery shelter should be more generally provided, even though the price of lumber makes building a huge expense.

#### Provincial Exclusiveness to be Done Away With.

For some time past the three or four Western provincial stockbreeders' associations receiving aid from the Dominion Government have erected a sort of Chinese wall against neighboring provinces so that only purebred stock bred in that province, or owned by a resident, could be sold at the provincial sales. The Live Stock Commissioner some time ago intimated that if this policy of exclusion were continued it would result in the loss of the financial aid contributed by the Department of Agriculture. Such a move cannot be expected to suit the few who have been profiting by the policy described, but in this, as in other things, the duty of the Government is to see that the greatest good to the greatest number is the policy observed. *Under any circumstances too few good purebred males are used, but this policy of exclusiveness tends to make the number employed still fewer and therefore retards the live stock development of the country. To such an extent has this practice gone on at one or two Western shows, that a person must be a member of the particular provincial live stock association, and cannot be unless a resident for a special time, before being*

allowed to exhibit at some of the fairs or expose stock for sale at provincial sales. Such stringent and exclusive rules are very often engineered by a few, who apparently care less for the improvement of the live stock of their particular province, than that the increment from such improvement flow into their pockets. Fortunately the majority of people are broader minded and less autocratic, and we trust to see this rule so detrimental to stock raising rescinded in all the provincial live stock associations. Manitoba and Saskatchewan have taken action now; it is up to Alberta and British Columbia to do likewise or lose the grant.

#### A Feature of the Provincial Sales of Purebred Stock.

In previous years demands have slackened at the sales held under the auspices of the various cattle breeders associations, despite the efforts of those in charge to make the results as satisfactory as possible to those contributing live stock to the vendue. This year (and to a limited extent last year) the officials of the Indian Department naturally helped the sales and aided the breeders to get fair prices for their offerings. In previous years it had been the custom to contract for bulls for the reserves, and any person who had looked over some of the animals intended to fill such contracts might be forgiven a reversion to a liking for grade bulls. Under the old system a man presumably with a pull, got the contract, the Government paid fair prices for inferior stuff, while the breeder of the stuff made nothing. Under the present method, on which the Minister and the Department of the Interior are to be congratulated, better bulls are obtained for the Department, at as little or lower cost, and the breeders of purebred stock are benefited, for in place of the profit going solely to the contractor, it is spread over the sale and the bids of the sale agents stimulate competition for the stock. The Indian Department is fortunate also in having a man (a Mr. Graham we believe) who knows what he wants and what is needed, and is a fair judge, so that he gets value for his Department. The contributors also benefit by the competition of the Department, good animals are not thrown away, and if people want the stuff they must bid for it. That is as it should be, and we trust the various stock breeders associations will make their approval known to the Department so that there may be no going back to the old order. The Indian Department took seventeen bulls out of the sale at Brandon at an average of a little better than eighty-two dollars, and we are sure prevented a slump at the preceding sales. Frequenters of sales of purebred stock well know that oftentimes a lull occurs, and for lack of a bid or two an animal is sacrificed but with a bid, interest is kept up and a fair price and value is obtained. Such was the case at the three sales held this spring, and yet as we have already stated the Department bought the bulls they needed at a lower figure than they could contract good stuff for. No doubt some of the contractors will be anxious to go back to the old order, but it has been conclusively demonstrated that the latter method is better, by which the officials of the Department, who are in touch with the real needs, are enabled to make good purchases with the funds entrusted to them for

such purposes by the Government. The encouragement thus given by a Department of the Dominion Government is legitimate and laudable, as it serves to back up the efforts not only of the cattle breeders associations, but of a sister Department, that of Agriculture.

## HORSE

The Winnipeg Horse Show Association has made elaborate preparations for the show they are holding this week. The show is worth a visit by those who enjoy a sight of equine perfection.

\* \* \*

From all appearances there are a lot of half-bred horses standing for service throughout the country. The fee is the great inducement, but looking at it from the first cost of the horse and from the value of the stock he leaves, the fee is as high as any other.

#### Health of Animals Branch Again Scores.

Some few years ago considerable excitement was caused among veterinarians and horse-breeders in Canada by the reported diagnosis by Inspector Burnett, Veterinarian of the R. N. W. M. P., of a case of dourine, *maladie-du-coit* or equine syphilis, near Lethbridge, Alta. Later researches found other horses affected, and these were, under the orders of Veterinary Director-General Rutherford, quarantined. Several U. S. veterinarians and pathologists visited the quarantine station several miles out of Lethbridge to confirm or dispute the diagnosis. So far as we know the diagnosis was not confirmed by the gentlemen. The disease was traced to Montana, from which state, by the way, Canada has received several seedings with glanders and other equally undesirable animal diseases. One U. S. scientist said the disease was not dourine, as the trypanosoma *equiperdum*, found in typical cases, could not seemingly be demonstrated. The V. D.-G. established a laboratory at the quarantine station, a ranch of 1,800 acres of fenced land, and after a lot of careful painstaking investigation, Dr. A. E. Watson of the Health of Animals Branch found the parasite in material taken from a vesicle in the vagina of one of the affected mares. Confirmation of the find was had by the inoculation of some of the material into a nine months old foal, which developed plaques from which specimens of the parasite were taken. Thus the identity of the disease was thoroughly established and a basis found on which to elaborate methods by which the disease may be stamped out. Staff-Sergt. Gallivan, V. S., was associated with Dr. Watson in the work. Examinations of the blood had failed to show the parasites, and it occurred to Dr. Watson that possibly toxins had been generated in sufficient quantities to account for the absence of the parasites which Dr. Lingard, an investigator in British India, stated were to be found in true cases. The Alberta pathologist found the trypanosome



BURGESS'S STODING PLACE  
On the Rail, Trail

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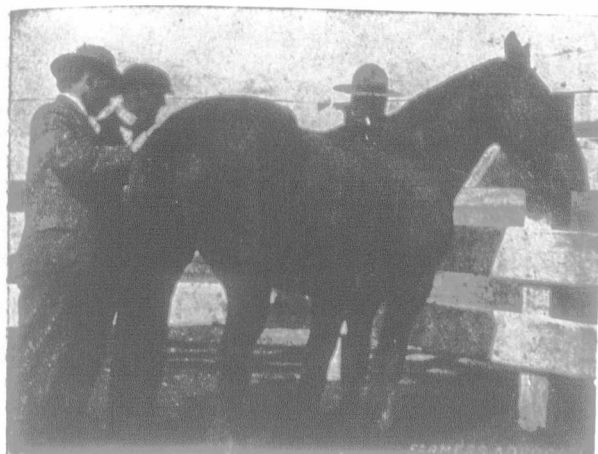
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A FEMALE PATIENT  
Affected with Dourine

ten days after the foal had developed a plaque (a raised spot in the skin as if a fifty cent piece had been pushed underneath) at the site of inoculation. In typical cases seen, the genitals were affected, large swellings and depigmentation (absence of the coloring matter, black spots becoming white), loss of control of the limbs, especially behind, cracking of the joints and a general air of ill health. It is a great honor for the Health of Animals Branch, the V. D.-G. and Dr. Watson to be the first on the American continent to demonstrate the presence of the parasite in cases of the disease, and is further evidence that the Canadian public are getting value for appropriations made to that branch of the public service. There are many knotty problems to be solved in animal diseases and we wish the Branch similar success when it tackles them.

**The Scottish Judge.**

The report has been circulated throughout the West that Mr. Arch'd McNeilage, secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, would judge Clydesdales at Edmonton, Calgary and Brandon fairs this season. The report probably originated through the desire of some of our good horsemen to have a man from "North o' the Clyde" make the records, but it certainly never had the sanction of Mr. McNeilage. The gentleman in question never judges horses and in a letter to us asserts that he has no intention of coming to Canada this year. It hardly seems reasonable upon serious reflection to bring a man five thousand miles to allot the prize in the horse classes we have at the fairs mentioned. For to be honest about it, after the aged stallions are placed there really is not much left to be done. By all means get capable judges, but do not spend the price of an imported horse to have about two hour's work done. Even Scotland has not got a monopoly of Clydesdale judges.

**Improving Horse Stock.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Mr. W. A. Jackson, writing in your May 8th issue, complains that he could not find the foals of the mares bred to his horse on which he had liens upon and wants to know where he gets off. I would advise him and others who find themselves in the same box to stay on and attend to business at the right time. Do not try to stand in the way of progressive people and clog the way with grades or crossbreds. How did those grand old men in Scotland and England manage to bring their Clydesdales and Shires up to the standards they have attained? I will guarantee not with grade or crossbreds, but by always using the best. I say do away with the grade and crossbred entirely and soon we can have people looking to buy our horses at a much higher price than we now receive. My idea is to import the best stallions obtainable no matter what they cost, because the ordinary farmer cannot afford to buy purebred mares at the prices asked and by using the purebred stallion can soon improve his stock, but let us keep free of the grade or crossbred.

J. W. KING.

Morton Municipality, Man.

[We can scarcely agree with the writer that most farmers cannot afford to buy purebred mares. The sale reports of such stock sold in Canada the past year shows that imported Clydesdale mares and fillies have brought but very little higher an average than the Western farmers are paying for work horses each spring. Some purebred mares of exceptional quality of course

bring high prices, but there are scores that have sold for less than \$300. Many farmers we notice are taking advantage of these prices and are filling their stables with purebreds to do the ordinary farm work, and we know no better way to utilize the horse power of the farm during winter than by carrying foals. Brood mares if bred to foal in the latter part of May can be used in seeding and threshing and raise their foals between times.—Ed.]

**Poll Evil.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For the benefit of P. S., Sask., who made enquiries in your May 22nd issue, I write to give him one important item on this complaint. I have seen many horses suffering this way.

P. S. should take your advice. He should also keep the wound clean and when out at work should have a soft covering over to keep dust and dirt out. He should also arrange head gear that nothing puts any pressure near it.

Now for the important. He must not let the horse out to graze, and should have the manger he eats out of with the bottom a foot and a half from the ground. I never saw it well cured without this plan being adopted. He must not think it all right as soon as it is lightly healed over. If he lets his head down it will burst out again.

He may have to follow this plan a year or two. If the horse is worth having he is worth the trouble.  
Victoria Mun., Man. JOHN C. WALKER.

**The Working Mare and her Foal.**

It is customary among farmers who use the working mares of the farm as brood mares, to work the animals up to within a week or two of foaling, and there are those who hold that there is no injury in this practice. But it should always be remembered that the mare at this time is not fit for heavy straining work, and she should not be called upon to draw heavy loads,

romp together, feed on the pasturage which comes within their reach, and rest when they feel so inclined. It is, however, advisable that the fence of the place where foals are kept apart from their mothers should be strong and safe, so that they may not injure themselves at attempting to break out. It may be then necessary to enclose them in a more secure place than a paddock for the first few days, until they grow accustomed to solitude, as they are particularly active, especially if well bred, and are liable to leap before they look, with sometimes disastrous consequences. A large yard is sometimes used to keep the foal from its mother, but in this case there are three things that it is well to remember; namely: that shade from the sun must be provided; or, in other words, that the foal must have access to a house or shed or spreading tree; that suitable fodder must be supplied; and, finally, that the yard must be kept clear of anything hurtful that the animal would be likely to pick up, such as withered litter, dried stalks of vegetables or of clover, etc.

The best fodder to supply is something fresh and green, but wet fodder or anything of too sappy a nature, is to be avoided. All green forage should be supplied in small quantities, and in a suitable rack, so that it may not be soiled, trampled under foot or wasted. Foals are sometimes subject to bowel troubles, owing to the condition of the mother's milk when she works, and in this connection it is well to remember that the foal should not be allowed to drink from the mother when she is in a heated condition, since hot milk, especially when taken too much at a time, is apt to upset the stomach. The precaution to be taken is to work the mare slowly for the last hour or so before she is unhitched, and let her return slowly from work to the place where the foal is kept. If there seems to be a large quantity of milk in the udder, some of it may be drawn off half an hour before the foal is allowed to suck, and this will have a cooling effect.

The diet of the mare when she has a foal at foot must be carefully considered, since it has a direct and very great influence on the health of the foal. If there are signs of purging in the foal, no medicine is so effective as to put the mare on a dry diet, allowing her hay and oats only instead of the grass to which she has been accustomed; but if, on the contrary, there are evidences of constipation, a few days on pasture may have a more beneficial effect in the foal than medicine of any kind. The careful breeder will, however, see that constipations are avoided, by treating both mare and foal well and rationally, feeding them on wholesome foods and avoiding overwork.—*Live Stock Journal.*

**STOCK**

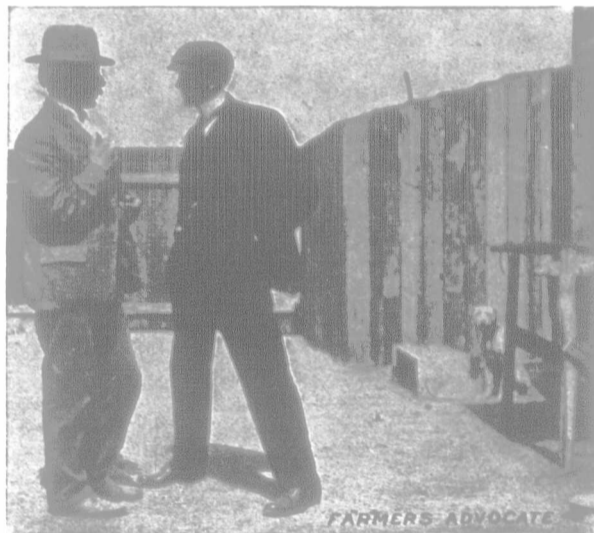
(Contributions Invited. Discussions Welcomed)

**A Breeder Offers Advice.**

In a catalog of Shorthorn cattle Col. Lowden, one of the most extensive breeders and exhibitors in the States, publishes some opinions upon the business of stock raising, excerpts from which we give below:

"I have found that cheap cattle are the dearest in the long run. The best cattle I have purchased, even at what many regarded long prices, have been my most profitable cattle. The expenses are the same for the maintenance of a poor animal as for a good one, and, as everyone knows, profits only begin after expenses are met. There is a rapidly increasing demand for purebred bulls by the farmers of the country. I have never known a case of a farmer purchasing a purebred bull to breed to his grade cows who has afterwards used any other kind. When that farmer returns for another purebred bull, I have also noted that he wants one better than the last one, even if he must pay more for it.

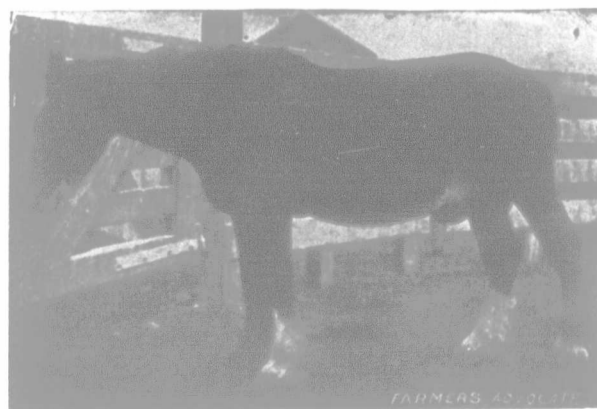
"I have also observed that many farmers are purchasing a few purebred cows to serve as the basis for a purebred herd. This is a most desir-



VETERINARY PATHOLOGISTS  
At the Lethbridge Quarantine Station  
Drs. A. L. Moore and A. E. Watson

or in fact to do any but the lightest kinds of work. After she has foaled the mare is usually put to work again within a very short time, because the season is a busy one with agriculturists, and they can ill afford to have her idle as long as would be advantageous. While she lies idle at pasture and nurses her foal, both mother and foal are likely to do well, but when anything in the shape of work comes to disturb them the foal suffers a setback. It is necessary, therefore, that the work be light and of short duration, but it may be gradually increased. The foal suffers more or less, no matter how considerably we may treat the mare which has to work, because it is partially weaned and the mare does not yield so much milk as if she were idle. Occasionally we see farmers allowing the foal to run with the mare while she works, but the majority prefer to leave the foal at home. As to which is the better system depends upon the nature of the work, the temperament of the mare and foal, and the carefulness of the man in charge of them. When the foal runs with its mother it has an opportunity of sucking at intervals, and also of picking up food in the pasture, and it scarcely requires anything additional, but otherwise it would require to be fed occasional meals of crushed oats. These may be given in small quantities, say a pound or two at a time, about three times a day. Two or three pounds in a day would be quite sufficient for the largest foals and more than enough for some, but green fodder must also be fed. If the foal runs in a paddock or orchard it will pick up enough forage, and it will also enjoy the very great advantages of fresh air and exercise which it would not have if shut up in a house.

When two or more foals run together it is easier to keep them quiet and contented than if only one were kept, and they soon become accustomed to the absence of their mothers in the daytime; they play and



A MALE PATIENT  
At the Lethbridge Quarantine Station



able tendency. Wherever a Shorthorn herd, no matter how small, is established, the farmers in the vicinity of that herd become soon educated as to the desirability of improving their cattle upon their high-priced land. I would like to make a suggestion to these founders of new herds, based upon my experience. If I were to found a Shorthorn herd again, whatever money I should have for this purpose I would use in the purchase of first-class cattle, if I were able to purchase only a very few. I would then send one or two of the best of them to be bred to some bull of outstanding merit, even if the service charged seemed high. In this way, I would expect to breed, at a small charge, a bull good enough to go to the head of a first-class herd. Remember that the expense of keeping this class of cattle is no greater than that of inferior cattle. I would rather start a herd in this way than to purchase, with the same money, many common cows, and I am certain that I would obtain larger profits and have infinitely greater satisfaction. When I speak of first-class cows, I do not mean simply as to breeding, but also as to individuality. I would look to the individual first, and to the breeding afterwards. The time is passing when you can sell pedigree alone. It is also true that, among the farmers who simply keep grade cows, the demand all the while is for a better bull, and this tendency will continue, in my judgment.

"I am more firmly persuaded than ever that Shorthorn cattle are the best suited for the average every-day farm. And this, after all, must be the test. More and more each year, must the farmer produce both beef and milk."

#### Forage Crops Save Losses.

The past month has taught lessons that should not soon be forgotten. The practice of burning up in the fall, all but enough straw to last until April had been followed for so long with no very serious results that people had come to believe they could never regret it. The past spring proved differently. It may seem exaggeration to say it, but it is true that not all the cattle that starved to death this spring belonged to the Western ranchers. There are secluded places upon many farms as far east as wheat straw was burned last fall, which are revelling spots for coyotes, crows and other carrion creatures.

The prodigal waste of feed in the fall months and the shocking loss of life among stock in late winter and spring are positively reprehensible. Such waste and improvidence always results in want of some degree. The loss will be particularly heavy to the dairy industry and that at a time when an effort is being made to revive it. One good authority estimates the loss of producing cows in Manitoba alone to be 3,000 head. These experiences should result in a more general seeding to forage crops, such as mixed grains for green cutting, roots, tame grasses, clovers and corn. It is no excuse to say that one or all of these have been tried and would not grow. Plants are all the time changing their habits and adapting themselves to new conditions, so that a variety that would not survive the winter a few years ago or did not seem to be in congenial conditions, will now produce luxuriant crops. The time has more than come when farming has to be conducted, not idled at.

#### Preparing for Shows.

With the big exhibitions hardly a month away, the habitual exhibitors of cattle are beginning to make ready for the ring. Beef cattle exhibitors, while deploring the effects upon their stock which the show-ring demands, are nevertheless likely to present their stuff in higher fit than ever before. Flesh often makes all the difference between both ends of a class, and if a person is showing at all a little extra fitting might as well be given. The show-ring is not simply a place of competition, but a demonstration of the capabilities of an animal or breed, and the greater the capabilities of a breed to make flesh, the more demand there should be for stock of that breed. This is one of the chief reasons why members of a breed association have a right to protest against the exhibiting or offering for sale of animals in such disgracefully low condition as were some of the bulls at the recent Brandon sale.

It may be contended that high fitting injures and sometimes ruins the animal for breeding purposes, and this is sometimes the case, but even so the capabilities of the breed for meat production have to be demonstrated and the sacrifice of a few head for show purposes where this occurs is not an overly extravagant method of advertising a herd or breed, especially as only

very seldom does high fitting ruin a beast and generally an animal that cannot stand fitting is too phlegmatic to make a good breeder anyhow.

The great trouble with most cattle that are ruined by high keeping for exhibitions is that they are not allowed to reduce and cool out after the shows are over, but are kept up and fed and petted as though that were all they were made for. The main thing is to bring stock along slowly, to keep them mellow and cool and not attempt to crowd them with heavy feeds of grain during the last few weeks of fitting.

At our Western exhibitions a marked improvement in the dairy stock show might be effected if the exhibitors would make a more determined effort to give their animals a more mellow skin and softer coat. There is a strong tendency in our dry climate and with our dry feeds for the hair to become harsh and the skin close and hard. A little oilcake or corn or more green fodder tends to improve this condition.

Certain it is that exhibitions need to show that the secretory systems of their cattle are active, for this is one of the most obvious evidences of the inherent tendency of cows to produce milk.

#### Holstein Nomenclature.

Notice has been given of a motion to be presented at the annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association to limit to twenty-six letters or less the names of animals offered for registry in the Herdbook. The proposition looks to the uninitiated like a reasonable and sensible one. A large percentage of Holstein-Friesian names, as found in the Record, are unconscionably long and well-nigh unpronounceable. The attempt to embrace the pedigree in the name tends to a continued stretching of names from one generation to another, and serves no useful purpose, as the cow individually would be quite as good and the bull as tractable if known by any other name, while, as time is money, there is economy in the shorter designation for the breeder and the breed society in its printing bills for the herdbooks. Twenty-six, it is true, is near the limit of the longest names now on record, but one-half the number of letters would seem sufficient for the purposes of registration and identity.

Vol. 29 of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland has been received at this office, thanks to the secretary and editor, Mr. Arch. McNeillage, 93 Hope St., Glasgow. It is a stout volume of 1,144 pages, the largest in the series, owing largely to the very active export trade in the last two or three years. The number of stallions registered in this volume is 638, numbering from 18,244 to 18,882, and of mares, 1,338, numbering from 17,217 to 18,555, besides a very large number of foals of both sexes recorded as produce of their dams. The figures for the export trade show a steady increase from 167 in 1901 to 1,317 in 1906. Vol. 29 includes a list of members and their addresses up to Jan. 1st, 1907, a list of society's premiums in 1906, and a list of stallions that travelled and served in districts in 1906. The price of the volume is not stated, but, no doubt, may be obtained by writing the secretary.

#### Improving the Shorthorn Breed.

The secret of success in any line of work is to first find out exactly what the markets demand; and, secondly, to produce the same. If we do not know what the masses of people are demanding, we are not very likely, by haphazard methods of breeding, to produce the same. On the other hand, if we do know what the masses are demanding, and do not make consolidated and systematic effort to produce

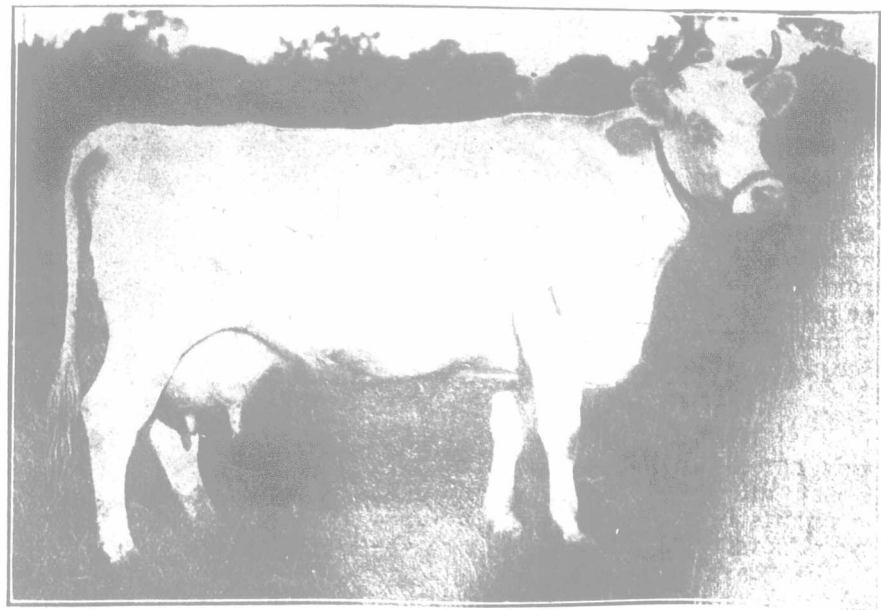
the same, we are entitled to be classed as "back numbers" or "has beens," and have no place among progressive and up-to-date breeders and improvers of domestic animals.

While many people have had more extended opportunities than the writer to study the present-day demands of the American stockman, still he is going to give you the benefit of what he has gleaned during the past few years in this connection. The stockmen of America to-day may be divided into three rather distinct classes, so far as their work in the production of cattle is concerned; viz., beef-cattle men, dual-purpose-cattle men, and the strictly dairy men. The latter class confine their attention to the strictly dairy breeds. The first two classes have always been more or less interested in Shorthorn cattle. They constitute a very large class in America to-day and their demands are worth catering to. Without these people, the Shorthorn breed would not be in demand at all.

Now, what do these people demand? The beef-cattle man is directly concerned in the production of meat. He must be guided in his operations by the demands of the packing-house man. Thus, we must start at the packing-house and work back to the farm. The packing-house men are demanding the low-set, wide, deep, blocky animals, with the highest possible percentage of high-price cuts and the least possible amount of waste and cheap meats. In addition, these animals must possess a very liberal amount of lean meat, intermingled with the fat, so as to present an evenly-marbled appearance. These steers are the kind that have been winning the championships and grand championships in the individual and car-load lot exhibits at the leading American fat-stock shows. If you expect to meet the best demands of the beef-cattle men, you must produce bulls of this type, because high-class steers have never been sired by an inferior bull. These are the market demands, and no attention whatever is paid to the color or pedigree of the steer, provided his form meets with the approval of the eye, and his flesh the touch of the butcher. Will the type of Shorthorn you are breeding fill the bill? If not, and this is the market you are breeding for, you should either make a change for the better, or else get out of the Shorthorn-breeding business.

The dual-purpose-cattle man demands an animal that combines in a very liberal way the ability to convert food into milk and butter-fat when used in the dairy, and to fatten rapidly when placed in the feed-lot, and whose calves will develop into very acceptable fat bullocks. The fact that an animal does not meet the demands of the beef-cattle man is no criterion that it is a dual-purpose animal. In the great majority of instances it is unmistakable evidence that it does not belong to any profitable class of animals. Just because some good milking animals are rather high-set, and do not possess all those characteristics essential in the make-up of the ideal beef bullock, is no guarantee that every animal which does not possess the approved beef type must be desirable from the standpoint of milk production. That there is a dual-purpose animal, cannot be successfully contradicted. That these animals are far too few in numbers for the best interests of the farmers of the Middle West, is to be regretted. That the breeder who attempts to perpetuate both beef and milk in the same animal has a most difficult task to perform, cannot be denied; but it can be done, and the man who does it will be well repaid for his trouble.

This is one of the lines of work which breeders of Shorthorn cattle must take up. No other breed can compare with the Shorthorn from the standpoint of beef and milk, where proper care has been used in the selection and mating of the animals. But you must give this matter more consideration. Shorthorn men, as a class, have been working the bluff game too long. The time is at hand when the Shorthorn cow must be more reliable from the standpoint of a milk-producer, if she is to retain the position



W. H. LASS.

A typical English pedigree Shorthorn and a well known

which she has so nobly occupied for almost a century—the world's most famous beef-and-butter cow. It is up to the breeders of this breed to say whether or not she must lose her place, but one thing is certain, and that is, there must be more milk, else there will be fewer of the red, white and roans.

Having discussed the essentials which are and will be demanded of the Shorthorn cattle, another important point has been reached. How are we to improve the breed, maintain a high standard of excellence, and let those outside of our own fraternity know what we are doing?

There are perhaps, many things which might be discussed in this connection. But two will be treated at this time. In the first place, no breed of animals has ever been brought to a high standard of excellence and that standard maintained for any considerable length of time, where a vigorous process of weeding out the inferior animals and the retaining of only those animals of the desired type was not pursued. Even where the most rigid precautions in this direction are pursued, inferior animals among the offspring are always too much in evidence. Too much attention cannot be given to this phase of the work. Breeders must castrate more of their young bulls. This is not poor economy. It is much more profitable to produce a \$75 steer than a \$60 bull. Just so long as you produce \$60 bulls you are depreciating the value of Shorthorn cattle and emphasizing the strong points of the other breeds whose breeders are more aggressive and wide awake to their own best interests. There are many breeders of Shorthorn cattle at the present day who are advertising from six to twenty young bulls for sale who should be feeding more than half of that number of purebred Shorthorn steers in the feed-lot, not with the hope of topping the market, because they would be most fortunate at marketing time if they got within a cent or two cents a pound of the extreme top. It is the sale of this kind of bulls that sooner or later ruins any breed. When you commence castrating your bull calves, don't stop when you have picked out the off-colored ones, or the cock horned ones, but be sure and find every young bull that would not make at least a steer that would sell when fat for within a half a cent of the top of the market. Next year have a little higher standard and, by continuing in this way, you will not only be benefiting yourself, but the entire community. Do not try to convince yourself, and then later on convince some new beginner in the business, that long legs, coarse shoulders, light bodies, flat ribs, cock horns and cat hams are sure indications of milking qualities in the young bull, especially if his dam did not have enough milk to half nourish him during the first five months of his life. Keep only those young bulls for breeding purposes which you would deem good enough to use at the head of your own herd and then you will be doing a noble and lasting work for the breed.

So much for the methods of improving and maintaining the same in the breed. The next step in our work is to demonstrate that we have the goods. How can this best be accomplished? There is a very true saying, "Nothing succeeds like success." Just apply this to the animals of the Shorthorn breed. The best way to demonstrate that the Shorthorn cow is capable of producing milk and butter is to keep a yearly record of the amount of milk and butter-fat she produces. Do this yourself, because no sane man will accept the calf's evidence of what the dam can do. The man who will keep such records, and who owns good producing cows will experience no difficulty in disposing of all of his bull calves at very remunerative prices as fast as they reach a serviceable age. There is a strong and growing demand for this class of Shorthorn cattle.

Shorthorn breeders must pay more attention to their exhibits at the various fat-stock shows. This is a feature which cannot be overlooked if the breed is to occupy a position in the very front rank of the beef breeds. These steer shows must be improved, both from the standpoint of the number of entries and the quality of the same. At the recent International Live Stock Exposition, the real good Shorthorn steers present could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and those possessing grand-champion requisites were conspicuous by their absence. Fully fifty per cent. of the steers brought into the judging arena were not good enough to be classed as good yard cattle, to say nothing of show-yard quality and condition. Such a condition of things must not prevail at future

that win, and not pounds of flesh; but the more weight the better, so long as the other requisites are present. Steers of this conformation and finish are most generally produced from the medium-sized sire and the rather undersized dam, but both sire and dam must be right in conformation, possess unusual quality, and carry an abundance of natural flesh.—From an address by Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College, before the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Convention at Kansas City, February, 1907.

The great as well as the small states of the world are supposed to encourage and press to the front what they have to export. Are we doing that, or are our agricultural exhibitions like our land, getting filled with fowl weeds?

GEO. MARKLAND.

Whitehead Mun., Man.

**A Cheap Farm Cottage.**

In looking over the transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, we were particularly interested in a short article upon and plans of a farm cottage. The plan of the interior we reproduce here. The roof is of slate and is given a pitch at both ends as well as from the sides. The outer walls are of lumber set vertically and battened. The location is in a sheltered nook and judging by the picture the whole constitutes a very comfortable home. The cost of this cottage in Scotland is one hundred and fifty pounds, or seven hundred and fifty dollars for everything except sewer, drain and water equipment, and profit to the builder.

A large number of such cottages throughout our own country would tend to induce more farm hands to go direct to and stay in the country, but we can scarcely expect to build them as cheaply as they are put up in Scotland.

**Framing Plank Barns.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of April 17th, you gave an illustration of a plank frame for a barn.

Could you kindly publish a detailed description of this building giving quantity and size of planks used also description as to how they are put together—whether put together in bents on the ground and then raised. Also how the girths are inserted. Am about to build and would like to get to thoroughly understand the mode of construction.

Alta.

A. H. L.

We cannot undertake to give a detailed description of the particular barn illustrated, but will add some remarks upon the general construction of plank frame barns.

Some things have been definitely settled in connection with barn building, a few of which are, that it is best to build in two stories, the lower for a stable; that sills are unnecessary; that planks may take the place of timbers; that heavy cross beams and plates are not required; that a roof can be made strong without a purlin plate, etc.

In building a barn if possible set it upon land that is practically level and dry. Set stone or



**Wheat! a King Without a Throne.**

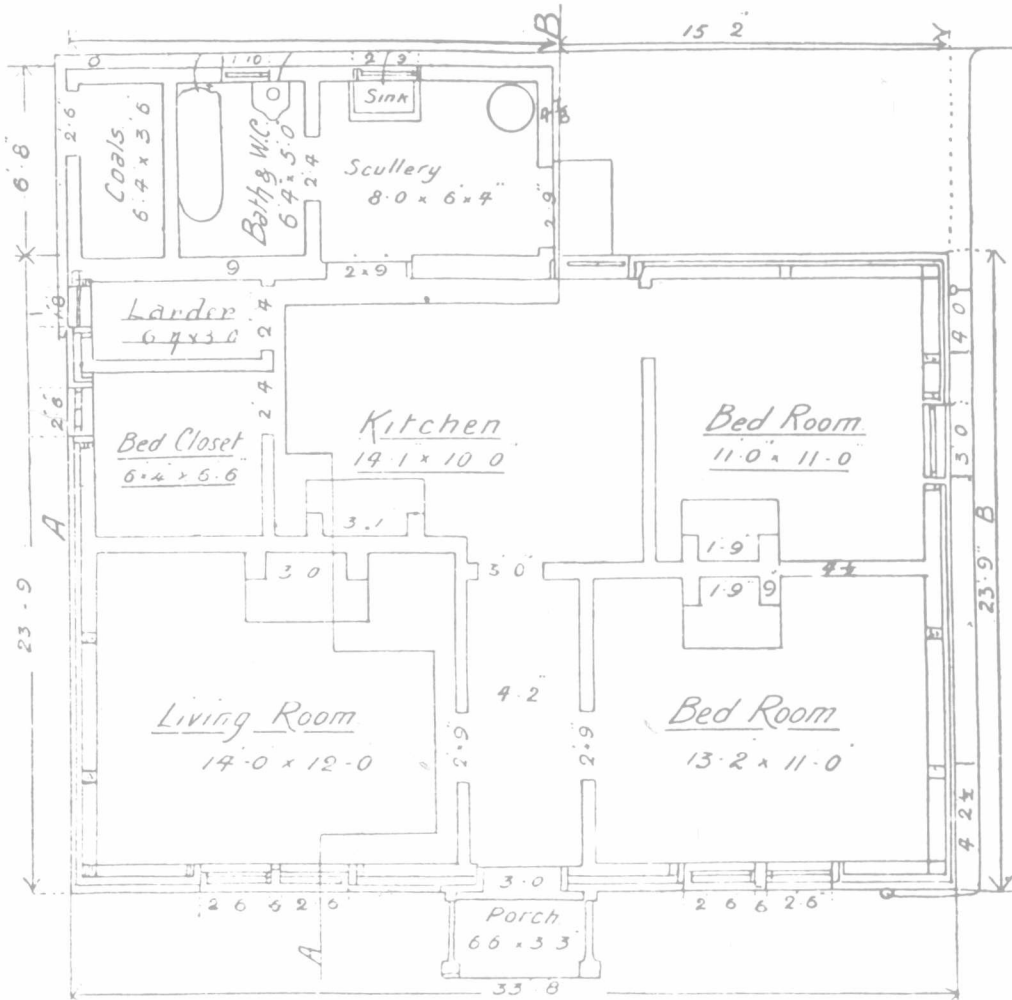
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I supposed wheat was the king of crops in Canada's Northwest, but looking at the Winnipeg Fair list of prizes it takes a seat "far back."

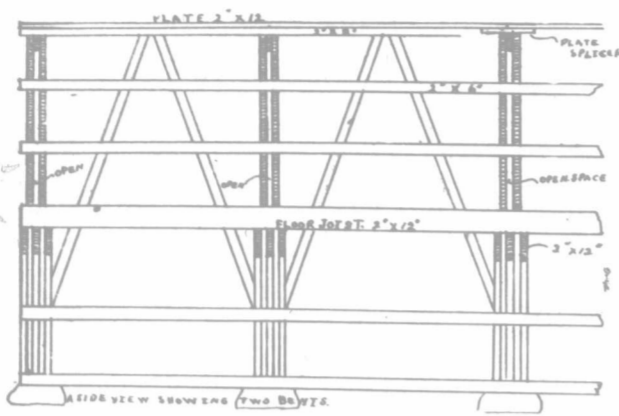
If we leave out the four special prizes for large lots of Red Fye and also the gold medals for horses, wheat is worse than nowhere in the reckoning. There are only twelve prizes for wheat in the whole lot, only eight leaving out the four specials, with a total of ninety dollars in prizes and a part of the wheat lost. Now look at the horse, cattle or even pigeon list of prizes. There are over three hundred prizes for horses and over four thousand dollars given in money prizes, and over twelve thousand for horse races. There are thousand prizes for one class of poultry and over one thousand one hundred in money prizes. I am blessed if pigeons don't beat wheat by ten dollars, for there are one hundred and forty prizes totalling over one hundred dollars.

Now look at the prizes for all varieties of wheat excepting Red Fye. Two prizes—twelve and eight dollars. Twenty dollars for all the seed, breed and generations of spring wheat other than Red Fye. Major Coles (jolly old soul) should capture that prize. He would make twelve dollars, but lose ten dollars' worth of Preston wheat and the extras. I think we might put the first prize for this variety of spring wheat at fifty cents if careful economy is used all along.

The last time I went to a Winnipeg Exhibition a long-legged woman got more money for kicking than several dozen wheat growers did for wheat prizes. If I could only kick like that girl there would be more prizes for wheat. It was fun to see her kick a man's hat off and he standing on a table. She raked in shekels and applause. Wheat was not in it with her. How many kicking girls do we export, or how many pigeons, or how much do agriculturists learn from either?

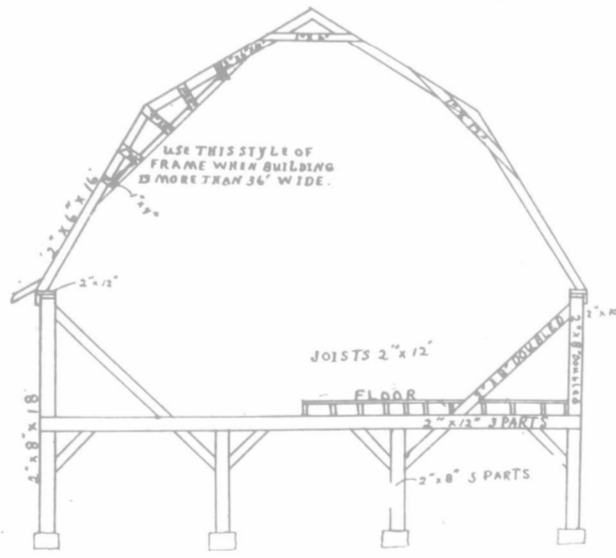


INTERIOR PLAN OF OLD COUNTRY COTTAGE  
Which was built for \$750



concrete posts under the frame posts coming well above the surface of the ground and going down well to a solid foundation. Between the concrete and the bent post place a 2-inch plank to absorb the moisture. These piers and the bents may be from 16 to 20 feet apart, depending upon the nature of the fodder or grain that will be stored in the upper storey. On the interior and across the ends of the barn these piers may be set where it is convenient to place posts to support the heavier stringers that will carry the joists for the floor over the stables. The bents are then framed, using plank 2 in. x 10 in. for an average sized building and 2 in. x 8 in., if under average size. Fit the upright and the cross planks together, which leaves a two-inch space between planks; break joints systematically and spike a 2 in. piece over each joint. The bents are all framed before raising, which would take with a good carpenter in charge and about four men helping two or three days for a 40 ft. x 60 ft. barn. When the bents are up and well braced it is best to board up the walls before putting on the roof. Use perpendicular siding with 3 in. battings, as it is less liable to let in moisture and to rot. It would also be best to get the joist in place and lay the floor before putting on the roof.

When ready to put up the rafters which should be at least 2 in. x 5 in., cut them to give the lower rafters a square pitch and the upper ones a quarter pitch. The rafters may terminate at the plate and should be braced well at the joints with 2 in. x 4 in. pieces. Erect the end rafters first; stay them well and proceed with the others, bracing them firmly with two or more nails to each brace. The projection at the eaves can be given by spiking on 2 in. x 4 in. pieces. The roof may be of different materials, but if shingles are used it adds to their durability to dip them in oil or tar before putting them on. If oil is used it improves the appearance of the roof to add venetian red to the oil. Then arrange a piece of iron or tin so that the shingles can be placed to drain before using.



We should have said that the end bent requires more braces and girths than the centre ones. These can be placed so that the building will be braced, doors left to let in hay, and the siding nailed to them. Their ends should be inserted into the corner posts between the planks and to make them flush an extra plank can be nailed to the outside. It would be well to double the end rafters this way also. At the ends it will also be necessary to use perpendicular pieces to carry the girths up.

The cuts we publish herewith will give a better idea than words of how the frames of such barns are made. There are other designs used for plank frames, but we have selected the most simple and the one that is used under most average conditions. In building such a frame it will require a carpenter to superintend the job, especially in laying out the roof

For the stables below 2 in. x 6 in. may be spiked together for posts or solid timber used.

In some cases iron rods are used to brace the bents, the rods running clear across the barn or from the plates to the floor. A thread and double screw is used to keep these rods rigid and where the frame is likely to be subjected to severe strain these rods are a good provision.

**The Farmer and Sugar Beet Growing.**

In connection with the beet growing industry in Southern Alberta and the probability of its extending to the proposed culture of tobacco, it is interesting to read the following extracts from the report of the progress of the beet sugar industry by the United States Department of Agriculture. The aspects of the industry from a farmer's standpoint are in part as follows:

There are a few points that always appeal to the farmer. The sugar-beet crop is one that does not fluctuate in price. He knows in the beginning what he is to receive per ton. He is not subject to the hazard of a falling market when he sells his crop. In fact, it is sold before he produces it and at a satisfactory price to him.

Most farmers are aware that there is a general tendency to deterioration of their soils from constant cropping. Any crop which gives the land a chance to recuperate appeals to them. The thorough stirring of the soil and superior tilth and general cleaning up of the soil used in growing sugar beets, the necessity of fertilization, and the ability of the crop to carry the expense are, things that he will consider.

He may hesitate on account of the scarcity of labor. When he appreciates that the sugar factory represents an organization especially adapted to, and interested in, securing labor, and bringing it in by car-loads, he feels better satisfied.

He usually hesitates on account of the extraordinary expense involved in growing sugar beets. He must be impressed with the greatly superior net profits of this crop over others. He can be given tangible evidence showing actual results of farmers in other parts of the country, or general averages of a whole neighborhood growing sugar beets. At the same time he can be convinced of the general rise in land values and the high rentals paid for land growing beets; both of which, as a rule, double and sometimes treble after the sugar factory has been in operation long enough to demonstrate its usefulness.

It is always good policy, where possible, to take excursions of farmers from such districts into districts actually growing beets for a sugar factory. Let them mingle with such farmers and gain from them the facts of their own experience as to the benefits. Let them see a sugar factory in operation.

Many farmers will object to the nature of the labor in connection with sugar-beet growing. Thinning and weeding by hand while on one's knees is not a work or a posture agreeable to the average American farmer. Bending over the rows and crawling along them on one's hands and knees all day long are things that the contracting farmer is sure to object to as drudgery. It is an arduous job, and the point must be met and explained on its own merits. Our farmers ride on their stirring plows, cultivators, and many other implements. Naturally they do not look with much favor upon any crop that tends to deviate from this system. The tendency of modern farming is away from its drudgeries rather than toward increasing them; it is also toward a greater independence of the farmer. As a rule our lands are farmed by the owner. We differ in this respect from the European beet growers. Beets are grown in those countries under a system of tenantry.

In the original consideration of this subject of beet growing most farmers assume that they must do this work themselves. We are making inventions and devices for the purpose of eliminating as much as possible the hard work and hand labor. But ordinarily a farmer must expect that there will be a good deal of hand work. It is only in the intensified crops that he is justified in investing capital in labor to any considerable extent. Beet production costs about thirty dollars an acre in those states where sugar beets are grown under rain conditions, and about forty dollars an acre in states under irrigation. Most of this cost is for labor. It is not at all necessary that the farmer should do any of this hand labor himself. The sugar-beet crop is one that will pay for its own labor cost. The farmer can plan to do by himself and his farm hands the actual team work, which is very similar to that necessary with other crops. The land must be plowed and harrowed and the crop must be given usually from three to five cultivations. In the harvest the beets must finally be plowed out. The hand work is a feature entirely distinct from this. There is a class of labor accustomed to and inclined to do this hand work. They take it in preference to any other kind of work. As a rule they have been reared to do it. It is the work they know the most about, and apparently the one they desire most to do. They have become inured to it. It is a calling with them. The beet-growing farmer can usually contract for all the hand work, which includes bunching and thinning of the beets, hand hoeing, hand weeding, and the hand work of harvesting after the beets are pulled. This hand work of harvesting consists of

lifting the beets from the soil after they are loosened bumping them together to jar loose the adherent dirt, clipping off the tops with a sharp knife, throwing them in piles, and finally loading them into wagons to be delivered to the factory. The prevailing cost under contract for this hand labor in the sugar-beet fields is about twenty dollars per acre. The estimated cost to the farmer for his team work, seed, etc., in growing beets under rain conditions, is about ten dollars, making a total of thirty dollars per acre. In the irrigated districts about ten dollars is the estimated cost of water and putting it on the soil through irrigation, making the actual cost about forty dollars.

To the farmer who objects to the nature of this hand work it is only necessary to explain that the beet crop will take care of the cost and that the sugar factory attracts the laborer to do the work; if necessary, secures it for him.

Now, when the farmer has been advised of the direct benefits of the sugar-beet crop—a sure and stable market, soil improvement, availability of labor and ability to hire the same, and increased land and rental values—he must be enlightened on a list of incidental benefits. He should appreciate the favorable influence beet culture has on his farm and general farm products. The deep plowing necessitated in the preparation of the seed bed, the stirring it receives during its several cultivations and harrowings, and the plowing again at harvesting, thoroughly loosen and pulverize the soil. The fact that it is kept entirely clean and free from grass and weeds makes it a better producer of any other crop that may be planted upon it. This effect is to be felt for several years and very much adds to the productive power and future utility of the land.

The benefits do not stop with the crops; they are felt in stock production as well. No farmer can begin to appreciate, until he has experience, the value of molasses and sugar beet pulp—by products of the sugar factory—as a food for stock. Of these every sugar factory is turning out at least half the original weight of the beets. Pulp is immediately available for the farmer's use; it is easily stored and kept; as a rule it is considerably cheaper than any other feed he can buy or produce. Usually this pulp can be purchased at the factory for thirty-five cents to one dollar per ton. Such low prices must necessarily continue for some time.

**DAIRY**

**After Cold Facts.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been keeping cow records since 1906. It takes only a few minutes each day. I have a spring scale and blank forms tacked on a board and hung on a nail. I started because each year, in my business as a smith, I take stock and balance the year's accounts. I wished to know what my cows were doing for the year—not as I hear my neighbors saying this cow gives two-thirds or three-quarters of a pail of milk. I cannot get any solid true facts about that, but scales and Babcock test tell the tale correct. You are interested in your cows, and detect a shrinkage at once, and enquire the cause, and in most cases learn the cause.

A. D. MURRAY.

**An Excellent Whitewash.**

A piece of information that is continually in request is a recipe for whitewash that will not wash off. We do not suppose there is such a thing, but the following is considered as good an article as there is in its line. It was used by U. S. Grant to whitewash the White House at Washington. Some time ago there was published an autograph letter, written in December, 1871, by Mr. Grant, then President of the United States, to a friend in California, in which this formula was given. It has since been widely published in bulletins and the agricultural press. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE advises every reader to cut it out and keep in a safe, convenient place for reference. Here it is:

**A Rudder to the Ship.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been keeping individual records for a period of three years, and am thoroughly convinced as to the importance of this work. I was first interested in it while attending the O. A. C., and started it as soon as I arrived home, and have never missed recording a milking since that time. The time that it takes to weigh the milk and set down the figures does not exceed one-half minute per day per cow, so you see the time does not amount to much. One can get so expert at it that with the glance of the eye he can readily tell the weight. We use the spring balance for weighing, and the record sheets that are supplied by the Department of Agriculture free.

There are several benefits to be derived from keeping such records. One is that it readily shows the loss that is incurred by irregularity of milking. It also enables you to use better judgment in feeding, when you have an eye to the records, which show very quickly when a cow is off feed or not feeling just right. It also shows that when a cow is frightened or excited there is a great loss in milk. Perhaps the most important point is that it enables us to weed out the poor cows, and thus build up the herd.

Of course—I would say, in answering your last question—if a man is really sure that his cows are all above the minimum of production, there is really no great need of his keeping records; but at the same time there is a great deal of satisfaction to be derived from other sources, if he does not begrudge the time.

I am very enthusiastic over this part of dairying, and would say that too much emphasis cannot be placed on it. I believe that it will do more for the upbuilding of the dairy industry in Canada than any other one factor. I think that, for a man to go into dairying without keeping milk records, would be just as foolish as for a captain to go to sea without a rudder to his ship. It is one of the factors that tend largely to bring success to the dairyman.

B. C.

P. L. MORSE.

**A Glimpse of Life in New Iceland.**

During the past twenty years the tide of emigration has steadily swept toward the fertile shores of fair Canada. Men and women from all parts of the great world have flocked to this land of promise. During the past few years the number of newcomers has steadily grown till now we find French and German, Chinese and Japanese, Galician and Russian, Icelandic and Scandinavian, all blended together with the stalwart sons of Canada—united in their ambition for wealth and satisfied to strike their tents under the far-reaching folds of the good old Union Jack.

Among all these arrivals from so many different climes, one of the most progressive and enterprising peoples that have chosen our fair Dominion as their home, are the Icelanders. Coming from the far off land of ice and snow, from the land of song and story, they landed in Canada some twenty years ago, and finally settled along the fertile banks of Lake Winnipeg and its sister water Lake Manitoba. Such a large and prosperous settlement soon arose on the

former lake that the patriotic sons of the north named it New Iceland, as a token of their remembrance of the land that gave them birth. Being men skilled in hard work and weather beaten from the bleak winds of northern waters, they made rapid progress, and the main point in this little settlement, Gimli by name, is the very definition of prosperity and progress.

The principal occupation is farming and all along the western lake-shore may be seen carefully kept fields, and barns and houses, which would do credit to any Old Ontario settlement. During the winter fishing is extensively carried on and this has so far proved a most profitable industry.

Public schools, manned for the most part by native teachers, are conducted, and the excellent standing of the Icelandic students at the Manitoba University year by year, amply testify to the wonderful talent and ability possessed by the younger generation.

Going north from Gimli we reach Hnausa after a drive of twenty miles. Here a large general store caters to the wants of the surrounding people, and during the summer season several boats call. Five miles further west is Geysei, where fine farms and active workmen are found. During the present summer a creamery has been built by the enterprising farmers, which reflects great credit upon them. An expert butter-maker has been employed and the factory will be largely patronized.

There are no English settlers in this district, and few of the older settlers speak much English, but the younger folk are all fairly well educated and are fast becoming Canadianized. We welcome them to Canada! For no braver, better race of people ever landed on our shores.

**Horticulture and Forestry**

**Fruit Growing for Northern Alberta.**

In reply to a request from us to Mr. Payne, who was recently appointed a Government fruit experimenter for Northern Alberta, that he send his photo for publication for the interest of our readers, we were favored with the photo, some suggestions on tree planting, and some intimations of his operations. The following is what he says:

"The fruit trees will not be planted here until next spring, so I am not able to give anything definite as to varieties that the Government purpose experimenting with. I feel confident that fruit trees will do well in this district. The soil is a deep black loam with clay subsoil. I hope to be able to write more fully on this at some later date.

"In connection with the planting of trees I would like to say that land should be summer-fallowed the year before the trees are planted. When setting them out dig the holes large so as not to crowd the roots; lay them out in their natural position, as careful planting goes a long way toward success.

"I would advise a shelter belt on all sides, say from eight to ten rows three or four feet apart. Otherwise if there is no shelter from high winds the fruit is quite likely to be blown off before it is fully matured. In my former experience I have noticed that the best sheltered orchards gave by far the best results."

Vegreville, Alta.

H. T. PAYNE.

**Tobacco Growing in British Columbia.**

At Kelowna, a large company to be called the International Land and Tobacco Co., Ltd., is at present being formed for the purpose of growing tobacco, mainly cigar leaf to supply the Canadian market. For this purpose the company, which is being capitalized at five million dollars, is securing 20,000 acres of land in the Okanagan valley. This summer the Kelowna district will have sixty-five acres in tobacco and next year it is expected that at least five thousand acres will be under crop. The cost of growing tobacco is from three to six cents per pound and the production is from 800 to 2,000 pounds per acre. The Okanagan valley seems well adapted to tobacco growing, so this undertaking should prove a success.

**Revelstoke the Distributing Point.**

On May 22nd the British Columbia fruit growers met in Revelstoke and decided upon that city as the distributing point for British Columbia fruit. Last year it was found that some places on the prairies had too much fruit on hand at certain times, while others had none. By erecting a cold storage plant at Revelstoke and distributing from there, a more even distribution will be the result.

**A Hand-made Potato Planter.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I should like to make a suggestion to those who have much potato planting to do. Take the seat off a gang plow, leaving the stand; on this bolt a piece of plank about four feet long and eight inches wide. On the front end of the plank fasten a box with three sides and about six inches wider than the plank, to which it should be fastened. At the bottom of the box fasten a length of stove pipe to conduct the seed potatoes to the furrow just behind the first mouldboard. A man then sits outside the board behind the box and using both hands drops the potatoes into the box. The second plow covers the seed and a man following with a walking plow can make the rows farther apart. There is room to cultivate, however, where only a fourteen inch gang is used. This year I am planting with a sixteen-inch, one furrow sulky and dropping every second furrow. With a steady three-horse team one man can put in two acres a day.

J. G. MACDONALD.

Portage la Prairie Municipality.

**Blackberries.**

Among the many inquiries which have come to the writer regarding fruit growing in these provinces, a sprinkling have related to the blackberry. Generally speaking this question can be answered by the statement that the blackberry is not adapted to the prairie provinces of Western Canada. While some varieties of the blackberry are perhaps as hardy as many varieties of the raspberry, yet I have never heard of anyone succeeding in growing this fruit. The fruit is later in ripening than the raspberries, and will usually not mature here before fall frosts set in. These remarks apply to the upright form of the blackberry. There is a recumbent or trailing form of blackberry which ripens its fruit considerably earlier than the erect forms. As the vines trail naturally along the ground, they are easily covered, and should be well mulched for winter. These trailing forms, known generally as dewberries, are not nearly so largely cultivated as the upright varieties. They produce very fine, large fruit, but are not generally considered sufficiently productive to be profitably grown as a commercial crop. The fruit of the dewberries ripens here and they may be grown with good winter protection. The upright varieties require the same general treatment as the raspberry. Blackberries are sometimes confounded with black raspberries. They are closely related to the raspberry, botanically, but are a different species. Their manner of growth is the same



THE ARDAL CREAMERY  
In the Icelandic Settlement

as the suckering raspberries. The recumbent forms are propagated by layering the new canes. Both the upright and recumbent forms of blackberries are natives of the northern States and the milder parts of Canada. The upright varieties generally cultivated belong to the species *Rubus villosus* and the dewberries to the species *Rubus Canadensis*. Ancient Briton, Snyder and Badger are well known upright varieties. Windom and Lucretia are recumbent sorts. Blackberries are grown very largely in some parts of the eastern States. Where they can be grown to advantage they are well worthy of cultivation, but in our climate the upright sorts at any rate should be planted only for experimental purposes.

St. Charles, Man. D. W. BUCHANAN.

#### Garden or Physician.

Such harbingers of spring as empty cans and fresh asparagus suggest the glories of a garden. Vegetable growing is one of the things that practically all the soils of Western Canada are adapted to, and although a supply of mixed vegetables is not always found on a farm, the reason cannot be attributed to the unfavorable climate or unsuitable soil. Starting with potatoes there is practically no vegetable ordinarily used but what can be raised with every degree of satisfaction until we come to tomatoes, and even these ripen in some seasons and with a little care. Nature did not see fit to adapt a long list of fruits to our conditions and this very absence of many varieties of wild fruits indicates the necessity of growing more vegetables.

The neglect of a garden is generally attributed to the press of other work and to the necessity of fencing and other protection which often more than equals the market price of the garden stuffs to be raised. On the face of it this looks like a sensible contention, but it seldom occurs that the products of a garden appear on a table if they are not grown at home and it is often surprising how cheaply protection can be given when a garden is considered a household necessity. The canning industry has acquired a marked degree of efficiency and the similitude to which the output of a canning factory approaches the fresh products of a garden is often striking, but surely the taste that has not been repelled with a surfeit of canned goods and does not crave fresh vegetables is galvanized beyond the hope of resuscitation. The retaining of the mining town methods of providing vegetables and fruits in a country purely agricultural must eventually exercise a sinister effect. One of the chief compensations of country life to those who prefer a town, and of its glories to those who prefer outdoor life, is in the fact that fruits and vegetables are available in their fresh state. And it is not simply a privilege to maintain this advantages of country life, but a duty that each owes to himself and his family, for a garden is often of more service than the best of physicians.

#### Horticultural Progress.

The Cabbage Maggot and Other Injurious Insects of 1906, by F. L. Washburn, State Entomologist, Agricultural Experimental Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; Bulletin No. 100.

The cabbage maggot is one of the most troublesome insects which the horticulturist has to combat, and the results of any experiments to determine the most practical way of controlling it are eagerly sought for by vegetable-growers where this insect is found. In 1906 over twenty different experiments were conducted by the Entomological Division of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, the experimenters evidently trying everything that had been recommended by others, and some devices of their own as well.

The most practical and satisfactory remedy appears to have been white hellebore and water. "The roots of forty-four cabbage plants were dipped June 23rd in a mixture of hellebore one part, and hot water two parts. This was allowed to cool before plants were treated, and they were immersed deep enough to also coat the lower part of the stems. They were immediately planted, and made an excellent showing. On October 1st every plant is standing." This does not seem a very practical method, as plants have usually a bulb of earth about the roots when being planted. In the Interim Report of the Dominion Experimental Farms, published in 1906, Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist, recommends the use of hellebore as

follows: "Dusting or watering around the roots after uncovering them, with an infusion of pyrethrum or white hellebore, one ounce in a gallon of water, at the time of transplanting, and again a week later.

Sawdust and glue also gave good results in Minnesota. The experimenters believe this is the first time that this has been tried. "Sawdust was mixed with glue in the proportion of one-half pound of the former to one quart of the latter. The glue was not at all thick, but must represent at least two pounds of hard glue in one gallon of water, and the mixture had about the consistency of chicken feed, though rather more sloppy. It was applied warm with the hands above the base of the plant, but well up on the stem, the diameter of the mass where it came in contact with the ground being about four inches. One quart was sufficient for fifteen plants. The stuff quickly hardened and though it softened somewhat during the summer rains, it did not disintegrate after the rain. It was applied to twelve plants on June 5th, and was still in good condition on June 22nd. The plants so treated made an excellent showing. A man can treat six to eight plants per minute. This treatment would be hardly practicable on a large acreage."

Carbolic emulsion, which has been recommended for the cabbage maggot, was not found very satisfactory. If the emulsion is in contact with the maggots long enough it will kill them, but when once the maggots are in the stalks it is difficult to reach them. "Young maggots lived in the laboratory for two hours and twenty minutes immersed in carbolic emulsion (one part to thirty of water), and adult maggots required three hours and forty minutes." The carbolic emulsion also injures very young plants.

Some of the other remedies tried were, milk of lime, disturbing the eggs by stirring, scraping eggs away from the plant, sand and kerosene, acetate of lead, moth balls, trap crops, tar-paper discs. None of these were found so satisfactory as hellebore and water.

An interesting and useful observation was that the maggots were much less troublesome in open or rising ground than where the wind was checked by woods. "The number of maggots increased in direct proportion as the protecting woods were approached. The noticeable fact about the positions of the patches is that the flies took the cabbages (they much prefer cauliflowers) which were more sheltered, in preference to going farther into the wind and getting the cauliflowers."

The planting of radishes and turnips amongst cabbage plants lessened the attack on the latter, as the insects destroyed the radishes and turnips first.

An interesting account is given of the life-history of the cabbage maggot, of which the following notes are worth remembering: "The eggs are laid by a small fly, which deposits them

in a crevice between the soil and the plant near the ground during the month of May, and, if flying, may lay them as soon as the plants are set. The eggs are deposited in such a way that they are not visible when laid. The largest number of eggs found about one cabbage plant was ten, and about a cauliflower plant twenty-two. The maggots hatch from three to five days after the eggs are laid, and live for about three weeks, after which they pupate, and the second brood of flies emerge in from thirteen to fifteen days."

Some experiments in the use of hydrocyanic acid gas are recorded. It was found that from twenty-nine seconds to four minutes elapse between the dropping of the charge and the first giving off of the gas, the time depending on the heat of the liquid and the thickness of the paper bags with the charge. "One can depend upon at least twenty seconds when double sacks are used."

It was proved that no fumes which are fatal rise from the jar before they are visible.

Another bulletin which appeared about the same time, bears the title, "The Cabbage and Onion Maggot"—Bulletin 200, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, by John B. Smith and Edgar L. Dickerson. The life-history of the cabbage and onion maggots are described, and experiments enumerated for their control. The experiments were with tarred paper cards, carbolic acid and lime, kerosene and sand, powdered tobacco, powdered white hellebore, dry lime, bran and glue, carbon bisulphide, carbolic-acid emulsion, hellebore decoction, hand method, oil mixtures. From the results of the experiments tried, it is recommended to use ground for onions where there have been no maggots the previous year, or land that is clean or has had nothing left on it to enable the insects to be carried over the winter. Plant as late as possible to avoid the insects, which come out early, and must lay their eggs almost at once. Fertilize the plants with a quick-acting fertilizer, to give the plants a good start. One that is recommended is made in the proportion of nitrate of soda 700 pounds, acid phosphate 1,000 pounds, muriate of potash 300 pounds. When feasible, plant a trap crop earlier than the main crop for the insects to lay their eggs upon, and when these become infested, remove and destroy the plants. Protect the cabbage and cauliflower plants with the tarred paper discs or bran and glue. The most successful of the materials used in the experiments in combating the onion maggot was carbolic acid and lime. "A mixture of crude carbolic acid and lime was applied once a week. The application, made with a sprinkling can or spray nozzle, was very thorough, so that the material formed a crust on the ground around the plants, and the odor of the acid was perceptible for several days after. Slake the lime to a thin cream, use three pints to a gallon of water, and to this add one table spoonful of crude carbolic acid. Apply along the row as already mentioned, getting it well around the



Photo by J. L. Stocks

APPLE TREES IN BLOOM. THE NELSON, N. D.

plants, so that the surface will be coated to the plants. It forms a covering through which the young maggots are not able to penetrate to reach their food. The young plants seem to find no difficulty in growing through the lime coating." Apply immediately after the plants are set and appear above ground, and make the first two applications five days apart, the later ones not more than a week, and continue for a month, at least. Dipping plants in dry or wet hellebore is recommended, also.—Prepared for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

**POULTRY**

**Cholera in Flock.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We are troubled a great deal with hens dying from colic and other unknown disease. The first indications are stupidity and diarrhoea. It affects hens one year old as well as those two and three years old. We have the Plymouth Rock. What is the cause of this disease, and is there any remedy for it? We have used poultry food with but little effect.

Alta.

LEO. P.

Your description of the disease is somewhat vague. Diarrhoea may come of several causes. It may be dysentery, bowel trouble or indigestion. Then again it may be cholera. For your benefit I will describe cholera, as it may save time.

It is usually caused by drinking stagnant water or eating bad food, sometimes by foul quarters; also might be introduced from other some yard. The excrement is usually of a yellowish or green color, although this is in itself not a sure sign. The droppings often become bloody, due to inflammation, the comb becomes dark, and the bird soon dies. They do not last long.

Would advise killing all sick birds and burning bodies and also disinfecting quarters well with a good disinfecting fluid.

H. E. WABY.

**Why Chicks Die in the Shell.**

Mr. F. H. Hunter of Didsbury, Alta., has had trouble with his chicks in the shell and wrote the poultry superintendent at Edmonton, Mr. Foley, for his opinion upon the matter. In reply Mr. Foley went into the matter extensively and for the benefit of our readers we give his letter here.

"I am in receipt of your letter of May 17th and carefully note its contents. Relative to the subject you mention I may say that it is not by any means a new one. I have met it in all of the older provinces and Alberta is no exception to the rule, as I have come directly in contact with it in almost every part of the province. It has been my privilege to conduct a number of interesting experiments in trying to locate the trouble and from my observation I am convinced that the whole difficulty lies in the breeding stock.

"The question, 'Why do so many chicks die in the shell?' has been asked. I may say, thousands of times both in Canada and the United States and volumes have been written in reply. Many of the reasons advocated are, in my opinion at least, absurd. I have experimented largely with this trouble by the use of trap nests which have given me a great deal of information relative to the individual hen and her eggs and enabled me to arrive at conclusions from which, I believe, the trouble usually can be traced. In a general way I answer the question by asking, 'Why did you hatch a number of strong, healthy chicks in both hatches mentioned in your letter?' You will see at a glance where I locate the trouble. This would at once indicate that the incubator was capable of hatching the eggs had they contained germs strong enough to produce a chick with strength enough to break out of the shell and fight for existence. To me this seems that the difficulty lies in the fact that the breeding stock is lacking in constitution and vitality necessary to produce the germ of vitality sufficient to incubate a strong healthy chick.

"I might instance a number of ways that might lead to this debility. In the first place, breeding from immature pullets, pullets that have not fully developed under natural conditions. By

this I mean the foods such as a liberal quantity of grain, meat, grit, succulent food, etc., that are necessary to build up the constitution of a bird. This may be found while on free range and disappear at the approach of cold weather in the fall before the bird has completed its normal growth.

"After they have gone into their winter quarters they do not reach that maturity in the strict sense of the word unless a sufficient quantity of the necessary rations are supplied. While maturity may be reached sufficient to produce eggs, yet at the same time the organs that supply food to the ovaries to produce eggs are not in a healthy, natural state, with the result that the same difficulty is transmitted to the germs in the egg. On the other hand the difficulty may have originated during what we call the danger period or the first three weeks of the chick's life. It may have received a chill in the rearing with either the hen or the brooder. The internal organs at this stage are in a very delicate state and while the effect may not be noticeable trouble has been caused just the same.

"Again, feeding the chicks too soon after hatching, in my opinion causes more disaster and mortality in chicks than any other treatment. You will readily understand that the chick when hatched has considerable unabsorbed yolk in its body. This is sufficient to keep the chick at least from a week to ten days without suffering any ill effects. By feeding too soon the law of nature is counteracted, which causes a disarrangement of the organic conditions that may never be noticed until their eggs are due to hatch. This same disarrangement may also arise by feeding the chicks unwholesome foods or by the lack of such foods as are necessary in building up the tissues, organs, flesh, etc., to produce a normal growth. These requirements may have been adhered to, and the chicks have reached maturity under the most satisfactory conditions, when some slight ailment may have been contracted that would produce the same result or change of food has been known to cause the same or again by the lack of a supply of certain foods that are necessary in producing a uniform egg in the strictness of the word.

"These in brief are a few of what I believe to be the chief causes of chicks dying in the shell. I might enlarge on the subject, but it is a very large one, and with your knowledge of poultry and incubation I do not think it necessary. I might say that these conclusions have been arrived at largely by the use of trap nests which has given me ample chance to study the different eggs from different hens. It might be a surprise to you to know that I have found hens whose eggs were always fertile and always hatched a good, strong, healthy chicken. Other hens eggs were sometimes fertile, sometimes not,

sometimes hatched good strong chicks, sometimes the chick died in the early stage of incubation. Again, I have noted other hens whose chickens always died in the shell and further I have found hens which never, to my knowledge, laid a fertile egg, and it was the use of the trap nests that led me to take such an interest in this work and upon which I based my conclusions.

"I might state that this is certainly an interesting subject to experiment on and becomes fascinating to one who has a liking for it.

"I might also state that there are a great many in the province who, like yourself, are taking a special interest in poultry work and are desirous of forming an experimental Poultry Union for the province. I am working out a special course for a school of this kind and would be pleased to receive your opinion with reference to same and any suggestion you may offer."

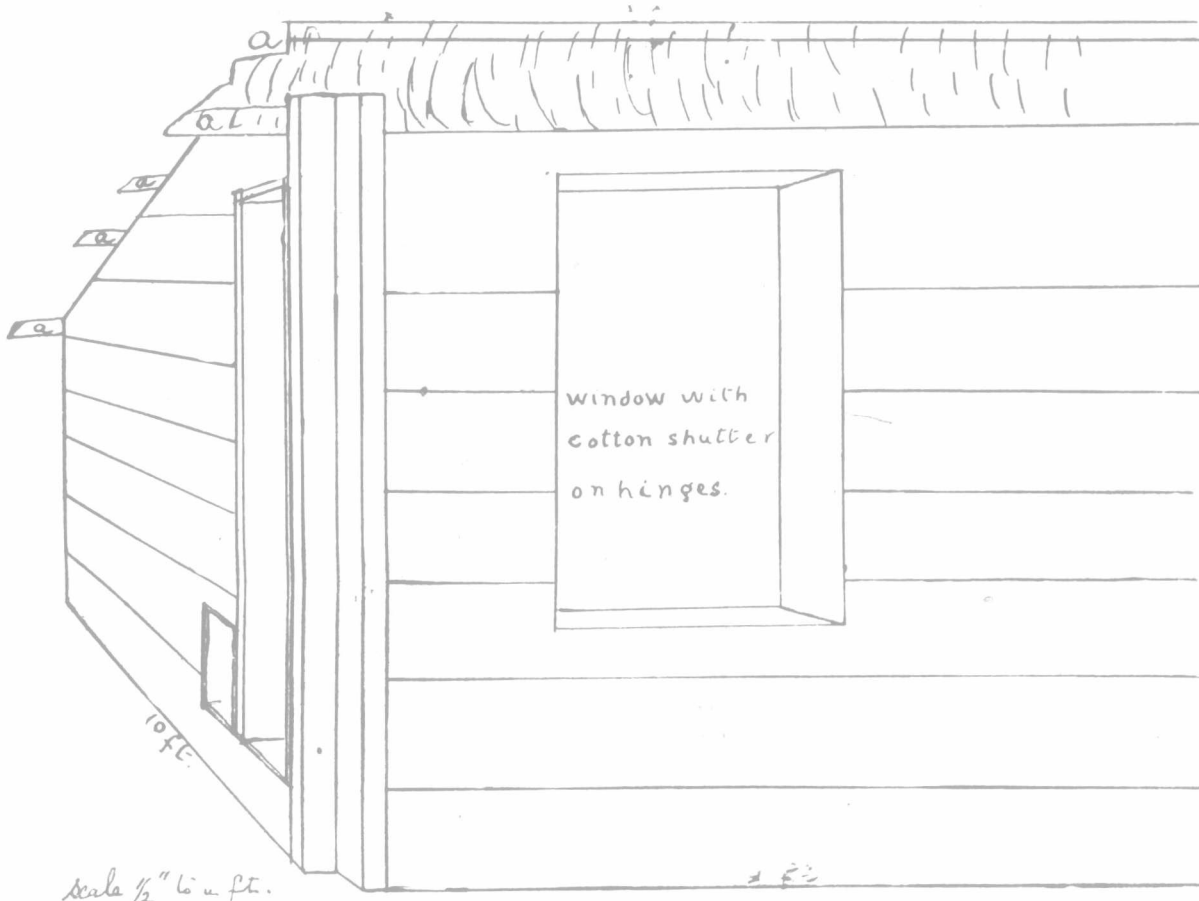
**A Poultry House Plan.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The style of house I have settled on for this section is by no means what I would use if down on the coast again; but for any section where the air is dry, a great difference between day and night temperatures at all seasons of the year, with very few dark days in winter, and not a great deal of wind at that season, I have neither used nor seen any plan that compares with it for convenience in work and comfort for fowls, which in the end means profit.

Timber being plentiful and lumber having to be hauled a good distance I have used as much as possible of the former; and as to general style have laid out my houses on the alternate roosting house and scratching house plan, first brought prominently before the public by Mr. A. F. Hunter, when editor of *Farm Poultry*, of Boston, on whose farm I worked long enough to appreciate the good points of the plan. As I have built it it consists of a roosting house ten feet wide and twelve feet long, inside, with shed same width and twenty feet long built on same outside lines as to height, which is about seven and a half to eight feet in front and four and a half at rear, with shed roof sloping to north and tight rear wall throughout. I first build my roosting houses separately and in line and connect by the sheds. I get timber hewn in the winter and let season; it is then much easier to handle, as I work alone.

I enclose plan herewith of half section of a roosting house; also small plan of cross section of a corner tie, which I use and is much easier to make air tight than usual corner in log buildings and also is a much better wall to attach shed boarding to. To build I cut bottom logs exact length of inside dimensions and lay in place on the ground, letting them corner up to one another at inside edges; then place my corner frame, made as per small plan of two by six-inch scantlings spiked well together, upright, and plumb at the corners, and spike solidly to both logs as per cut, and brace well to keep plumb. I make side logs eight inches thick and ends six inches thus making logs and corners come flush on the outside and making a smooth right angle inside. Filling in with earth up to top of bottom log inside and out to raise the floor



SECTION OF MR. SMITH'S POULTRY HOUSE

A, A, A, projecting timbers to support roof of another section

and securing the uprights from movement, one can then go on putting up the logs by skids and cutting off to fit just flush with inside of uprights and by bevelling off the outside a bit at each end leave room for a good mortar seam that makes all tight when finished. Door and slide frames are set in when one gets up to where bottom of same should come and are also two by six inches; windows are logged up solid except top log which is cut out to fit before fastening in, to give chance to saw the rest out when walls are finished. The top front and back logs are left long and project over the corners, giving a support to put shed plates in and are bevelled on top to slope of roof. The center roof logs project similarly. The house roof is boards laid up and down and tar paper; then two by four inches are laid flat directly over each roof support and filled nearly level with light soil; then boarded over and covered with prepared roofing, Paroid or other. Shed roof is of one ply of boards and prepared roofing and roof logs must be put three inches higher than the house logs to even up the two inch scantling and one thickness of boards. At the back the shed is also single boards and covered; front has wire netting frames three by six feet and single boarded otherwise and has slide for fowls. One frame is hinged as door in each shed to admit to yard. Center roof logs have a post under each to stiffen. By experience I find that slide for fowls in ends of roosting house should be as close as possible to the door to leave room for water stand between it and roosts which run along back wall, and nests are over water stand against each end wall. I put a slide in each end, as one sometimes wishes to use both sheds from same house or divide it for breeding pens.

I used glass windows at first in houses, but after experimenting, took them out and put in cotton on hinged frames and find it much more satisfactory, as air is better in houses after being closed all night and there is practically no frost melting and running down each day to freeze up the floor at night and keep it damp, and gradually spread till the whole is frozen solid instead of being a bed of loose sand in which the fowls could dust at any time. With the double roof in house the dry earth forms a buffer between the cold above and heat from the birds inside and practically no frost forms on inside of roof at night to drip down next day.

Cottons are kept open every day from sunrise to about an hour before sunset in the coldest weather, shutting early to avoid house getting chilled off too much before birds begin to go to roost. I also placed a transom in top of each door, which is open more or less except in the very coldest snaps. To my mind, the greatest requirement here where it is nearly always pleasant at mid-day and very sharp at night, is to try and equalize the two temperatures as nearly as possible in order to get good results. I had White Leghorns laying in these houses in the coldest weather last winter when we had as low as fifty degrees below zero, and no combs frosted and always fed in the open sheds. A large part of the feed was barley and wheat in the straw and left to a good depth on the floor so they had to spend a good deal of time outside the roosting houses.

I have some changes to make in future building:—The above dimensions are large enough for fifty fowls, but these need more than two roosts the length of the house and three takes up too much house room coming out too near doors, so I will make house fourteen feet long instead of twelve, which I think will give enough space on two perches for that number of birds. I do not use a dropping board, as I think it is an open question whether it will pay when common labor is worth forty-five dollars a month, and up, with board, as without at least two cleanings a week it is a decided detriment to the flock. I would like to hear some opinions from others on this matter.

I also think it would be well to make one cotton shutter in each house in two sections, the top one to come down about eight inches and hinge at the top to be left open in spring and fall nights when not warm enough to open up a whole window and, as it often is, too cold to shut completely.

These log sections are also nice and cool in summer and on hot days you can find many of the birds in there in preference to the yard and shed.

The one possible objection which might come up is the harbor for lice the crevices between logs back of roosts may form if not well watched; if however, one could plaster back and part ends with some smooth finish that would remain in place, I can hardly see how they can be improved upon. Hoping I may hear some expressions of opinion on the whole.

B.C.

A. B. SMITH.

Messrs. Wallaces, of Huddersfield, who are amongst the largest provision dealers in the north of England, state as follows: "The reason Canadian eggs have not made the same headway on the British market as Canadian cheese and other products have done is due solely to the errors of a few certain shippers. The whole trade in Canadian eggs may be characterized as 'erratic.' One month a shipment may come in fine condition, the next shipment to arrive in the following month will be totally the reverse. I have seen Canadian eggs which were in such bad shape that they were sticking to the sides of the boxes."

## APIARY

### Hiving Swarms on Starters.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some enterprising apiarists discovered, quite a number of years ago, that in order to secure all, or nearly all, of the white-clover and basswood honey in the sections, swarms had to be hived in a contracted brood-chamber. If swarms are hived on the full set of light frames, the bees will build comb faster below than the queen can keep filled with eggs, and store some of the white, most-salable honey in the brood-chamber.

Swarms must be hived on a full set of frames. Then, in about twenty-four hours, or as soon as the bees have made a start at comb-building, two or three—four or five, if the frame hives are used—frames having as yet little or no comb built in them should be removed, and the space made in the hive by their removal filled with dummies. When the frames are removed and dummies inserted, the super on the hive from which the swarm issued should be given. Of course a different super can be given, but the one on the parent hive will not be filled with those bees for some time, and had better be given to the swarm.

Some will ask, why not hive the swarm at once in a contracted brood-chamber, and why not give the super at once. If a swarm is hived in a contracted brood-chamber at once, the bees will quite often desert the hive. They regard the space as too small for their future home. When, however, they have once made a start at comb-building, they are not likely to abscond.

When a super is given a swarm as soon as hived, the space, it is true, would be increased, but in this case, there already being built comb in the sections, the queen would also go above to deposit eggs in the sections. That is a little more than undesirable. Using a queen-excluder between the super and the brood-chamber would, so it appears, remove all objections, for then the space would be increased, and the queen would also be barred from going above. This way of hiving swarms is, however, undesirable from the fact that when there is already built comb above, the bees are loath to make a start for the queen below. When the bees have once made a start in the brood-chamber, a queen-excluder is hardly necessary. It is true, when there are only five frames below, a prolific queen may be cramped for room to deposit her eggs, and go above to lay a few in the sections. It does, perhaps, not pay to use queen-excluders to overcome this difficulty.

As I have already said, the queen keeping all available cell room below filled with eggs, the bees are compelled to store all of the white honey above. That is just as the bee-keeper desires. When, however, the white-honey flow is past—it ends with basswood here—the dummies must be removed and frames filled with comb given. If one has not already built comb, frames filled with full sheets of foundation must be given.

It would not do to give frames having foundation starters only. This for two reasons. In many localities the frames would not be filled with comb on account of the nectar flow being too light after the white-honey flow. Then, too, if frames with starters

only are given, the bees will build a large amount of drone comb. That results in a lot of useless consumers being reared the ensuing season, which, in turn, results in a loss of honey.

Metz, Wisconsin.

F. A. STROHSCHNEIN.

## FIELD NOTES

### Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

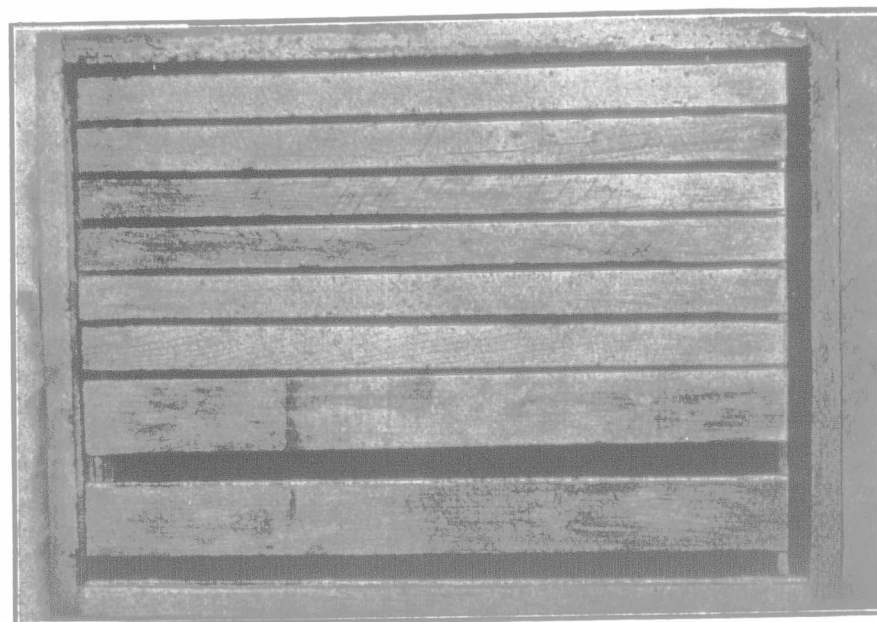
Sir Gilbert Parker's mother is very ill at her home in Belleville, Ont.

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Judge Stuart of Calgary dealt out a life sentence to a man convicted of criminal assault.

\* \* \*

Prince Fushimi, nephew of the Mikado, now touring Canada, will be a guest of the Winnipeg Horse Show.



FRAMES WITH INCH "STARTERS" OF FOUNDATION.

Calgary citizens voted in favor of the expenditure of \$340,000 for a gravity water level system of supplying the city.

\* \* \*

By legislative enactment control over practically all the fisheries of the western coast of British Columbia has been given over to the province.

\* \* \*

Rev. Dr. Campbell of St. Gabriel's church, Montreal, was elected moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The assembly will meet in Winnipeg next year.

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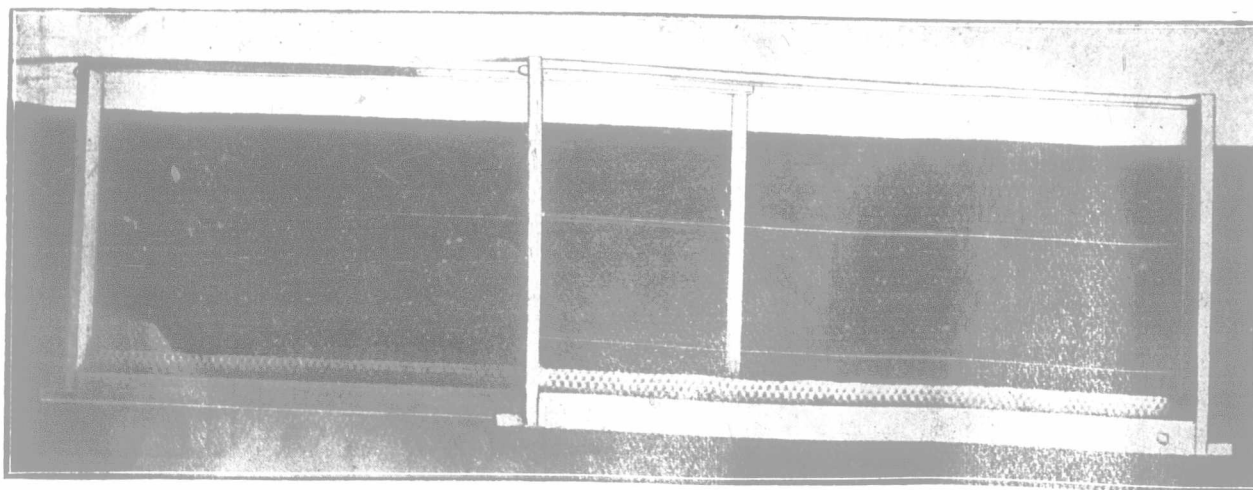
A shipment of furs valued at \$7,000 was sent in from Portage la Prairie, the result of the winter's catch. Among other furs were two hundred mink and one silver fox.

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The trustees of twenty-seven school districts in Saskatchewan have made application to the provincial Government for power to borrow the money on the credit of the district to erect new school buildings this year.

\* \* \*

The route of the new transcontinental railway from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie has been approved by the Canadian Cabinet. At no place between those two points is it more than a mile and a half from the C. N. R.



HIVE STOOD ON END WITH "DUMMIES" AND SIX FRAMES IN POSITION.

The miners who appeared before the coal commission now sitting at Lethbridge urged that a compensation act as a protection to life and limb should be passed, that boys under eighteen should not be allowed to work in the mines except on the gangways, and that pay should be fortnightly instead of monthly.

\* \* \*

Delegates from nearly all the towns in New Ontario met at Fort Frances to formulate plans "whereby the Rainy River country can be formed into a separate province in order that its resources can be applied to its development." The demand for properly constructed highways was one of the chief points brought forward.

\* \* \*

The news of the opening of the Doukhobor lands in Saskatchewan to settlers spread rapidly and people came from all directions to attempt to secure the sections offered. At Yorkton accommodation was strained to find shelter for the crowds. On the first day of June twenty-eight homesteads were opened for entry, and the line began to form in front of the land office early in the afternoon on the day before, the men remaining in their places all night. A white-haired woman near the beginning of the line had her place saved for her by the men while she rested for a few hours in her room.

The second party then made ready for the opening on June 3rd, some of them remaining in position for over forty hours. A big tent was improvised to shield them over Sunday. On Monday the line was not allowed to form until five o'clock and then a great rush was made to secure the sixty sections available. The struggle was strenuous, but conducted fairly and without bitterness.

At Prince Albert the rush was not carried on in quite the same friendly spirit, and when the second lot of entries were opened the police had to look after the excited crowd. There were only ten homesteads and nearly two hundred people attempted to get them.

\* \* \*

The Manitoba second-class Normal examination results are as follows:—Minnie L. Allan, Emily Anderson, J. W. Barteux, Edward Batke, Mary E. Bodkin, Ruby L. Brown, Ethel Buckley, Maude W. Campbell, Lottie Chapman, Ida E. Corbett, W. T. Coulter, Gertrude Coxworth, Isabel Cranley, J. E. S. Dunlop, Edith H. Dunn, Charlotte Egan, Leah Embury, Dora Faryon, Jessie A. Graham, Edna M. Griffiths, Hettie Grime, E. Nora Hallen, Beatrice Halls, Harriet L. Hawthorne, Kate B. Henderson, Fanny A. Hitchcock, Mabel Johnson, Muriel Jordan, Irene E. Kane, Ruby Lamb, Nellis Laycock, Margaret A. Lundy, Helen Lynch, Ida Madill, Laura A. Manz, Mary E. Marsh, Ethel M. Moore, Jean Sara Myers, Emily Morris, Margaret McCarthy, Mabel McCreary, Blanche McDonald, Violet E. McDonald, Marjory McFarlane, Elizabeth McFetridge, Arch. Jas. McIntyre, Mary K. McRae, Mary Ellen McIvor, Annie McTavish, Thos. A. Neelin, Gertrude Noon, Sara A. Oliver, Mary V. Parker, Ada Parsons, Bessie Perfect, Helena Perfect, A. Edna Pope, Geo. R. R. Prowse, Bertha Reid, Lulu Robinson, Alice M. Ross, John F. Rowe, Velena Roxburgh, Ada Sharman, Sarah Sigvaldason, Cora E. Smith, Ella Somerville, Sarah F. Stanton, Minnie J. Stinson, Louis Sutherland, Bertha Swanson, Mabel A. Taylor, B. A. Tingley, W. J. McLaughlin, Louise Savade.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Hon. Edward Blake's condition is somewhat improved.

\* \* \*

A Missouri oil company, the Waters-Price, was convicted and fined \$1,623,000 for violating the anti-trust law of Texas and entering that state by fraud.

\* \* \*

The Irish bill brought into the House was formally dropped by the Government as a result of Ireland's decided hostility to the measure.

\* \* \*

The two Mexicans who were found guilty of murdering General Barillas, former President of Guatemala, were sentenced to death.

\* \* \*

Richard Croker, the former Tammany "boss," won the English Derby with "Orby," an American horse.

\* \* \*

A Hindoo fakir who claims to be the Messiah says that he predicted Dowie's death and the downfall of Zion City.

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The International Independent Telephone Association, meeting in Chicago, recommends the amalgamation of all the independent companies of Canada and United States. These number about ten thousand.

Unravelling the Tangled Skeins.

A pretty good indication that the Royal Insurance Commission touched something worth while, is found in the systematic attempts of some person or persons interested to discredit its findings and discount its methods. Scarcely a day passes that we do not receive a marked copy of some paper or other, in which articles or spiteful cartoons cast reflections on the Commission and its report. Some of the editorials are more or less pointed, but an organized effort must be responsible for this persistent attempt to instruct us, and, no doubt, the editors of many other publications as well.

Without entering upon a review of the personnel, the proceedings or the recommendations of the tribunal, we beg to express our belief that the appointment of such a body was a wise, timely and most fortunate action. That its inquiry revealed no such gross evils as had previously been discovered in the American Republic, is a matter for congratulation. The chief vindication of its appointment is the salutary corrective influence which the publicity given to its investigations will exert. Through it all the public has been much enlightened concerning the actuarial facts underlying life insurance, and many a man is in a better position because of this to choose intelligently the company, and more particularly the form of policy, in which to deposit his premiums.

One point brought out has been the perplexingly numerous forms of policies offered. The commission submits that four kinds of policies are ample to provide our needs, and recommends that all companies be required to conform by law to these four. This is a needed move in the direction of simplicity. The Commission also lays down the principle that insurance companies should not be interested either directly or indirectly in the promotion of other companies, and further submits certain lines of investment which it thinks they should be forbidden to touch. Whether the investments prescribed and those blacklisted are in all cases wisely named or not, the recognition of the principle that insurance companies are simply trustees, and should therefore confine themselves to safe lines of investment, is sound. The recommendations as to Government inspection and publicity are also in the right direction.

Much ado has been made because, in probing the investments of a certain fraternal insurance company, the unravelling disclosed some skilful manipulation of silken financial threads by certain gentlemen who fancied themselves secure under the cloak of "private business," and the attempt has been made to insinuate malign political motives in the appointment of the Commission. The men who are seeking to raise this cry at the eleventh or thirteenth hour, will not find it much to their advantage with the independent thinking public. A scrutiny of the Commission's report seems to show ample evidence of political impartiality in its strictures and reproofs. Men of both political parties are rebuked.

The plain truth is that the Insurance Commission, while perhaps not a perfect instrument—few human institutions are—has not only been a good thing for our insurance policyholders, but will in the end work only benefit to the deserving companies, while the fact that its appointment will have a deterrent influence on men in other business who may be disposed to chicanery and graft. This is the day when the people are asserting their rights, and the high-handed methods of the captains of finance are being regulated for the general good. The Insurance Commission is only an earnest of the rising spirit of the times. Incidentally we hope to see some of its recommendations crystallized into federal legislation at the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

Clydesdale Records.

A letter from the secretary of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association makes necessary an explanation.

In a recent issue we said that it would not be necessary when importing fillies to secure their Scotch numbers, that these numbers were not given until the annual Stud Book was being compiled; but the meeting of the directors on May 23rd decided otherwise. The letter says:

"You will note the results of Clydesdale meeting of May 23rd, that all Clydesdales imported after July 1st must be recorded and bear registration numbers in the Scottish Clydesdale Stud Book. This means that the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and Ireland will have to change their rules in order to record numbers to fillies and stallion at time of registration. At the present time fillies are not given numbers in the Scottish Stud Book until they have produced foals, nor stallions until two years of age. The argument which the directors made for this was, that importers buying Clydesdales in Scotland at the present time had simply to take the dealers stories for everything, and after the animal was bought and shipped to Glasgow, the pedigree was issued and it sometimes did not look much like the story they had heard. Now everything must be recorded, and the pedigree can be seen. The matter of two recorded dams is one easy of defence in this country, particularly as the U. S. has passed a similar one."

In addition to the above letter the following circular is being sent to all known breeders of Clydesdales and an advertisement in another column of this number calls further attention to the matter.

"It has been a custom among a number of Canadian importers, to import, stand for service or sell, Clydesdales stallions and mares, on their Scottish export certificates only, without recording them in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Buyers and patrons very often believed, sometimes were led to believe, that this was all they required, and that the progeny from such animals, if equally well bred and certified for on the other side, were eligible for registration and could be recorded any time at the cost of one or two dollars. By far the majority of fillies imported during the past three years have been sold in this way. To record the offspring of one of these fillies it will be necessary to record the dam, and all her recorded ancestors not already recorded in Canada. Sometimes this will not cost more than two dollars, but often the cost will be five or six dollars. Then, too, should the sire be an imported stallion, also not recorded in Canada, the expense of recording him will duplicate that of the dam, making in all a cost of perhaps ten to fourteen dollars. But most important of all is the fact that a very large number of animals not yet recorded in Canada, if the matter is not attended to at once, will under the new regulations regarding the recording of imported Clydesdales, be ineligible after July 1st, 1907. Canadian breeders and buyers should always ask "to be showed" the Canadian Clydesdale Pedigree. J. W. SANGSTER, Sec'y."

[In this connection we have suggested to the Clydesdale Horse Association and also to the National Record's Board the advisability of providing all who apply for them with blank forms on good strong paper, for keeping account of the breeding of their animals when grading up, so that when the necessary number of crosses had been reached there would be no trouble or delay in registering the animal.

Canadians have been breeding Clydesdales for well up to fifty years now, yet it is a comparatively rare occurrence for a "graded up" animal to be recorded with absolute authenticity of breeding records. This is a phase of horse breeding that should receive the assistance of the Clydesdale Associations and of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. We should like to see Clydesdale breeders agitate for this provision through these columns, which are always open and the use of which will do much for the breed in stimulating the interest in grading up to stock eligible for registration.—Ed.]

Telephones in Manitoba.

The rural telephone movement in Manitoba is taking on considerable activity, as are also the plans of the provincial Government to establish long distance lines. A site has been purchased in Winnipeg for the central offices of the long distance system and several municipalities are ready to build to connect with the Government's line. Last week when the Reeves of the different municipalities were in Winnipeg, many of them conferred with the Hon. J. H. Howden, Commissioner of Railways and Telephones, upon the working out of the scheme. The municipalities which have decided to install their own systems are Woodsworth, where there will be three exchanges throughout the district to handle the local work; Brenda, with three exchanges; Victoria, with one exchange; Wallace, with three exchanges; Hamiota and Blanchard, each with one exchange. Several other municipalities are taking the matter up and it is expected that they will also install their own systems. The rural systems, where built by the municipality, will be under the control of the municipality. The Government will furnish the material for the construction of the lines and the work will be undertaken at once so that the rural systems will no doubt be working by next winter. The rural systems which have been decided upon will aggregate nearly 3,000 miles, which will be built this summer.

The exact routes of the long distance lines, which the Government will build throughout the province this year, have not yet been finally decided upon, but they will include three trunk lines. A line will be built to the southwestern portion of the province to connect with the rural municipality lines; another trunk line will run to the northwestern part of the province. In all there will be several thousand miles constructed in addition to the municipal lines.

A Successful Meeting at Erskine.

A report of the proceedings at the convention and picnic under the auspices of the Central Alberta Stock Grower's Association held at Erskine on the 5th and 6th will be given in our next issue, June 19th. The convention was a pronounced success, inasmuch as the producing and marketing end of stock raising was well ventilated and a fuller understanding of the difficulties of different interests will result to all concerned. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Geo. F. Root, hon. president; Frank Whiteside, president; James Dew, first vice-president; W. E. Tees, second vice-president; G. C. Bergman, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee: R. E. Fiske, Hillsdown; J. Barbison, Stettler; P. A. Crockett, Pine Lake; A. L. Powde, Ewing; C. A. Sherman, Red Deer; Ed. Barnett, Stettler; Frank Taylor, Lamerton; P. Simpson, Stettler; Robt. Shaw, Gleichen.



### The English Derby.

Mr. Richard Croker, the Irish-American who attained such notoriety a few years ago in connection with his dominance of Tammany Hall in New York, has achieved one of the ambitions of his later days; namely, to win the Derby. Last week his horse Orby, with odds of 100 to 9, succeeded in winning from a large field. The length of the course is one mile four furlongs and twenty-nine yards. The winners for the past eight years have been: Prince of Wales' Diamond Jubilee (H. Jones), 1900; Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski (L. Reiff), 1901; Mr. J. Gubbins' Ard Patrick (J. H. Martin), 1902; Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand (D. Maher), 1903; Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Amant (K. Cannon), 1904; Lord Rosebery's Cicero (Maher); 1905; Major Eustace Later's Spearmint (D. Maher) 1906; Richard Croker's Orby (J. Reiff), 1907.

### Revivifying Trees and Plants.

In the Science Notes of the *Morning Post* (British) there is an account of some experiments made in France to supply trees with artificial food in cases where the roots were unable to take up their natural food from the soil.

A number of apple trees had died owing to some disease of the rootlets. Their owner determined to try the effect of injecting a liquid which might replace the sap. He bored a gimlet hole through the bark to the layers where the sap vessels are situated. Into this hole he drove a wooden or glass tube, joined to an indiarubber one, which communicated with a small reservoir. The nutrient liquid was contained in this reservoir, and the tree was allowed to absorb as much as it could of the liquid in three or four hours. Absorption is slow. The first tree experimented on absorbed about a pint and a half of water on the first day. On the second day the water was replaced with liquid fertilizer containing sulphate of potash, of which the tree drank half a gallon in twelve days. Eight more days were occupied in absorbing a dilute solution of nitrate of potash, and by this time the tree, hitherto moribund, began to show signs of life. Eventually the tree showed signs of restored growth. Another tree in a worse condition was revived to a less degree, though it absorbed nourishment more readily. The arboriculturist extended his experiments with success, and the process is now being applied to the improvement of cabbages, cauliflowers, and even potatoes. The liquid used in these cases is a simple solution of salt; the method is, roughly, the same.

### Annual Plowing Match at Blyth.

The twelfth annual plowing match held under the auspices of the Blyth Farmer's Institute is set for the 27th of June.

The following officers are appointed to look after the work: Sec'y-treas., J. C. Noble. Prize committee, P. Elder, T. Kneeshaw, J. Bain, W. J. Elder, F. Elder. Land committee, A. F. Elder, O. Cullen and H. Graham.

The committee will select the grounds and announce their choice in posters. Parties from a distance who wish to compete with some of Manitoba's best plowmen will be warmly welcomed, as the Blyth men are beginning to yearn for larger fields to conquer. Blyth is that good farming section between Brandon and Wawanesa, to visit which is alone worth many times the trouble and expense, as it has frequently been referred to as the garden of the province.

### Regina's Liberal Prize List.

We have had a hasty look over the prize list of the Regina Exhibition which is to be held July 30th, 31st and August 1st and 2nd. The classifications made for Clydesdales and Shorthorns are the most modern and liberal of any in Western Canada. The Shorthorn classification makes provision for junior and senior yearlings and junior and senior calves and for the first class of bulls three years and over., the prize money ranges over five entries from \$30 to \$10.

With Clydesdales a classification has been adopted that shames many an older exhibition executive. Home breeding is encouraged by making classes exclusively for Canadian-bred fillies of the different ages, from three years old down, and permitting the winners in the Canadian-bred classes to compete against imported fillies. This classification was urged by the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for the Winnipeg Exhibition and is again advised for 1908 prize list.

In other respects the Regina list is liberal and upon broad inter-provincial lines.

### Plowing Match at Bird's Hill.

The Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute will hold their annual plowing match next week, June 20th, on the farm of Mr. James Garven, about one half mile from Bird's Hill station. Prizes to the value of over \$150 are offered for the winners in the following classes:—Boys sixteen and under, boys twenty and under, men twenty-one and over, gang and sulky plows, championship, special for the best plow team, and special for best groomed team, besides a sweepstake cup for the best plowman on the field who was a member of the Institute on or before May 1st, 1907. Entries may be made with the secretary, Mr. W. Gorham, up to 9 a. m. on the day of the match. The work will be judged according to the following score:—Straightness 15, feering 10, in and out at ends 10, evenness of land 20, finish 10, covering of weeds and stubble 25. The judges are announced to be Principal Black of the Agricultural College and Mr.

Jas. Yule, manager of the Van Horne farm at Selkirk. A program of sports is prepared for the occasion. Bird's Hill always has a good match and a sociable time.

### Conference of Manitoba Grain Interests.

The conference of the different interests engaged in the grain trade of the country which was held last week in the legislative buildings, Winnipeg, was successful from the standpoint of the Grain Growers. The representation in the chambers when the conference was opened by Premier Roblin embraced the producers, the dealers, the transportation companies, the banking institutions, members of the provincial Government and others. The conference from the producers' standpoint was fortunate in the selection of its chairman, Reeve Chris Stinson of Virden, and in the thorough preparation of the subjects which the farmers wished to have discussed by the conference committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. W. G. Rodgers of Carberry also made an efficient secretary of the conference. The proceedings of the gathering were purely of a confidential nature and everyone had the privilege of taking a part in all the deliberations, either as a speaker or listener. The interest taken was keen upon the part of all the 150 delegates and whether or not the resolutions adopted will ever be embodied in legislative enactments they will assuredly serve for the guidance of producers, dealers, transportation companies and all others concerned in the handling of grain. The producers told the dealers and railroad officials just what they objected to and approved of in the present methods of marketing and in turn were told many of the difficulties with which other branches of the trade had to contend. The result cannot fail to inspire the spirit of more determined mutual co-operation.

The spirit of the conference was not unanimously cordial, the differences between the Exchange members and the producers eventually resulting in the former withdrawing in a body from the conference.

The real deliberations of the conference began upon a resolution introduced by Reeve Edwards of Rosedale, seconded by S. C. Doran of Brandon, which read as follows:

"That the charter of the Grain Exchange be amended as follows: 1st. The said corporation shall provide ample facilities for the public during trading hours in the Exchange building, so that the members of the public may be enabled to overlook the trading room and see what is going on therein during such hours, and the price posted up from time to time on the board shall be placed on view of the public so attending."

This resolution and the remarks of the mover and seconder at once drew strenuous protests from the members of the Exchange, who claimed that the new Exchange building made provision for all that was asked for in the resolution and to adopt the resolution amounted to a motion of want of confidence in the Exchange members. Premier Roblin also stated that the Government had the assurance that the objects of the resolution would be carried out and gave the conference his word that as long as he was at the head of the Government the sense of the resolution would be observed. The motion still being insisted upon by the farmers representatives, the members of the Exchange then endeavored to show that the adoption of the resolution would amount to a confiscation of the quotations of the Exchange for which they were put to an enormous expense to secure and maintain. They assured the conference that the general public was at perfect liberty to visit the trading room and watch the quotations posted, but that they must retain the right to restrict the use of the quotations for illegitimate purposes. The reply to this was that the laws of the country prohibited the illegitimate use of the quotations and that the farmers did not want any more than they were assured they could have, but they did want these assurances in black and white in the charter of the Exchange so that they could not at some future time be repudiated. This was the real point of difference. The farmers demanded the right to maintain their privileges, while the Exchange insisted that the privileges should be a matter of sufferance. To facilitate the disposition of the resolution Mr. Peters of the C. P. R. moved that a committee consisting of two members named by the chairman from the Grain Growers and two members of the Grain Exchange, take the resolution and substitute one that would be acceptable to the parties. The motion carried, but as no agreement could be reached, the original resolution was finally adopted by a majority of the conference.

The second resolution brought before the conference was a motion to recommend that the charter of the Grain Exchange be amended and read as follows:

"The said corporation shall produce for inspection and examination by the Minister of Agriculture or by any appointee by him for that purpose the Minute Books and all the books of account, records, papers, documents of the said corporation whenever required by the said Minister so to do."

The same objections were raised to his resolution as were advanced against the previous one and the same contentions were made for it. The majority finally voting for "Yea"; it was adopted.

Then came the resolution, the adoption of which the members of the Exchange refused and consequently withdrew upon its being pressed. Its object was to amend the charter of the Exchange and to insert the following:

"Provided that all by-laws, rules, and regulations passed, amended or repealed, shall be of no force or effect until first approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

On the withdrawal of the members of the Exchange the conference proceeded harmoniously with the discussion and adoption of other resolutions. The fourth resolution also dealt with the repeal of the charter of the Exchange and recommended the following wording to be inserted in the charter.

"The said corporation shall admit as members to all its privileges, including the right of voting, such reputable persons, firms or corporations that are engaged or connected with the grain trade either as growers or dealers in grain, upon payment of an entrance or membership fee not exceeding \$100.00, and may expel or suspend a member for good cause in such manner as may be provided by by-law, provided that nothing herein contained shall give to such person, firm or corporation, so becoming a member of the said corporation hereafter any interest in the property or capital of the said corporation now vested in or accumulated by the said corporation, provided also that any firm, person or corporation which shall be refused such membership on the ground of not being a reputable person, firm or corporation or which shall be expelled or suspended by the said corporation shall have the right to appeal from such refusal, expulsion or suspension to a judge of the Court of King's Bench, whose duty it shall be to hear the evidence and dispose of such appeal and such suspension or expulsion shall not take effect unless and until sustained by such appeal.

"(a) Every member of the said corporation, whether a person, firm or corporation shall be entitled and is hereby empowered to delegate the right to trade in the said Exchange on his or its behalf to an agent, officer or employee.

Add clause as follows:—

"No restriction by by-law, resolution, agreement or otherwise shall be imposed by the said corporation upon the members or any of them in respect of price to be paid or received by them or any of them or of the amount of commission to be charged or paid or as to agreements or arrangements to be entered into by such members with them or any of their agents or employees nor as to the terms of such agreements or arrangements."

Mr. Geo Shaw of the C. N. R. expressed the belief that much of the misunderstanding between the producers and dealers was due to the lack of information of conditions in the world's markets, and accordingly moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved that the Minister of Trade and Commerce be requested to arrange for the publication by and under the authority of the Grain Warehouse Commission, of a weekly report or market bulletin showing the market prices of grain and farm products in the markets of London, Liverpool, Paris, Hamburg, New York, Chicago, Port Arthur, Fort William and Winnipeg, said market report to show the prices as reported by the publication received from abroad for one week and immediately preceding the date of the said publication as near as practicable and from the home markets the prices as reported the day previous to the publication of the bulletin; also the established freight rates on grain and farm products from the grain shipping stations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to Lake Superior ports; viz., Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth and all rail to the north Atlantic seaboard with the charter rates on bulk grain from Lake Superior ports, viz., Port Arthur, Fort William, and Duluth to Georgian Bay, Lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario and river St. Lawrence ports during the season of upper lake navigation and approximate cost of ocean carriage from all north Atlantic ports, including the river St. Lawrence to British and European continental ports; said bulletin also to contain the tariff and condition of grain storage in the interior and terminal elevators and such other matters relating to the marketing and transportation of grain and farm produce as in the judgment of the commission should be published for the information of the public; the bulletin to be kept on file with the commissioners for public inspection and to be furnished by mail to all persons who shall order the same and pay the price of \$1 per annum. The commission shall also keep for public inspection, publications of recognized commercial standing, showing the market price of grain and farm products in the markets named in the resolution."

Three resolutions bearing upon the transportation and storage facilities for grain were read to the conference and discussed jointly. They were:

"Resolved, that the Grain Act be amended to provide that the railways shall supply a car within one week of the time ordered, failing which, they shall deduct from the freight charges one dollar per day per car for each day after the expiration of the week allowed until the order is filled; they shall further deduct one dollar per day per car for each day after the expiry of forty-eight hours from finishing of loading, during which the car remains standing on the siding at or near the station where it was loaded; and also they shall in addition deduct one dollar per day per car for every day longer that the car takes to reach its destination than it would take if moved at the rate of forty miles per day."

"Resolved, that the conference for reasons advanced in the clause on Government ownership of storage facilities in the charter issued by the Manitoba Grain

Growers Ass'n and appended hereto, urgently request the Dominion Government to acquire and operate the terminal elevators, including hospital elevators all equipped with up-to-date cleaning apparatus, and that they be requested to make such modification in the Grain and Inspection Acts as will enable special binning or sample lots with the issue of certified samples and such modifications as may be necessary to make possible the issue of weight and grade certificates for grain stored in the provincial Government storage elevators at initial points of shipment.

That this conference for the reasons advanced in the clause on Government ownership of storage facilities in the circular issued by the Manitoba Grain Growers Association: That this conference urgently requests the provincial Government to acquire and operate a complete system of storage elevators throughout the province along the lines suggested in the clause referred to above and that the provincial Government request such modifications of the Grain and Inspection Act and such co-operation of the Dominion Government as will make the system capable of yielding the greatest benefit possible to the producer.

Considerable discussion was precipitated by these resolutions, the railways claiming that the object of the Grain Growers could not be obtained by penalizing the corporations, but that what was needed was the adoption of a system of storage that would help to relieve congestion. Mr. Peters of the C. P. R. favored the resolutions upon Government elevators, but Mr. Shaw saw many difficulties in the operation of such facilities. The case of the farmers was put clearly by many delegates, all agreeing that it was not demanded of the railways that they move the crop to lake ports as fast as offered, but that when cars were loaded and they did not move, the railway companies should pay demurrage. In the minds of the farmers both Government storage and reciprocal demurrage were required. The conference eventually disposed of the latter question by adopting the following:

"Resolved, that this meeting declares itself in favor of reciprocal demurrage with the object of improving transportation facilities."

The resolutions re Government storage were both unanimously adopted by the conference.

Two resolutions which had been prepared by the conference committee were not dealt with on account of lack of time. They were:

"That the Criminal Code be amended so as to make dealing in options in grain an indictable offence punishable with a fine or imprisonment."

"Resolved, that the Dominion Government be requested to appoint an Inspector to inspect wheat cargoes on arrival at British ports to see that they are up to standard."

The conference was then brought to a close, after appointing a legislative committee, the majority of the delegates being satisfied with its considerations, although regretting the non-participation of the dealers in the later discussions of the meeting.

**Agricultural College Extension Work Started.**

The following list gives the names of the lecturers their subjects and the dates at which they will hold meetings in Manitoba. Make a point to attend these meetings and profit by them by taking part in the discussions.

This is a list of agricultural meetings and the names of the speakers who will deliver addresses at a number of points throughout the province of Manitoba:

N. J. Kuneman, demonstrator in cheesemaking, Agricultural College—"Care of Milk for Cheese Factories and Creameries."

J. J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture—"Weeds and How to Destroy Them."

E. A. Stout, B. S. A., Westbourne, Man.—"Demonstrations in the Judging of Heavy Draft Horses and Beef Cattle."

Prof. McLean, Iowa State College—"Demonstrations in the Judging of Heavy Draft and Beef Cattle."

A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man.—"Fruit Growing in Manitoba," and "The Farmer's Garden."

A. J. Hand, B. S. A., Winnipeg—"Live Stock Improvement."

June 11, 2 p.m., at Headingly, Prof. Rutherford and A. R. Greig.

June 12, 2 p.m., at Treherne, J. J. Golden and G. A. Sproule.

June 13, 2 p.m. at Holland, J. J. Golden and G. A. Sproule.

June 13, 2 p.m., at MacGregor, Prof. Rutherford and A. R. Greig.

June 14, 2 p.m., at Carberry, Prof. Rutherford and A. R. Greig.

June 14, 2 p.m., at Cypress River, J. J. Golden and G. A. Sproule.

June 14, 2 p.m., at Morris, Prof. Carson and F. W. Brodrick.

June 15, 2 p.m., at Glenboro, J. J. Golden and G. A. Sproule.

June 15, 2 p.m., at Blyth, Prof. Rutherford and A. R. Greig.

June 15, 2 p.m. at Emerson, Prof. Carson and F. W. Brodrick.

June 18, 2 p.m., at Minnedosa, Prof. Rutherford and G. A. Sproule.

June 18, 2 p.m., at Elkhorn, A. P. Stevenson and A. J. Hand.

June 18, 7 p.m., at St. Jean, Prof. Carson and N. J. Kuneman.

June 19, 7 p.m., at Russell, E. A. Stout and G. A. Sproule.

June 20, 2 p.m. at Rapid City, Prof. Rutherford and J. J. Golden.

June 19, 7 p.m., at Arrow River, Prof. Rutherford and J. J. Golden.

June 19, 2 p.m., at Virden, A. P. Stevenson and A. J. Hand.

June 19, 7 p.m., at Oak Lake, A. P. Stevenson and A. J. Hand.

June 19, 2 p.m., at Wawanese, F. W. Brodrick.

June 19, 7 p.m., at St. Pierre, Prof. Carson and N. J. Kuneman.

June 20, 2 p.m., at Birtle, E. A. Stout and G. A. Sproule.

June 20, 2 p.m., at Hamiota, Prof. Rutherford and J. J. Golden.

June 20, 7 p.m., at Oak River, Prof. Rutherford and J. J. Golden.

June 20, 2 p.m., at Swan Lake, F. W. Brodrick.

June 20, 2 p.m., at Pipestone, A. P. Stevenson and A. J. Hand.

June 21, 2 p.m., at Reston, A. P. Stevenson and A. J. Hand.

June 21, 2 p.m., at Harding, Prof. Rutherford and J. J. Golden.

June 21, 2 p.m., at Shoal Lake, E. A. Stout and G. A. Sproule.

June 21, 7 p.m., at Strathclair, E. A. Stout and G. A. Sproule.

June 21, 2 p.m., at Miami, F. W. Brodrick.

June 25, 2 p.m., at Souris, Prof. Rutherford and F. W. Brodrick.

June 25, 2 p.m., at Cartwright, Prof. McLean and G. A. Sproule.

June 26, 2 p.m., at Hartney, Prof. Rutherford and F. W. Brodrick.

June 26, 2 p.m., at Crystal City, Prof. McLean and G. A. Sproule.

June 26, 7 p.m., at Pilot Mound, Prof. McLean and G. A. Sproule.

June 27, 2 p.m., at Manitou, Prof. McLean and G. A. Sproule.

June 27, 7 p.m., at Melita, Prof. Rutherford and F. W. Brodrick.

June 28, 2 p.m., at Deloraine, Prof. Rutherford and F. W. Brodrick.

June 28, 2 p.m., at Morden, Prof. McLean and G. A. Sproule.

June 29, 2 p.m., at Boissevain, Prof. Rutherford and F. W. Brodrick.

**A Visiting Noted Plant Breeder.**

We have been favored with a visit from Mr. Thos. Garton of the firm of Garton Bros., Ltd., Warrington, Eng., known the world over as breeders of agricultural seeds. Mr. Garton is in Canada and the United States looking over the prospects for the establishment of a plant breeding and experimental farm and has received unstinted encouragement from farmers and experiment station directors. The method of the Gartons is to produce new varieties by cross breeding and then to raise improved types in commercial quantities. In this work they not only lead in the origination of new and improved varieties but also conduct one of the most successful seed houses in the world. In their work they adhere to the principle that any desirable characteristic of a plant can be fixed in a new variety to give it an enhanced value. This principle has been pursued for the past twenty years, with the result that most of the varieties of farm crops now grown owe a large measure of their popularity and value to the work of Gartons' scientists. Oats, clovers, field roots, barleys, and potatoes have received particular attention and the work done with these crops is simply marvellous.

In undertaking the improvement of a variety the cultivated and wild types from all the grain growing countries of the world are assembled and desirable characteristics wherever found are blended into new varieties. Their work with oats strikingly illustrates their method of procedure and accomplishment. In China they found a wild type without hulls and with five or six grains to the spikelet. This type was crossed upon cultivated varieties and new types produced with larger kernels, with varying percentages of hull, with no hull at all, and in some cases with nineteen grains to the spikelet. In other grains equally as wonderful results have been attained. The methods of the Gartons it will be seen combine breeding and selection. Prof. Bolley of North Dakota, it will be remembered, pins most of his faith to selection, but the Gartons look for their greatest improvements in cross breeding. Nor is their work hasty and superficial; as long as ten to fifteen years is spent in "fixing" the characteristics of new varieties.

The agricultural community will welcome the advent of British agricultural scientists with their experience, their infinite patience in working with plants and their proverbial thoroughness. Our crops are in need of the magic touch of the plant breeder and our country offers him unlimited scope for his endeavors. This we have endeavored to impress upon the visiting Mr. Garton.

**New B. S. A.'s from Guelph.**

At the Toronto University convocation held a short time ago, the following had the degree of B.S.A. (bachelor of the science of agriculture) conferred upon them, after four years study in the Ontario Agricultural College:

H. Barton, T. H. Binnie, T. G. Bunting, M. F. Coglon, J. W. Crow, P. Diaz, R. S. Hamer, W. J. Hartman, H. F. Hudson, W. S. Jacobs, A. McKenney, R. W. Mills, C. C. Nixon, F. H. Prittie, F. H. Reed, G. E. Saunders, H. W. Scott, W. J. Squirrel, H. C. Wheeler.

**MARKETS.**

Trade the past week has tended to test the present basis of prices. There have been spurts of selling which have temporarily reduced prices, but immediately there would appear a buying element that would keep them up. The public are now pretty well out of the speculative market, but are ready to jump in just as soon as there is an indication of an advance. The public does not like a descending market and seem to fail to grasp the fact that there is a possibility for profit in a falling market, just as there is in a rising one.

Contrary to what all had expected, shipments from America and Russia continue on a large scale, so that now the world's visible supply is some twenty million bushels above last year's. Even this, however, does not break the market, and is doubtless occasioned by the satisfactory prevailing prices. It has so far failed to shake the conviction that the 1907 crop will be short.

The increased shipments from Russia have been somewhat of a surprise to many, but it must be remembered that the peasants who are famine stricken now very seldom eat wheat bread anyhow, so that there is not so close a connection between the Russian wheat supply and famine as at first might appear.

In trade circles there is considerable dissatisfaction over the outcome of the conference last week. There seemed to be a supposition that the conference would appoint a committee upon resolutions where the representation would be about equal, rather than as it was the producers in the majority carrying everything their own way. The strength of the conference took considerable from the elation over the decision of Judge Phippen.

The market in Winnipeg has been steady. Thompson, Sons & Co. describe the feeling as follows:

"Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been quiet and firm. The movement from the country is very large for the time of the year, as the railways are rapidly getting out the wheat accumulated during winter and interior stocks are decreasing fast. The new crop in the Canadian West has had a good start except that it is abnormally late. Our own opinion is that while the crop is starting away nicely the weather has been and continues to be too dry, and should we not get a deal of rain before long we cannot expect better than extremely moderate crops. Prices are 1 Hard 91½c, 1 Nor. 90½c, 2 Nor. 87½c, 3 Nor. 85c, No. 4 wheat 82½c, spot en route or June delivery; futures June 90½, July 91½, October 93½c.

"OATS.—The market for oats is firm but the demand during the past week has not been large. A considerable increase in the acreage under oats in the Canadian West is being made this year, owing to the season being too late to get all the wheat intended. Prices are 42c. for No. 2 white, spot or en route, 41c. for No. 3 white and 40c. for rejected. Futures closed at 42c for June and July delivery, October 36½c.

"BARLEY.—The market for barley is very strong and has advanced during the past week. As with oats the new acreage under barley is considerably increased. Prices are No. 3, 54c, No. 4, 53c; these are very high prices for barley in this market.

"FLAX.—Not much doing in flax as the season for it is about at a close. There is a good demand, the cash price for No. 1 Northwestern being 133c and No. 1 Manitoba 131c."

**PRODUCE (WHOLESALE PRICES.)**

Bran	17 50		
Shorts	18 50		
<b>CHOPPED FEEDS—</b>			
Barley and oats	24 00		
Barley	22 00		
Oats	27 00		
<b>HAY, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg)</b>			
Loose loads	15 00	@	16 00
POTATOES, in cars or small lots, less freight, track Winnipeg	18 00	@	19 00
<b>BUTTER—</b>			
Fancy, fresh made bricks	28		
Second grade bricks	24	@	25
Dairy, extra fancy	23	@	24
Prints, fancy in small lots	21	@	22
Dairy, in tubs	19	@	20
CHEESE, Manitoba, new, at W'peg	12	@	12½
Eggs, Manitoba fresh gathered, f.o.b. Winnipeg	17½	@	18½
<b>POULTRY—</b>			
Chickens	16	@	17
Ducks	16		
Fowl	13		
Young turkeys	19		
Geese	15		

**LIVE STOCK.**

The live stock market holds steady with little or no change. Best butchers' cattle sell for \$5.50 an medium grades \$5.25; lighter weights run from \$4 to \$4.75, with some heifers as low as \$3.50. Cows and bulls sell for from \$2.50 to \$3.50, sheep \$6.50 to \$7, and lambs \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Hogs, best bacon weights, \$7.75, heavy \$7.25, rough \$6.75.

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The baby heir to the Spanish throne was invested by his father with the Cross of Pelayo.

\* \* \*

J. B. Thompson, who has creditably appeared in amateur theatricals in Winnipeg, has joined a dramatic company now touring Australia.

\* \* \*

The Ontario Government has almost completed arrangements by which cheaper school books will be supplied to the pupils.

\* \* \*

The Pope has entrusted the revision of the Vulgate, the Latin version of the Scriptures, to the Benedictine order of monks.

\* \* \*

American actors are trying to buy the Jeanne d'Arc house in Orleans, France, which is to be pulled down. The idea is to have it re-erected in Central Park, New York.

\* \* \*

Sir Benjamin Baker, one of the greatest engineers, is dead. Monuments to his ability are the Forth Bridge in Scotland and the Assouan Dam on the Nile.

\* \* \*

The old house in which Daniel Defoe wrote "Robinson Crusoe" is to be pulled down. It stands in an old-fashioned garden opposite Tooting Junction, London.

\* \* \*

Dr. Helen MacMurchy has been appointed delegate to the International Congress on School Hygiene by the Ontario Medical Association. The Congress will be held in England in August.

\* \* \*

Miss Gatién, a sixteen-year-old Montreal girl created a sensation by her wonderful singing of the Bohemian song from "Carman" at a concert in that city. A citizen presented her with a cheque that she might study abroad.

\* \* \*

Pauline Donalda, another Canadian singer, took Melba's place by the latter's request at a concert where the King and the Prince of Wales were present.

\* \* \*

The following Canadian students at Harvard won scholarships for this year, each valued at from \$250 to \$300:—Laurie Burgess and William Tait of Nova Scotia; William Kirkwood and William Tamblyn of Ontario; Cyrus McMillan and Everett McNeill of Prince Edward Island.

\* \* \*

An everlasting memorial of Jefferson Davis, the chosen leader of "the lost cause," and the first and only president of the Confederate States of America, was unveiled at Richmond, Va., as the crowning feature of the annual re-union of the Confederate veterans.

\* \* \*

One of the oldest relics in the world has arrived in New York. This is the alabaster mould of the head of Queen Teie, one of the most famous and interesting of the Egyptian Queens, whose tomb and mummy were recently discovered by Theodore M. Davis. This mould was found in Queen Teie's tomb, where it was placed 1800 B. C.

Close study of the alabaster reproduction of the head of the "heretic queen," about whom is wrapped a wealth of romance and speculation, arises the question whether the lady was a foreigner, instead of a woman of Egyptian blood. The Alabaster portrait shows a face of remarkable beauty, at once masterful and engaging, but, apart from the lips, not possessing the characteristics of the Egyptian face.

### THE NEED FOR MORE CHIVALRY IN OUR LEGISLATORS.

From time to time the Home Journal section of this paper has voiced the plea and complaint of Western women regarding the lack of protection afforded by the law, especially in the matter of property and home, and judging by some events not long ago, honor. In the Western provinces the married woman has no dowry rights. She may have worked hard along with her husband for their children and their home, and yet as a result of a husband's caprice, bad habits or incapacity she finds the home sold or taken from the family and her vested rights unheeded. Nowadays it is common to prate about vested interests or rights when dealing with a corporation or liquor license, but proper vested rights, *proper because earned*, such as those of the married woman, are ignored in law and practice. She has no voice in the selling of the home, and the law thus practically states that marriage is *not* a partnership. All may not be agreed as to the wisdom or unwisdom of giving the suffrage to women, but there is ample room for some good legislation for the protection of women and their children in the homes, town and farm, of the country. Not so long ago we were confronted with a case, in which a mother with several small children was left by the husband and a worthless semi-vagabond son to rustle as best they could during the coldest of the winter months, and on a homestead at some distance from neighbors and miles from a town. The homestead duties are being done, but where does the woman come in, if the husband decides to sell on getting the patent for the land? There are other pieces of legislation needed, and needed badly to help safeguard the honor of women, but as these matters are being championed by such associations as the W. C. T. U. only a passing reference is needed by us. The true index of a nation is afforded by the status, mentally, socially, physically and morally, of its women, and if as Canadians we are to grow as a nation of law-abiding citizens it is essential that laws should be placed on the statute books at an early date to protect our womankind. Some objection may be advanced by the *roué*, or the flippant young man in or out of the legislatures, but that such are unfortunately on earth, does not invalidate our contentions.

### WEARING A MASK.

The phrase has an immoral sound, since we are accustomed to think of donning a mask for evil purposes only. But there are masks of cheerfulness and courage and high hope to be worn until they cease to become masks any longer and reflect truly the spirit within. The Japanese believe it is wrong to wear a sorrowful countenance over any personal grief, as that is burdening with their own sorrow those whom they meet. And no sign is visible upon their faces when even their dearest die. The mask of cheerfulness is worn so that the faces of their friends are not darkened.

The clerks behind the counters know perhaps, better than any what it is to ever present a smiling face whether the heart within be bright or not. Their bodily weariness and heart-sickness, the irritation of thoughtless and unsatisfied customers, are hidden behind it. And presently, having no time to dwell upon the misery and no opportunity to increase it by putting it into words, the pain is deadened and the worry partially forgotten in outside interests. A valued employee of a store knew the secret. A customer came in full of complaints about everything. "How do you keep so cheerful, Mrs. F.?" "You have our fatherless children to care for and

you work hard here all day, and yet you look happy and are actually getting fat. How is it?" And out of the depths of a great wisdom the woman behind the counter said, "I have my sad and weary hours, but if it were seen on my face you would not come here to buy. And when I can keep a mask on all day for strangers I can keep it on all night for my bairns, and bye-and-bye I feel as happy as I look."

### AN ADVANCE IN CRIMINAL LEGISLATION.

Over half a century ago the first steps were taken in England toward making a legal enactment whereby persons prosecuted in the criminal courts might appeal as do men involved in civil cases. Interest in the matter has waxed and waned during that period, but has within recent years been revived by the papers which gave prominence to the fact that in several trials punishment was inflicted by the courts upon innocent men, and that this painful miscarriage of justice might have been avoided if it had been possible to carry the cases to a higher court for final decision. As a result a bill has been introduced into the British legislature by the Attorney-General, establishing the right of appeal in criminal as in civil cases. To simplify the proceedings and to ensure thorough investigation, a Court of Criminal Appeal will be formed with the Lord Chief Justice as president and judges of the King's Bench as members. If in any criminal trial a doubt arises in regard to a point of law, an appeal may be made to a higher court without any restriction, but if the point in dispute is one of fact, appeals can only be made with the permission of this Court of Criminal Appeal. The desire for fair play is manifestly a British characteristic, one upon which the nation justly prides itself, and this new law is an evidence of the ambition to execute justice fairly within its borders as well as to possess the reputation.

### THE CARE OF BOOKS.

A good book is the essence of a great writer—the embodiment of the author's spirit—the immortal part of him as far as this earth is concerned. The best in him is left to help the best in us; surely it deserves the best treatment.

1. Books should be kept away from dust, which destroys bindings and soils edges.

2. They should never be turned face downward to keep the place. It is trying to the dignity of a volume. You might almost as well treat the author so.

3. Leaves should not be folded, or clumsy markers used. It is better to read so carefully that the place can easily be found without marking at all.

4. Leaves should be cut when necessary with some sharp instrument. To use a pencil or one's finger is vandalism pure and simple.

5. The volume should never be held over or near a hot fire, as the covers become warped, and present the appearance of a bad case of rheumatism.

6. Leather covered books should be carefully protected from dampness. A night in the hammock or summerhouse cannot be recommended.

7. Write your name and address plainly in every book with the request that it be returned when the borrower has finished reading it. In seven cases out of ten this will have no visible results, but it is worth the doing for the sake of the other three books that have fallen into the hands of honest but forgetful readers.

8. Example is better than precept. Therefore return books promptly yourself.

9. Never mark a book not your own without the owner's permission.

10. Mark your own neatly so as to adorn, not mar the printed page.

These are the ten commandments.

At the opening meeting of the international Sunday School convention in Rome, Italy, the president of the convention gave a greeting to the delegates.

## How one Woman Became a Foreign Missionary

Mrs. Brown gave a sigh as she closed the door upon the retreating form of a huge Polish woman, and turning to her husband she said, "That settles it, James; this is the very last one of these foreign girls I am going to waste time, sympathy and patience on; I shall do without help until I can find a girl who is capable, and who will stay with me."

Mr. Brown wrinkled his brow thoughtfully for a few moments and then said: "Well, Mary, it is too bad, but you must have help; with your household cares, the children, callers and visitors and those nervous headaches, you are handicapped, and help you must have; I insist upon it." Then taking his hat he kissed his wife and went out.

Mrs. Brown worked bravely all day, never getting a chance to even change her dress, but she consoled herself that James would have a good supper and she could steal away while the rest ate and attend to her toilet. This was only a sample of other days, which went by all too quickly for her. There was so much to be done and so little time in which to do it. She never had leisure now to read, and as for making calls, they, too, were out of the question; but one thing she would do, and that was go to church. On Sabbath morning she arose at five o'clock and had everything prepared for dinner; the children were sent to Sabbath-school, then she got herself ready. Her heart was still full of bitterness toward Mary, the Polish girl, who had just left her, after she had taught her to do all kinds of housework, and just when she was feeling that she could let go and Mary could take charge of things, thus enabling her to enter more fully into her missionary work. She was thinking it all over when Mr. Bailey, the minister, announced his text, and she wondered if there might not be some special message for her, as it was her favorite missionary text, "Go ye into all the world and make disciples of all nations." She had once intended to go to India as a missionary and this was the very text that had touched her then; how her heart throbbed as the pastor read it over and over again, Go ye into all the world, and as he developed his text she grew restless. Why was it that she, who surely loved these heathen, had not been able to go? Why was it that others less capable, and even less anxious had been selected and she rejected by the Board? These and many other thoughts were passing through her mind when she was recalled to the sermon.

Mr. Bailey was surely speaking to her, or at least about her. Did he know of her trials with the various Polish Marys and slavish Katys? Someone must have told him of her resolve to never try another foreign girl, for he was telling them that there were many right here in this church who wanted to go to India and China, but were refusing to seize the opportunity that lay at their door to take into their homes these very foreign-speaking girls and train them to be competent, Christian women, who could go out either to start good homes for themselves or to help others. Yes, there it was again, just when she had settled the matter that she would spend no more precious time upon these thankless girls, the minister upset it all by showing her clearly that it was her duty to hunt up another Mary and once more go through the tedious task of teaching her to bake, cook, wash, iron and read; and Mary, of course, would expect that and then leave her as soon as she was a competent servant.

But Mr. Bailey clearly pointed out to her that this was her work. Why hadn't she seen it before? That was why God had kept her at home, and also why six different foreign girls, after training them, had left her to go to some better place. God was using her as a foreign missionary in her home land.

Sabbath dinner was usually the happiest meal of the week in the Brown home, for then all were at home and all were free from care, but to-day Mrs. Brown was in a deep study. Should

she go through all that nervous strain again? The memory of it made her shudder; but there were Mr. Bailey's words, "God is using you here and the work you do here is easier than that on the foreign fields."

Must she lead, and wait and worry and work all the days of her life, training these ignorant girls, just to have them leave her when they were really competent. Must she give up the idea of a really useful girl and take another of these slow, ignorant girls into her home?

No, she could not do it, and she would settle the matter once for all. There was no use Mr. Bailey talking about it; what did he know about it, or foreign

"Mrs. Brown, your face helped me to preach this morning, for I knew you were doing just what I was urging others to do."

Bursting into tears she told him her perplexity. With a gentle voice he said, "My dear friend, don't you think God is calling you back into your appointed work; don't you know and feel sure that God marks out our pathway, but that he leads us on, and were you not led during these twelve years to this very end? Don't give it up; look at Polish John's home, where one of your Marys is its true, tender and loving wife; is not that alone enough? Go on in this noble work, leaning on God for your strength and resting in the Everlasting Arms for your solace."

The next morning Mrs. Brown sought help in one of the foreign employment offices of the city, and when Mr. Brown came home to supper Mary the Fourth was sitting on the hall, trying to find the door.

"Yes," said Mrs. Brown, "I have con-

### THE RAISING.

When the momentous day came we were all in good time at the Janieson homestead. Just to peep into the cellar with its shelves laden with cakes, pies, and tartlets, and beautifully trimmed with "valances" of white paper cut into patterns, was to me as good as a glimpse into fairyland; while to watch the women and girls arriving at the house dressed all in their "best," and the men gathering in dozens about the stone foundations and the lying timbers, while the horses tugged at the beams and their owners whoa'd and daw'd, was certainly better than a fair, and almost as interesting as a circus.

Ever a little shy among many people, however, I climbed up on a lumber-pile by the gate and sat there, seeing and enjoying everything—the animated scene about me, the sun-steeped fields beyond, and everywhere the glad blue and green of the summer.

The captains had been chosen and the picking of the sides had begun, the general noise and confusion ceasing as the names of the contestants sounded forth loud and clear. My father and Henry Carmichael, I noticed, were chosen on opposite sides, as though even in this they were fated to oppose each other, and then I looked to find Bill Gilliland, upon whom it seemed, so much was to depend. He was standing a little to one side, his face full of anxiety.

The very instant after the last man was chosen, the word was given, and there was a general rush, some seizing the "pike-poles" with which the first bent was to be raised, while as many as could laid hold upon the great framework, and with some desultory "yeo-heaving," raised it into position and blocked it in place where it could be more conveniently handled.

Then, like bees, the whole force swarmed upon the pike-poles, gripping them until hands lay in long lines, knuckle to knuckle almost throughout the entire length, while faces were expectantly turned toward the edges of the bent which was to be lifted.

For a moment there was a clamor of voices amid which nothing could be distinguished, while Bill Gilliland stood frantically waving his arms and contorting his face in a hopeless endeavor to be heard.

"Shut up, boys!" some one roared. It was Henry Carmichael. "Give Gilliland a show!"

Almost instantly there was silence, and Gilliland's countenance cleared. The next moment his voice could be heard shouting his commands in a clear, self-possessed tone.

"Now then, men, ready! Yeo-heave!" And the men began to lift, readily, without confusion, and the sacking had not yet begun, and the united effort of all was being put forth to raise the huge frame work.

"Yeo-heave! Yeo-heave!" and the bent began to leave the ground, the long row of glistening pikes now appearing above the heads of the men swarmed below, and lengthening at every "heave."

Yeo-heave! Yeo-heave! Steadily the bent is going up, the great timbers going higher and higher like a vast clumsy network against the blue sky, with men clinging like spiders, here and there, to the meshes, and men pressing closer and ever closer below, just as though a huge mass of beams and poles were not swaying and creaking above.

Eagerly I searched for my father, and at last descried him riding calmly up on the very topmost timber of the bent.

For a moment I caught my breath in the fear that he might lose his hold, or the bent might drop. The next instant his calmness reassured me and I felt a throb of exultation. This feat of riding up there, so quietly, so recklessly, surely put my father on a level with huge and strong men, like that mighty man of the woods, Henry Carmichael, whom I could see straining with shoulders bent like a great buffalo in the very thick of the pike-pole men. And was it not much more creditable to be up there riding into the sky than in safer places such as out there at the



BESIDE THE LIMPID STREAM.

missionary work, either? She was quite sure the articles in the "Foreign Missionary Magazine" read like romance and she was quite sure there had been nothing romantic about the training of these Polish Marys; the magazine articles were so uplifting, but not so the girls. No, she indeed, wouldn't take one again.

That evening, when she took up her Bible she opened it at random and there was Mr. Bailey's text again, right before her eyes. She closed the book and opened it again; this time the first words her eyes fell upon were, "Withhold not thy hand from doing any good thing when it is within thy power to do it." She studied carefully over these words. Was it in her power to do good to these people? There was only one to be benefited; at least, at a time, she reasoned. Couldn't she do more for God in some other way?

She grew restless, and throwing a scarf over her head she went to the parsonage and asked to see Mr. Bailey. After seating her in his study, he said:

cluded, John, that God means me to be a foreign missionary."

"And what are you going to do with me and the children; are we to be put into an asylum, or where are we to go?"

"Right here, I mean, I shall bring the foreign field home, and I, with God's help, will teach each new girl as best I can to do her work."—*Presbyterian Banner.*

### A PICTURE.

Resting in her old armchair, Grandma sits, with silvered hair. Near her, little Constance stands With her pretty snow-white hands Folded by a loving clasp In her grandma's tender grasp. Grandma says: "Can it e'er be These pretty hands, which now I see, Just like lilies, will in time, Be worn rough and hard like mine?" Then the little face did shine, As 'twas lifted for a kiss, "Grandma I do wonder this— Can they ever, ever be, Good and kind like thine to me?"

—R. D. F.

very end of the corner pike-pole, where fat old Yorkie Dodd with his big stomach, and lean Jim Jamieson were pattering away without seeming to be of much use to anyone at all.

\* \* \* \* \*

Very interesting I thought it was to watch bent after bent go slowly up, then settle into place with a sort of dull shock, and very beautiful, for, as the raising went on, the sun was sinking lower and lower, and the red light from it, spreading over fields, and hill and forest, was striking the new white timbers into streaks and bars of gold, upon which the men hung in spots and clusters of russet, and grey, and ebony black.

\* \* \* \* \*

I, at least, was hardly prepared for the pandemonium which succeeded the raising of the last bent. Scarcely had the bent reached its position and the girls been put in, when the word was sounded, "Now boys, fer yer plates!" and there was a general race from all

directions toward the huge purline plates which lay in two shining streaks on the ground. Everyone seemed to be shouting at once and in the general confusion Bill Gilliland seemed to be of no more account than the lark in the meadow.

\* \* \* \* \*

Of the details of the race in such an uproar I could distinguish but little, but by the time the plates were up and the rafters had been run into place I had recovered my good spirits enough to be able to jump and clap my hands when it appeared that, after all, the side upon which my father had been chosen had won.

And now the men, with old Yorkie Dodd toddling on far in the lead, were setting out on a run for the house, where the tables were set in long array out of doors, and the girls and women were bustling about with pitchers of hot tea.

[From "Carmichael," the new Canadian story by Anison North].

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### THE GRANDMOTHER OF THE INGLE NOOK.

Dear Dame Durden:—May a very tired old woman creep in to the Ingle Nook? I have stood outside for a long time and enjoyed the chatter and pleasant talk of those younger and happier than myself. Lately, I have felt so pleased to see that so many from the Old Country are there, and receiving such kind welcome from their Canadian sisters. I am a very, very long way off, or rather it is an awkward journey, and so often when questions are asked, and recipes required, others have stepped forward before I can get in. It was so, dear Dame Durden, when you asked for a cookery book, but I am getting you one from the Home Land which I hope you will accept. It is the one my dear mother used. I have a number of old-fashioned recipes, which I could often send, if the young folks are not impatient.

It would be hard for me to say what part of old England I know best, for I know so much of her. I came out here some years ago. In the old life I lived queen absolute; in my home my word was law, and I never heard a cross word, or saw any but looks of love. The people in the village loved me, and one vicar called me his "curate." I knew all the babies that came, and sat beside many a sick and dying bedside. Then Death came to me himself and all is changed. In the long years I have been here, the kind words or looks of love are so rare that I hardly catch them ere they are gone! I never by any chance do any thing right, and the hopeless feeling of always doing wrong is almost beyond my powers of endurance. Yet there are ways I could help, if I am allowed in to the Ingle Nook, so do not deny me.

GRANNIE.

(I am sure you can help us very much, and we shall give you the heartiest kind of welcome. We needed a grandmother. Some of those old-fashioned recipes are always being asked for, so send them on. Please believe me very grateful for the offer of the cook book. I shall be glad to get it. I wonder if you got the letter I addressed to you some weeks ago.—D. D.)

### MUFFINS AND SNOW PUDDING.

Dear Dame Durden:—First of all I wish to thank "Resident" for instructions how to cure feathers. I am sure the information will be useful to many besides myself.

"Northumberland" asks for an English muffin recipe. She can make them from some of her bread dough, if she will add sugar and shortening.

English Muffins.—One quart milk, three-quarters cup yeast, two tablespoonfuls white sugar, one tablespoonful butter or lard, one teaspoon salt, flour enough for a dough, two eggs well beaten and added when light. Grease muffin rings and place on greased baking sheet or pan; put dough in rings;

allow to rise about twenty minutes and bake. Before using pull apart and toast the inside and butter.

Snow Pudding Without Gelatine.—One pint milk, four level tablespoonfuls corn starch, one cup sugar, whites of four eggs (three will do if eggs are scarce), flavoring to suit. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, and stir into the corn starch when it has cooked for ten minutes and cook for a minute longer. Make a custard sauce with the yolks and flavor. Or use yolks for salad, and cream with the pudding.

NORA CREINA.

### COLUMBIA CREAM CAKE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I wish I could join with your Ingle Chatterers if you would let me, as I like to read the letters and enjoy them very much. We take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and every week when we get it out of the office I turn to the Ingle Nook. My husband says that I am as bad as a child, but I never mind. I am going to give you the recipe for Columbia Cream Cake. Beat together two eggs, one cupful of granulated sugar, one half cupful of butter and one cupful of milk. Add one and a half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Season with vanilla and pour the mixture into a long shallow pan and bake. When done, and still hot, split through the center and spread one piece with jelly, a thick layer; lay the other over it and cover the top with a stiff whipped cream.

I have quite a number of other recipes. May I drop in again and bring them?

RED ROSE.

(Did I get your pen-name right? Never mind what your husband says. If he had not a wife we can imagine him poring over the Ingle Nook himself to find out what to make for supper, thanks for the recipe.—D. D.)

### BUN RECIPES.

The following recipes have been sent in by "Oba-San" in answer to "Ivy Leaf's" request.

1. Barm-Brack.—When the bread dough is being made up into loaves return enough for a fair-sized loaf into the bread-pan and add two eggs, three-quarters cup each of melted butter, and sugar, one cup each currants and raisins and a handful of sliced candied peel. Mix well. Put into a greased tin and let it rise well before baking. It will take longer both to rise and to bake than bread.

If not baking bread, set and let rise in the same manner as bath buns using one pint of water and one cup of yeast to the other ingredients for barm-brack.

2. Bath Buns.—Two cups sweet milk (warmed); one cup melted butter or lard; one cup yeast; six eggs (these are not necessary); one cup white sugar; two teaspoons lemon extract and a little lemon peel cut thin. Add enough

flour to make a lithe dough. Let it rise in a warm place, knead down, and let rise again. Divide into halves, cutting one half into twelve pieces. Shape into buns and dip the top of each bun into sugar. Put them on a greased pan far enough apart so that they will barely touch each other when risen. When very light put into a moderate oven and bake about twenty minutes. Cut the other half in two and shape like large buns, but do not sugar them. When risen, bake about three-quarters of an hour. Keep until stale; then cut in slices and toast and eat with butter.

3. x-l-n-t Buns.—Two cups warm milk, one cup melted butter, one cup yeast, one-half cup sugar, one cup currants, one teaspoon salt, one egg, flour enough to stiffen.

4. Hot Cross Buns.—Two cups warm milk, one half cup butter melted in the milk, one cup sugar, one cup yeast, one teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon, all spices and nutmeg, a few currants and flour to make a dough.

Oba-San.

### MESSAGE TO 'NORTHUMBERLAND.'

Dear Dame Durden:—It is with great pleasure that I pay my second visit to the "Ingle Nook." I should like to thank "Northumberland" very much for thinking of me and let her know that I am intending to try her recipe for "French Coffee Cake" to-morrow. I have copied the following recipes for Muffins and Crumpets out of "Mrs. Beeton's Cooking Book" and hope they will be useful to Northumberland if she has not already settled upon a recipe. I have often longed to try them myself, but have been perplexed in the same manner as "Errata" mentions in her letter; that is, I cannot be sure of correctly substituting yeast cakes for German or brewers' yeast. I for one shall be pleased to hear that "B. S." has good success with her garden, especially the lilac. It will indeed seem like home to her if that fares well.

Muffins.—One quart milk, one and one-half ounce German yeast, one-half cup homemade yeast or one-half yeast cake, salt, flour. Warm the milk, add to it the yeast and salt, mix well together. Put in a pan and add enough flour to make a soft dough, cover with a cloth and put into a warm place to rise. When light and nicely risen, divide the dough into pieces and round them to a proper shape, place them in a layer of flour two inches thick, on a wooden tray, and let them rise again. Then put them on a hot plate or stove and bake until slightly browned, turning them when they are done on one side.

Crumpets.—These are made in the same manner as "Muffins," but let the mixture be thinner, more of a batter than dough. Let rise for one-half hour, pour into iron rings, bake them and when one side appears done turn them quickly on the other. Toast them before a clear fire on both sides and butter well.

"TODDLING."

(As nearly as I can reckon, according to all the laws of mathematics and science, half a cup of home made yeast or half a yeast cake should be equal to the ounce and a half of your German yeast.—D. D.)

### A JACKET PATTERN WANTED.

Dear Dame Durden:—I do enjoy reading the letters in the corner. Last night I read of "Leeds Yorkshire Lass," and felt as if I could just sit down and write. I wonder if she feels like me, as if she would like to walk down Bear Lane, or Briggate again. We have been four years away. I wonder if any cornerites have a pattern for an ulster or jacket for a girl eight years old, a simple one, as I have no experience or much time. Please excuse writing as I am watching the cows. Enclosed is a recipe for a cake we like warm for dinner, with sauce. If any is left the bairns like it for tea as cake. I add a little lemon peel. Has anyone tried preserving pumpkins with ginger?

A LEEDS LOINER.

(I cannot find any recipe for preserving pumpkin with ginger. Mine calls for lemon or raisins. Perhaps some one else can come to our assistance.—D. D.)

### PATTIE CAKE.

Two eggs, half cup butter, cup of white sugar, three-fourths cup of sweet milk, half cup currants, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, flavor with vanilla.

From Souris Branch Cook Book which I find useful.

### GINGERBREAD FOR SOMERSET LASS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Your Ingle Nook has possessed great attraction for me for some time, but I never felt impelled to write until I read the letter of "Somerset Lass" requesting a recipe for "solid-eating" gingerbread. Now I have a recipe for just that kind, and although you gave two recipes, the Lass was so charming in her letter, that I should like to send mine for her, too.

You asked for a vote on the admission of bachelors to the Nook. I say admit them, but do not let them make a matrimonial agency of it. The bachelor I know finds many useful hints around your Ingle.

Another thing I should like to see discussed is the status of married women in the West, or anywhere in Canada. Women as a rule, are so lamentably ignorant of their legal standing. I most emphatically do not advocate giving up our cosy Ingle to unhappy wives who wish to air their grievances, happy ones who condemn them, and fellow sufferers who sympathize. Cannot some one be found who can outline the laws relating to married women, in a way comprehensible to ordinary mortals? I have been surprised at the number of men who believe that there is a dower law here, as in the east. The National Council of women tried to do something along this line a few years ago, but their efforts failed to reach the ones who most needed it. Wishing long life to the Ingle Nook and its presiding genius, I shall slip away.

MAID MARIAN.

(I do not think there is the slightest danger of our bachelors offending in the way you mention. In fact all that has been said in regard to matrimony and matrimonial bureaus has been said by the women members. I agree with you about the importance of knowing more about the status of women in the West and hope many more will be interested enough to discuss it.—D. D.)

### SCOTCH GINGERBREAD.

Use one cup butter; one half cup sugar; one quart molasses; six eggs; three ounces candied lemon or orange peel, or both; two ounces ground ginger; one-half ounce ground cinnamon; a little pinch of cayenne pepper; two pounds flour. Cream butter and sugar, add molasses slowly, thin yolks of eggs and other ingredients, the stiffly beaten egg whites last. Grease tins well and bake slowly.

Banana Salad.—Peel bananas enough to provide at least half of one for each person. Cut each banana in two cross-wise, and lay the half on a leaf of lettuce. Cover with a tablespoon of salad dressing and sprinkle with chopped walnuts. Prepare this salad just before time to serve, as it discolors quickly.

### WELCOME TO VICTORIA.

Dear Dame Durden:—Having read your Ingle Nook Chats for quite a long time, and feeling a little lonesome to-night, I thought I would write a letter to your corner. I have not read in your spaces that you have any limit as to age and I thought that I for one might be welcome. I was reading in the last issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a letter from a young girl signing herself "Seventeen." I like her letter very well. She is one of the sort that I should like to get acquainted with. I am English and her kind letters reach me all right and with such a welcome as she gives. I wish a few more of my countrywomen could see what Canadian girls are really like. I agree with her in saying, "Do not exclude the bachelor," as it is quite to have them around us. Well, I suppose you will think that my letter is getting too long, but I hope not. I should like to correspond with some of the Ingle Nook writers if you would only let me know some of their names. I should like to correspond with "Seventeen" if she

outer, cup of sweet, two cups of baking powder,

Cook Book

SOMERSET

Your Ingle hat attraction that I never felt reading the letter regarding a recipe for bread. Now that kind, and the recipes, the letter, that for her, too, on the admission. I say that they make of it. The useful hints

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D MARIAN.

the slightest ending in the ; all that has trimony and been said I agree with of knowing omen in the ore will he s it.—D. D.)

AD.

ne half cup s; six eggs; n or orange ound ginger; innaon; a pepper; two r and sugar, olks of eggs tiffly beaten ns well and

anas enough one for each n two cross- leaf of let-oon of salad h chopped salad just it discolors

FORIA.

aving read quite a long e lonesome ld write a ve not read e any limit t I for one is reading ER'S ADV- girl signing e her letter e sort that sters reach a welcome e more of ee what e. I agree ot exclude ave them e you will e too long, to corres- gie Nook me know ould like an" if she

will drop me a card with her address. I will write first if she does not object.

VICTORIA.

(Sorry you were lonesome, but glad that it drove you to make us a first visit. Do not wait for that another time. I will send your address to "Seventeen" and any of the others who wish it. Your opinion regarding the bachelors seems to be the popular one, and we'll keep them with us.—D. D.)

SOUP WITHOUT STOCK.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am getting more and more interested in your Ingle Nook Chats all the time. I am going to try "Gold Elsie's" recipe for lemon cheese. I have found your recipe for taking mould stains out of linen a good one, Dame Durden. It was milk stains I got on five of my table napkins and so I thank you very much for the help. I tried "Kiddy's" recipe for roll jelly cake and it was splendid. I agree with Dr. Mary E. Allen-Davidson about the water closets and will be glad to read about house cellars. I see in the *Advocate* of May first, that "Nameless" was writing on bread making. I bake for a bachelor and my own the same, and am through by two o'clock in the afternoon. This is my plan: The day I make my yeast I set it in the morning, about nine o'clock; a batter of two yeast cakes soaked a half hour in warm water and flour. When that has risen I boil nine potatoes and mash them, and then mix the risen yeast, the potatoes, water and flour until a thick batter is made. I set mine in a crock, put a pie plate face down on my reservoir at the back of the stove, set the crock on the plate, and another on top of crock. I let the dough rise and beat it down if it gets too high. Then at night I set my own, taking out a quart of yeast, and in the morning about nine o'clock I set the second batch. I am always done by three, and have had splendid luck with this method.

Here is a recipe for soup without stock: Take two turnips (if large just one and half), three onions, four carrots, a pint of peas and a few pieces parsley. Cut all fine and boil until tender. Add salt and pepper, a pint of creamy milk, a lump of butter. Add half a cup of rice when boiling the vegetables. This is worth trying; we enjoy it fine. Now I have said enough for this time. You will be wishing I would stop.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

(I am glad you came again accompanied by a pen-name this time. "Scotch Lassie" seems to make you far more real than "A. E. B." Wern't you relieved when the mould stains disappeared from your table linen? That recipe for soup without stock sounds good. Have you a vegetable garden this year?—D. D.)

HELP FOR "A BITTEN ONE."

Dear Dame Durden:—I thank you very much for giving me so many valuable hints on the curing of meat for summer use.

Perhaps I may be able to help "A Bitten One" to get rid of those abominable fleas. We would never tolerate such a nuisance in our Yorkshire Dales and I see no reason why we should be tormented with them here. It is said that fleas cannot abide where wormwood is strewn.

In "Thorley's Farmers' Almanac" for 1906 appears the following:—"Dried wormwood strewn around in a room will drive fleas away. An old writer thus extols its merits:

"While wormwood hath seed,  
Get a handful or twaine,  
To save against March,  
To make flea to refraine.  
Where chamber is swept,  
And wormwood is strewn  
No flea for his life  
Dare abide to be known."

The seed of wormwood may be obtained in five cent packages from any seedsman and it will grow in any corner of the garden. In another part of the same Almanac I see the following hint under the heading of "Old Time Hints on Husbandry":—"In July get rue, wormwood and gall to strew your floors to destroy fleas."

I lived one summer in a shack that was badly infested with bugs. I

cleared them out thoroughly in less than two weeks by taking lots of turpentine and a small paint brush and each night applying the turpentine to all the joints and chinks in the bed and the walls of the shack. I rose from my bed each night to do it, but was well repaid, as the turpentine destroyed or drove out every bug in the place. I am awaiting the trial of the bachelors, who have trespassed on your preserves, with great interest. I presume only ladies will be on the jury and Dame Durden will be the judge. If you decide against us I must fall back on my old plan of "stealing your coals."

YORKSHIREMAN.

(The bachelors are to be members in good standing henceforth and forever.—D. D.)

HOW CAN MUSHROOMS BE PRESERVED?

I should be much obliged if you can let me know of any method of preserving or drying mushrooms other than by making catsup. I feel sure many of your readers would also be glad to know if it is possible to preserve the actual mushrooms. Thanking you for any advice you may give,

P. M. L.

(The only recipe I can find in my books for keeping mushrooms is by pickling them whole, which is done by barely covering them with vinegar and adding two blades of pounded mace, one ounce of ground pepper and a dessertspoon of salt to each quart of mushrooms. Put in a granite pan all but the vinegar, shaking well over a clear fire until the liquor flows, and keep them there until it has dried up again. Then add the vinegar, simmer for a minute and seal up. If this is not useful to you perhaps some of the other members can improve upon it.—D. D.)

WANTS A 'B.C.' CORRESPONDENT.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have started to write twice before, but never had the cheek to send the letters. Now, if you will please try and find me a correspondent I would be greatly obliged. I should like some true motherly woman living in B. C., to correspond with me. Just fancy, I have no one who writes to me at all! And as my husband is thinking of going to B. C. to live I should like to know something about the country, from someone that lives there and is not paid to advertise. A very small town back a good way is, I think, the most likely place we'd try. Hoping this is not too much trouble I wish you all success. I have always found any recipes from the Ingle Nook good.

F. J.

(I hope you will be able to find a home that suits you and in which you will be very happy.—D. D.)

RECIPES FROM WALES.

Dear Dame Durden:—Northumberland asks for a recipe for English muffins, I wonder if they are related to the Welsh ones I was acquainted with in my native land of dear old Wales. There they were made from bread dough, allowed to rise to a high degree of lightness, cut into small pieces, rolled out into round flat cakes and baked on a griddle, or as we used to call it in a "bakeston." I have often made them here and lacking a griddle have used my frying pan, which is a heavy iron one. After it is heated, set at the back of the stove and bake the cakes gently, first on one side, then the other. They are very nice eaten hot as they are baked, or toasted when cold and well buttered. We used the griddle for many kinds of baking, for instance a large sheet of pastry would be rolled out, enough to cover the griddle, and apples, rhubarb or any preferred fruit laid on with another crust to cover and the edges well tucked together. It took a little skill to lift on to the griddle and to turn over when one side was cooked, but the result always justified the pains taken. Rhubarb used that way and after cooking split open and sugared liberally with brown sugar and a little butter was one of our great treats at home. Then we used to cook an equivalent for the soda biscuits of this country also on

the griddle. They were especially nice when sweetened and currants added. I daresay you would be surprised to see cakes baked in front of a fire. In most of the old fashioned farm houses that I knew when young there were no good ovens (the bread being baked in a large brick oven) and I have eaten the most delicious apple turnovers baked in a shallow pan which was placed on a stand in front of the open grate and slightly sloped to catch the full heat. Then there was another dainty, peculiar, I think, to the Vale of Glamorgan alone. It was called Cream Cake, or to give you the proper Welsh name "Tiesin Froi Fro Forganwg." (Who can pronounce that?) It was always made as a special treat for visitors and almost always baked in front of the fire. It was simply a batter made of cream, sugar and flour, with a very little soda; not much thicker than pancake batter and poured into a shallow pan to the depth of about an inch. I have made it here, but always baked it in the oven and even that way my friends pronounce it fine. This is a regular epistle and I am afraid I have overstepped all bounds. My husband sometimes tells me that my tongue runs away with me, I think it is my pen this time. With apologies and with good wishes to all members of the Ingle Nook.

MARY.

(Let your pen run away with you again and address the results to the Ingle Nook. Your Welsh recipes certainly sound good to me.—D. D.)

A CHANCE FOR SOME ONE TO HELP.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends:—Being much interested in your column and getting valuable recipes as well as a numberless lot of other useful hints, I thought I would introduce myself by inquiring as to butter bowls. I am having lots of trouble; have used the round ones, but we have purchased three inside of one year and some of them would crack when in the house but a few hours, even before I had a chance to use them. If any of you more experienced ones could tell me anything better for that purpose or a remedy for the round ones I would be more than thankful. D. T. P.

THE PLOW.

I am a worker.  
Sleep on and take your rest  
Though my sharp coulters shows white in  
the dawn  
Beating through wind and rain,  
Furrowing hill and plain  
Till twilight dims the west  
And I stand darkly against the night  
sky.  
I am a worker, I, the plow.

I feed the peoples.  
Eagerly wait on me  
High-born and low-born, pale children  
of want:  
Kingdoms may rise and wane,  
War claim her tithes of slain,  
Hands are outstretched to me,  
Master of men am I, seeming a slave,  
I feed the peoples, I, the plow.

I prove God's words true—  
Toiling that earth may give.  
Fruit men shall gather with songs in the  
sun.

Where sleeps the hidden grain  
Corn-fields shall wave again;  
Showing that while men live  
Nor seed nor harvest-time ever will  
cease.

I prove God's words true, I, the plow.  
—V. F. Boyson in *Everybody's Magazine*.

Mr. Misfit (savagely)—"Before I married you was there any doddering idiot gone on you?"

Mrs. Misfit—"There was one."  
Mr. Misfit—"I wish to goodness you'd married him!"  
Mrs. Misfit—"I did."

First Parkkeeper—I hear you gave the lady in charge who fell into the lake, under the pretext that bathing is not allowed, but why did you do the same to the gentlemen who jumped in and saved her?

Second Parkkeeper—Because fishing is also forbidden in the lake.—*Pete-Mell.*

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## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### SEVENTY-FIVE OUT OF A HUNDRED.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in the center of a small plain. The plain is very level and fertile.

The teacher who taught at our school last gave a prize in each class. It was a book named "Christmas Stories" and I got it in my class.

There is a lake four miles south of here. It is ten miles long by a mile wide. They catch two kinds of fish in it. They are called pike and suckers. I am going to have a little garden of my own this year. I had one last year. It consisted of radish, onions, beans, turnips. I expect to have a better one this year.

Some days they are twenty-five scholars going to school. We girls have good fun playing house and other games in the summer-time and in the winter have snow-fights.

We have examinations nearly every week in arithmetic, history, grammar, and geography. In Grammar this time I got seventy-five marks out of one hundred. I had 160 acres of land that my father gave me and I gave 80 acres of it away.

PEARL LAWRENCE. (11)  
Manitoba. (a)

metic, history, geography, drawing, and writing. My father has seventy-six head of cattle and five horses. The horses names are Sandy, Jess, Dixie May and Nancy. My father has a half section of land. I have three sisters and one brother. I go to school with one of my sisters and my brother.

CORA M. STEWART. (10)  
Manitoba. (b)

### SOWED 200 ACRES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my third letter to the Corner. My father takes the *ADVOCATE* for as long as I can remember. We have had some nice weather for a while. I am going to school now. My teacher's name is Miss A. and I like her very much. We have eight horses, and one colt whose name is Belle, thirty-four head of stock, three pigs, two cats, and one dog named Major. I live on a farm three miles from town. Last year my father put in two hundred acres. I don't know how much he is going to put in this year.

LEA SMITH. (8)  
Manitoba. (b)

### THE CAT DID NOT COME BACK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little girl six years old, so you will not expect



A WOODLAND SCENE

### A PONY WITH A STUBBORN LOOK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—When the *ADVOCATE* gets here I like to look at the Children's Corner. It was a bad winter, so bad as to make the trails hard for the horses to travel. My brother and I are staying with our sister and brother-in-law. We planted a large crop of potatoes last year and got ninety bushels. The weather is very changeable here in winter. One day it will blizzard and the next day will be nice. The school is two miles northwest of our place. There are twenty-four scholars when they all come. My brother and I have a pony named Jock. Sometimes when he is not treated right he has a stubborn look in his face.

HAROLD ETZELL. (13)  
Saskatchewan. (b)

### FIVE HORSES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken your valuable paper for five or six years and we all like it very much. I go to school in the winter and summer. Our teacher's name is Miss M. We like her very much. I have seven students at school: reading, spelling, arith-

met, history, geography, drawing, and writing. My father has seventy-six head of cattle and five horses. The horses names are Sandy, Jess, Dixie May and Nancy. My father has a half section of land. I have three sisters and one brother. I go to school with one of my sisters and my brother.

Laura Harper. (6)  
Manitoba.

### A FOUNDERED PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have a rifle and like to shoot gophers with it. I have a pair of skates too. We have lots of fun skating when the ponds are smooth. I do not go to school because there is a big creek running down the railway about half a mile north of our place. My brother went to school one day and when he was coming home he had to go through water over the tops of his shoes. I have a pony but he is no good now. He got loose one night and got into the chop box, and got foundered and so we can't drive him any more.

FRANK HARPER.  
Manitoba. (a)

### A GREAT READER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am very fond of reading, and have read a number

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of stories. Among those I have read are, "Beulah," "Beautiful Lone's Lover," "My Sister Kate," "Little Elmo," "The Dixon's," "Hildegard's Holidy," "David Copperfield," "My Wife and I," "Across Her Path," "Twice Tried," "The Secret Panel," and "Not Like other Girls." Spring is coming and I am very glad. There are quite a few flowers blooming already; such as daffodils, violets, crocuses and others. Ladner, the place in which I live, is very mild all the year round, so we have flowers very early in bloom. In summer it is very pretty here and sometimes I go for a row on the Fraser River which is lovely, as I can see some pretty places. Besides I am very fond of boating.

MARY SILECH. (13)  
British Columbia. (a)

**A CLEVER DOG.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have a dog and his name is Bob and he knows a lot of tricks. He will play hide-and-seek and sometimes we dress him up like a man and he will hold a pipe in his mouth. He will jump on my back or over a stick, shake hands with me and lie down, besides a lot of other tricks. We have ten head of horses and fourteen head of cattle, two pigs and two hundred hens. We work a half section. We live near a ravine which comes from the Chain Lakes right through our farm. We live about two miles from school and I go in the summer but not in winter. I had a wheel last summer and rode it to school. I have two brothers and one sister. One of my

when we first took the ADVOCATE and I wish it every success.

MAUDE BENNET. (14)  
Alberta. (b)  
(There are six members from your town—C. D.)

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have seen so many boys and girls letters in the Children's Corner I thought I would write one too. I have two sisters and three brothers. My father keeps the store and post office. He has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a couple of years and I enjoy reading the letters. We have two cats and two horses, I go to school every day and am in the third book. I have two miles to go to school. I have six subjects to take up. Our teacher's name is Miss C—.

MAGGIE CAMPBELL. (11)  
Manitoba. (b)

**HAS READ ALL THE STORIES.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have three brothers and no sisters. I am lonesome sometimes. We live about a quarter of a mile from town. I go to school in the winter along the railroad track and my teacher's name is Miss R—. I like her very much. I got into a new book at Easter and have read all the stories in it.

We have a big cat with a short tail. We sold our farm and somebody got our dog and it went away. The dog's name was Toby and I liked him too. My youngest brother and I had lots of fun on the snowbanks last winter; we played train sometimes and had lots of fun. I like going to school but



JOYOUS SPRING.

brothers does most of the work, and I stay at home in the winter and help him to do the chores.

JOHN MAIN. (14)  
Manitoba. (c)

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I came here from Lehi, Utah, three years ago. I like Canada quite well for I have had much better health up here. There are no tall trees here and I miss the trees we had in the United States. Papa planted out fifteen hundred trees since we came here, some of which are eight feet high now. We have a farm of 250 acres in the Lehi Field, and have a nice little home in town. In the summer we have lovely flower gardens. We raise and ripen tomatoes on the vine. In the summer we raise sugar beets and we have nice vegetable gardens too.

I go to school and am in the Junior IV Standard. My birthday was the 13th of April and I was fourteen years old. I have five brothers and three sisters. Our babies are twins only a month old. They are a boy and a girl and are getting along nicely.

I have only seen one letter in the C. C. from Magrath. The boy who wrote it is in the same class as I am.

We have a fine yellow dog which we call Bill. He is a good playfellow. I own a cow called Blossom. We keep horses, chickens, cows and a dog. Papa took the first prize for ripe tomatoes at the fair this fall. We got several other prizes besides that. I love to ride horses and to be around them if they are gentle. I must not stay too long or I can't come again, can I? The C. C. is much better than

sometimes it is too cold. At school there was lots of ice and we had fun sliding on it.

EDA L. SIMPSON. (7)  
Manitoba. (b)

**A BLUE CUP AND SAUCER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have a little blue cup and saucer that my sister gave me. We have a calf named Buster. I pick strawberries in the summer. I was glad when spring came and I could go to school again. I am in the first class. We had a concert in the school this year and I was in a song.

SARAH EDITH LAWRENCE. (7)  
Manitoba. (b)

**PROGRESSIVE FARMING.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have three sisters and four brothers. My two brothers and I go to school every day. We are just half a mile from Rounthwaite school. My teacher is a young lady and we like her very much. I am in the second reader. Papa drives us on the cold days and we walk when it is warm. I help mamma on Saturday to wash the dishes and sweep and nurse the baby. We had a very stormy winter and mamma says the worst winter for storms for a number of years. The train runs through our place, and it was stopped nearly every day until the snow plow came and cleared the track. We were sometimes two weeks without mail. Papa has a half section of land and he has rented another half near here. He has twenty-two head of cattle, five being purebred Short-horns. We have twelve horses (two

**KOOTENAY FRUIT FARMS**



Are all combined in our 150 acre ranch situated on the Slocan River, immediately adjoining the townsite of Slocan City.  
No frozen buds this year.  
"Best soil in the Kootenay district."  
No irrigation needed, but a mountain stream at the back could easily be used if wanted.  
Even the Local Markets had to ship in fruit last year, so great was the demand.  
Railway Station at Slocan City, within one mile. Steamboat connections with Revelstoke at the same point. Daily service both ways.  
In ten or twenty acre blocks only. \$100.00 per acre.

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WE are offering for Sale a number of choice ten acre lots of Fruit Lands at HOWSER LAKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C. In these lots one acre will be cleared and planted with fruit trees and bushes to order, the selling price including this. Water rights are included and ample timber for building and fuel is readily accessible. First-class cash markets for all produce raised. Railway station two miles, post office and general store one mile. The climate and scenery are magnificent, and there is good boating, hunting and fishing.

The following was recently received from the first party of settlers who purchased land for fruit growing from this company at Howser Lake and who took up their residence at the lake the first of May last. Each of the party was given a fortnight to thoroughly examine the allotment picked out for him, with the option of changing the lot selected or withdrawing. All retained their lots and in addition stated as below:

Howser, B. C., May 15, 1907.

We, the undersigned, residents at Howser Lake, British Columbia, who purchased ten acre blocks of fruit land from Messrs. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner while at Winnipeg, desire to express our great satisfaction with the soil, climate and scenery.

The soil is fully up to the description given us, the quality being further proven by the results already attained by the earlier settlers on the lake, while the scenery is grand and beautiful beyond description.

(Signed) C. P. R. Hutton	Chas. P. S. Henderson
R. Tangye	S. Clarke
W. Tangye	L. R. Hutton
H. S. Davis	

For further particulars, address

**OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER**

391 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

# WINNIPEG FAIR

July 13th to 20th, 1907

The annual outing for Western Canada's agriculturists.

The display of live stock unexcelled.

Largest prizes ever offered by any Fall Fair for Clydesdales, Heavy and Agricultural teams of horses.

Splendid programme of races.

Entries close July 1st.

**GEO. H. GREIG,**  
President.

**A. W. BELL,**  
Manager.

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being drivers), sixteen pigs, and about a hundred hens. Mamma is going to get an incubator this spring. Papa was in Brandon last week to the Seed Fair. He took in two different kinds of wheat to show, and got third prize for Red Fyfe and fourth for Minnesota No 3.

NANNIE GRIFFITH. (8)

Manitoba. (b)

### A VISIT TO KILLARNEY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I love reading the Children's Corner and other stories. I have one sister and four brothers, but one of them died on November the 9th, and my youngest brother was a week old on the 1st of February. We have thirteen head of cattle, six working horses, two colts, and a pony that my sister and I drove to school all summer. Her name is Topsy. We have ten pigs and about forty hens. We get about a dozen eggs a day. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two or three years and thinks it a very good paper. We live three miles from East Mountain, where our school is. We came from Ontario about eighteen miles west of Toronto. My father and my sister and I were at Killarney this summer on a visit. There are a lot of pretty buildings. There was a big school going up when we were there. We drove up on Saturday and came back Sunday. Father went to Killarney fair and showed some horses.

MABEL ARMSTRONG.

Manitoba. (b)

### SMALL BUT COMFORTABLE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a homestead twenty-eight miles east of Didsbury in the Kneehill country. We like it here very much. We have eighteen head of cattle and five horses. I have four brothers and two sisters. We live in a shack twelve by sixteen, but we have been comfortable so far, even at sixty below zero. We came here from southern Minnesota. I like to read the ADVOCATE very much, especially the Children's Corner. We have lived on our homestead six months.

RUSSELL GALE. (12)

Alberta. (c)

### AFRAID OF SNAKES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am very fond of writing and write a good many little letters, for I have so many cousins; some in Sask, Manitoba, Ontario and old England; also a dear old grandpa and grandma. Sometimes I will write five or six letters in a day. Our weather was very cold and I am glad spring has come again, for I am so fond of the beautiful flowers and we have such a lovely flower garden. I am also very fond of going on the prairie and picking wild flowers after school. Anyone always living in a large city like Winnipeg would not believe how grand the prairie looks when in full bloom, and without any cultivation. I am sure a great many little city girls would enjoy picking them very much. One thing I am very much afraid of is snakes when I am alone; but my papa says the kind we have here are harmless and will not hurt any one. I do not like the looks of lizards, but I know they are also harmless. We have a great many wolves around here, but they will always run from any one. Of course they are not the large timber wolves or I should be very much afraid of them. I am fond of feeding young ducks and chicks in the spring and also like very much to help plant vegetable seeds, for we always have such a fine vegetable garden as well as flowers. Well, Cousin Dorothy (that is my mamma's name, so you may be sure I like it), I am thinking I have made this a little longer than I should, but if I have you will please excuse me.

BLANCHE CLIFFORD. (10)

Manitoba. (a)

### KILLED FOUR WOLVES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—There are ten of us in our family—two boys, six girls, papa and mamma. We had a lot of fun skating on the lake last winter. We have four horses, and seven head of cattle, four hundred acres of land, two pigs, and some chickens. For pets we have two dogs and a cat. I was eight years old on the fourth of November. I am in the third reader and I like going to school very much. The

name of our school is the Osborne. Papa and my eldest brother are busy hauling wood. Papa killed two deer last winter. One had very pretty horns, the other had none. There were a great many wolves killed around here last winter. Papa killed four and others killed a great number. In summer we all go to church and Sunday school, but in winter only the elder ones go. I wonder how many boys and girls know this riddle:—What goes up when the rain comes down?

NORA A. BEDDOME. (8)

Saskatchewan. (a)

### NO ADDRESS GIVEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the C. C. and enjoy them very much. I have three sisters and one brother. My eldest sister works in the post office. I will close with a riddle:—Why is a horse like a stick of candy? Ans.—The faster you lick it the faster it goes.

IRENE R.—(8)

### A GOOD START.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write you a letter to start in with. I have been reading the Children's Corner for some time. I have two brothers and one sister. We had some pretty cold weather in the Northwest. There were snow drifts between our house and barn 8 feet deep. We have 8 horses. Their names are Jim, Tom, Dick, Barney, Daisy, Bess, Prince and George.

CLARENCE SCOTT. (13)

Saskatchewan. (c)

### THE DOG DIED.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We had a very cold winter here. The first two weeks of January it averaged about 52 below and then got warmer and cold again off and on. The Indians say it was the coldest it has been for nearly 30 years, but we did not lose any cattle. I have two sisters and three brothers. My eldest sister was married Dec. 19th, '06. We sent out over 300 invitations and over 100 guests were here. They got many beautiful presents, the most valuable being a dining set of cupboard, chairs, and table. My other sister is a clerk in a store here. My two sisters are older than I and my brothers are younger. We live ten miles from town and own a section of land, sixty head of cattle, four horses, and six hogs. The dog we have now is only a pup named Sport. The dog we had before got his foot caught in a coyote trap and then got shot in the hind leg and I guess blood poison set in, for he died three weeks after.

EDITH L. CLARK. (13)

Alberta. (a)

### A MILE AND A HALF FROM SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and I like reading the C. C. We have twenty-four horses and eighteen cattle. I have four sisters and four brothers. We have one dog and one cat. The dog's name is Toby, the cat has no name. I live five miles north of Summerberry. I would like some of the girls about my age, who write to the Children's Corner, to correspond with me.

RUTH WAUGH. (11)

Saskatchewan. (b)

### FROM SOUTH WALES TO CANADA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm twelve miles from Yorkton. We came from South Wales nearly seven years ago. We did not like this country at first, but we would not go back there any more. We have fifteen horses. We have a little black pony called West who is bigger than my little brother and years old can ride her. I have two sisters and two brothers. We usually go to school together, but this year we did not have a teacher until the first of school. My letter will be in the next issue of the paper basket. If you like to write again, please write to me.

GOULDEN. (12)

1906—A Year of Success for



The report of this company for 1906 tells a story of growth and prosperity, unequalled in Canadian Life Insurance. These three items tell more—

New Insurance Written, \$5,555,639  
Gain in Insurance in force, \$2,712,453  
Expenses, \$10,224.36 LESS than in 1905.

They prove the wisdom—the sound judgment—the careful management of the company's officials.

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HOW EDISON PROVED HIMSELF AN INVENTOR.

In one of the larger cities of the South while making a trip through that part of the country, Thomas A. Edison was entertained at a dinner at which were present a number of well-known reporters. The dinner ended, Mr. Edison found himself surrounded by a group, and presently one of the newspaper men said:

"I suppose, Mr. Edison, that from the start you never had much trouble in getting your inventions before the public?"

"On the contrary," said Mr. Edison, "it was often very hard. I shall never forget my first experience that resulted in anything; it's quite a story."

"Tell us," came from all sides, while the reporters sharpened their ears and mentally their pencils at the same time

"Well," began Mr. Edison, "I was young then, about twenty-three, and I had already invented a number of things which I felt were valuable, but no one wanted to advance me the money to allow me to prove their practicability. One day, feeling pretty blue, I tramped the streets of New York, a few lonely silver pieces in my pocket, and presently found myself in one of the fashionable streets. A lady, young, handsome and richly dressed, was just descending the steps of one of the palaces to a waiting carriage.

"Who is the young lady?" I asked of the liveried dignitary who had conducted her to the equipage. The astonishment depicted on the man's face could not have been greater if I had asked him to name the stars in the Milky Way. Silently he turned on his heel and made his dignified way back into the mansion.

"That's Miss Cymbeline Smart," volunteered a man who was passing.

"And that is Mr. Jenkin Smart's house?"

"He nodded and passed on. I knew from newspaper report and gossip that Mr. Smart was one of New York's richest men, and that Miss Cymbeline was his only daughter.

"I hesitated only a moment, quickly ascended the marble steps, rang, and shortly found myself facing Mr. Smart himself in a room which seemed half-library, half-office.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"I want to marry your daughter."

"Indeed! Who are you?"

"An inventor."

"What have you invented?"

"Nothing as yet that has been proved a success. I need money to perfect my inventions. I work in electricity."

"While talking my glance strayed continually to the massive safe in front of which Mr. Smart stood. I knew his passion—his possessions.

"Do you consider that safe burglar proof?" I went on.

"No," he replied, "not as long as the man who made it lives. This lock cost me six thousand dollars; before I got this the safe was broken into four times; presently this will be useless."

"Mr. Smart," I said, "I can fix an attachment on your safe that will not only render it burglar-proof, but will deliver into your hands any one tampering with the lock. If I prove this to you will you promise me your daughter?"

"If you succeed I will give you one hundred thousand dollars," he said.

"I'm sorry; it's your daughter I want."

"Very well, then, my daughter if you succeed."

"At twenty-seven minutes after eight the same evening I had perfected my attachment on the safe in Mr. Smart's presence. The following morning at ten, according to appointment, I again presented myself at the palace.

"Your master was ill last night," I said to the servant who ushered me in.

"Yes, sir, he had a fainting spell, sir, but he's quite well again this morning. You are to go to him at once, sir."

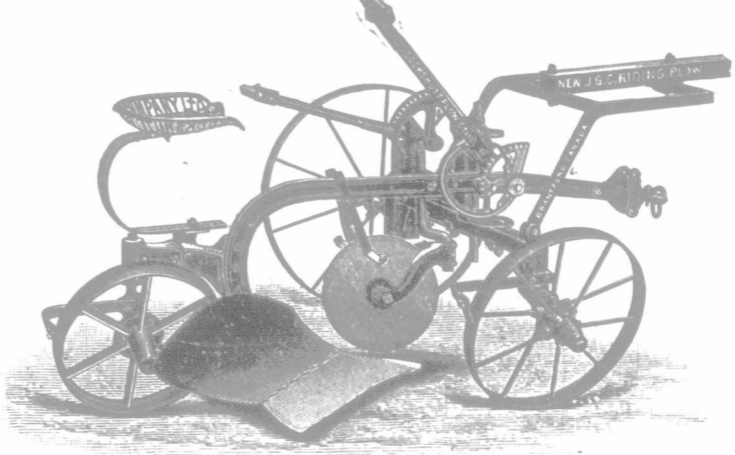
"Mr. Smart was standing in front of the safe very much as when I had first seen him.

"Good morning, Mr. Smart; how do you feel?"

"Well, thank you; why should I not feel well?"

"Mr. Smart," I said, "yesterday evening at thirty minutes after eight you had an electric shock which caused you to fall unconscious in front of your safe. And this morning at half-past

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Invented, patented and manufactured by us alone. With improvements from time to time, it has held its popularity for twenty years, and is still the leader. Unequaled as a breaker in rough land.

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The twine is made specially for us by a leading manufacturer. It contains about 50% of pure Manilla, which is a larger percentage than is usually put into twine that runs 550 feet to the pound as does ours.

Our prices are 11c per pound at Winnipeg, 12c at Brandon, 12c at Regina, and 12c at Calgary. To these prices must, of course be added the local freight rates from any one of these points to the point to which you want your twine delivered.

Should your crops be destroyed by hail or excessive rain or should the twine be unsatisfactory for any reason, you are at liberty to return it to us, and we will refund your money promptly.

Send us your order at the earliest possible date and likely we will be able to make up a car lot to your station, thus saving you considerable in freight charges. We shall be pleased to quote the price of twine in car-lots at any station in Western Canada.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG, CANADA.



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Elevator Paints, for painting Elevators, Barns,  
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We paid all losses last year in full, \$6 per acre.  
We have done this for twelve years of our existence at an average cost of 21c. per acre.  
We have no liabilities.  
We returned 30 per cent. of all premium notes to policy holders last year, and one year before we returned Fifty per cent. (50%)  
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Insure with us and feel secure.

THE OLD RELIABLE

C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden, Manager-Sec.-Treas.

HEAD OFFICE:  
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eight you regained consciousness. Am I right?"

"Yes!"  
"Mr. Smart, the same thing would happen to any one who tampered with your safe, and without any knowledge on his part of the electrical trap set for him."

"And suppose I had never recovered from this electrical shock?"

"There was a risk, I admit; it was my first attempt on a person."

"And you knew exactly how long I would remain unconscious?"

"Certainly, the apparatus was set for twelve hours. I might have set it for twenty-four hours. You will admit therefore I have succeeded?"

"Yes."  
"And you will keep your promise and give me your daughter?"

"I always keep my word; you have my permission, but my daughter refuses to give her consent. But, my young friend," he went on, "do not let this fact disturb you; I promise to buy all your inventions, and to give at once my check for one hundred thousand dollars."

"This," said Mr. Edison, glancing smilingly about him, "is the story of my first attempt to raise money for my inventions."

"And did you really sell this million-  
aire all your future inventions?" asked a reporter.

"No," said Mr. Edison, "I couldn't do that; I invented too many things."

"Is your faculty for invention a natural one?" asked one of the reporters.

"It is," said Edison, and then, with a twinkle in his eye, "I have proven that to you by inventing this story as fast as I told it to you."

A well-known Chicago clergyman, who is a widower and the father of two charming daughters, is also something of a wag. During his vacation last summer he sent the following telegram to his daughters: "Have just married a widow with six children. Will be home to-morrow." The next day he arrived alone and found his daughters in tears.

"W-where is Mrs.—, the widow?" they sobbed in unison.

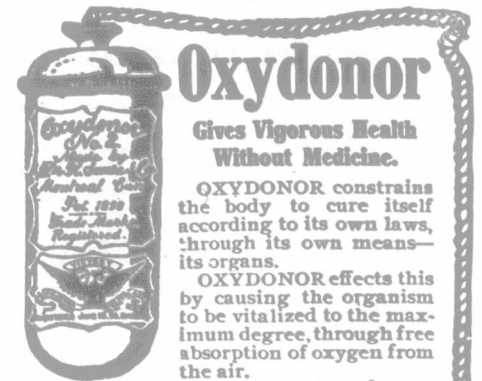
"Oh, she's fine, my dears," he replied, a merry twinkle in his eye. "There, there, don't cry. You see, I couldn't help it—ah—well—I married her to another man."

### TALE OF A COAT.

The clawhammer, or evening coat, has many oddities of cut. These oddities were once essentials. There was, in fact, a time when every idiosyncrasy of the clawhammer served some useful purpose. The cutaway front of the coat, for instance, was originally cut away so that the wearer when on horseback would not be incommoded. The two buttons at the back were for fastening up the tails out of harm's way, each tail having in the past a buttonhole at its end. The sleeves, with their false cuffs, are relics of the days when sleeves were always turned back, and therefore were always made with cuffs that unbuttoned. The collar, with its wide notches, is a survival of the old collar that was notched in order that its wearer could turn it up conveniently in cold or stormy weather. The dress coat, in a word, is a patchwork of relics, relics once essential, but now of no use on earth.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"Speak of me," quoth the novelist magnanimously, "as frankly as if I had been dead a hundred years." "If you had been dead a hundred years I shouldn't be speaking of you at all," replied the critic, taking prompt advantage of the dispensation.—*Puck.*

The *British Medical Journal* has analyzed some of the best chocolate powders which are sold in England, and says: Fatal results in some cases followed self-treatment with antifebrin (acetanilid), which is largely in most of them. Interesting comparisons are given as to the cost of the ingredients and the sale price. For instance, ten packages of one powder are sold for 7d., but the cost of their ingredients is one eighth of a penny.



## Oxydonor

Gives Vigorous Health  
Without Medicine.

OXYDONOR constrains the body to cure itself according to its own laws, through its own means—its organs.

OXYDONOR effects this by causing the organism to be vitalized to the maximum degree, through free absorption of oxygen from the air.

OXYDONOR is neither a remedy nor electrical appliance. It belongs to Diaduction—the new science, the result of fifty years' investigation of the Laws and Principles of Life.

"My husband had a paralytic stroke. For four months doctors did all they could for him but nothing could help him. He could not move his legs but soon after applying OXYDONOR he could move his legs and toes. He had a clot on the brain and doctors said nothing could help him but an operation. The Oxydonor cured that."

"My little boy had Eczema for over four years—his face, ears and hands covered with sores. We sent him to the hospital all last summer and he was sent home worse than ever and pronounced incurable. We then applied Oxydonor and now his flesh is quite clear, a wonder to everybody."

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Write for free books, giving grateful testimonials from a few of those who have been cured. Beware of fraudulent imitations. There is but one genuine Oxydonor—and that bears the name of the inventor—DR. H. SANCHE—engraved on the metal. Look for it.

**Dr. H. Sanche & Co.**  
358 St. Catherine St. West,  
MONTREAL 16  
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Mich.

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### FIRST—

An improved fruit ranch of eight acres, all fenced, cleared and plowed, having four acres in orchard, planted to 300 seven-year-old trees, and 100 four-year-old trees, all apples. Land absolutely level, well irrigated, and has splendid soil. Adjoining large town, having railway and steamboat service, electric light plant and every other convenience. To be sold at a bargain. Send for complete particulars.

### SECOND—

An unimproved fruit ranch of eighty-three (83) acres, situation and surroundings all that could be desired. Close to a new line of railway under construction, providing employment during spare time and creating large local demand for produce. Easily worth \$75 per acre. To be sold at once for \$1,500 at terms to suit purchaser.

Further information upon application.

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Full information on application to any local agent or our Head Office.

**JOS. CORNELL, Manager, Brandon, Man.**

### A DRINK CURE.

"There goes a young man whom I saved from going to the dogs through drink," remarked a court stenographer. "He is a tip-top fellow, and has plenty of ability, but two or three years ago he began to let red liquor get the better of him.

"He had a good position at the time, and I don't think he exactly neglected his work, but it got to be a common thing to see him standing around bar-rooms in the evening about two-thirds full and talking foolishly. A few of his intimate friends took the liberty of giving him a quiet hint. As usual, in such cases, he got highly indignant, and denied point-blank that he had ever been in the least under the influence of liquor. All the same, he kept increasing the pace until it became pretty easy to predict where he was going to land, and it was at that stage of the game that I did my great reformation act.

"I was sitting in an uptown restaurant one evening, when he came in with some fellows and took a seat without seeing me. He was just drunk enough to be talkative about his private affairs and on the impulse of the moment I pulled out my notebook and took a full shorthand report of every word he said. It was the usual maudlin talk of a boozey man, and included numerous candid details of the speaker's daily life.

"Next morning I copied the whole thing neatly on the typewriter and sent it to his office. In less than an hour he came tearing to me with his eyes fairly hanging out of their sockets.

"Great heavens, Jack!" he gasped, "what is this anyhow?"

"It's a stenographic report of your monologue at —'s last evening," I replied, and gave him a brief explanation.

"Did I really talk like that?" he asked faintly.

"I assure you it is an absolute verbatim report," said I.

"He turned pale and walked out, and from that day to this he has not taken a drink. His prospects at present are splendid. All he needed was to hear himself as others heard him."

### WAGTAIL AND BABY.

An Incident of Civilization.  
A baby watched a ford, whereto  
A wagtail came for drinking;  
A blaring bull went wading through;  
The wagtail showed no shrinking.

A stallion splashed his way across,  
The birdie nearly sinking  
He gave his plumes a twitch and toss,  
And held his own, unblinking.

Next saw the baby round the spot  
A mongrel slowly slinking;  
The wagtail gazed, but faltered not  
In dip and sip and prinking.

A perfect gentleman then neared;  
The wagtail in a winking,  
Rose terrified, and disappeared. . . .  
The baby fell a-thinking.  
—THOMAS HARDY in *The Albany Review* (London).

### INTERESTING INFORMATION ABOUT THE FLAG.

Dear Sir,—I have several times heard and read that information relating to the meaning of our "Union Jack" would prove of interest. This is my excuse for offering it as follows:—

When James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland ascended the English throne he blended the two flags, namely the Cross of St. George, a white cross on a red ground—and that of St. Andrew, a white cross on a blue ground. In 1801, on the union of Great Britain with Ireland, the cross of St. Patrick was added—a red cross on a white ground. This leaves very little of the ground of course, but it is a good way of uniting the three dear old flags, which mean so much to each of the countries to whom they belong, and *unitedly* to all.

"OLD 52ND."

Hotel Manager—I telegraphed your last employer and he says you drink like a fish. How about it?

Applicant for job—Dat an right, boss. Ah don't drink nuffin but watah, sah.—*Chicago News.*

### LEPER POLITICIANS.

The lepers at the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai have a new amusement. For the first time in the history of the settlement it has a real election and the entire community is devoting itself to the matter to the exclusion of all other things. Under the new county act the settlement is created a county, but all the functions of government are given to the board of health, except the election of a deputy sheriff. A large number of candidates for this office have arisen, and a campaign which surpasses, anything ever known anywhere else is in progress. The conditions at the settlement are ideal for a political campaign. The people have absolutely nothing to do but take part in political campaigns. They do not have to work for a living, for the territory supports them. They are housed and fed at public expense. A political campaign affords them excitement and relief from the wearisomeness of monotony. The result is that the entire community has given itself up wholly to politics, almost continuously. Campaign oratory is never silent.

### OFF THE BEATEN TRACK.

The old captain whose seafaring days were over, looked from the easel to the artist and back to the easel again with a tolerant smile.

"Hanging around the wharf as I do, I see a good many of your kind," he said, in a friendly tone. "Going to paint the sea I take it. Well I'm glad to see you settling down to it."

"Don't the others sit down?" asked the artist.

"Most of 'em do," said the captain, "but there was one woman kept walkin' round, holdin' up a pencil an' squintin' her eyes. Finally she got where the view seemed to please her, but she kept steppin' back'ard an' steppin' back'ard, till at last she stepped off."

"No great harm done," added the captain, stooping to look more closely at the picture on the easel. "We fished her out, an' I guess after that she was content to paint common."

## Tuttle's Elixir



Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of

**\$100 Reward**

for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it.

Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures American Condition Powders, White Star and Head Stomach. 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 61 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass. Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

### THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

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



### ABSORBINE

for any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.50 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. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Northmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., and Palford Leonard Drug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

We Own 80,000 Acres of the

## Best Wheat Land

in Western Canada.

Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up.

We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars

FARMER'S COLONIZATION AND SUPPLY COMPANY

6 Stanley Block, Winnipeg, Man.

GOES LIKE SIXTY  
SELLS LIKE SIXTY  
\$65  
GILSON  
GASOLINE  
ENGINE  
For Pumping, Cream  
Separators, Churns, Wash Ma-  
chines, etc. FREE TRIAL  
Ask for catalog-all sizes



GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd. Dept. A, GUELPH, ONT.

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

**BULL FOR SALE**—Aberdeen-Angus, 4 years old, recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association's Records. Very sure. Weight 1,800. S. E. Armstrong, Lumsden, Sask. 12-6

**PLANTS**—Tomato plants 25c. per dozen; cabbage, cauliflower and celery plants, \$1.00 per 100; Aspers, stocks, snapdragon, pansies, verbena, etc., 25c. per dozen by express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail add 15c. per dozen for postage. Address all orders to W. A. Linden, Box 47, Portage la Prairie, Man. 12-6

**WE WANT** to hire two good men of brains, push and enterprise. If you can't rustle and make money don't apply—we don't want dead ones. B. J. S. & Co., Box 345, Winnipeg.

**WANTED**—Experienced and reliable person to look after purebred cattle. Married man preferred. Wife could help in the house. Address, J. B. FARMER'S ADVOCATE office, Winnipeg, Man.

**FARMERS AND STOCKMEN**—Our new book entitled "Live Stock and Complete Stock Doctor" covers every subject pertaining to stock of whatever kind, in health and disease, and meets a positive want felt by every farmer and stockman. Send for illustrated circular to-day. Cody and Hawley. 32 Commonwealth Block, Winnipeg, Man.

**A HUNDRED** Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, weight, height. Firemen \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, become Conductors, earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association Room 163—227 Munroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Employment Headquarters for all North American Railroads. 26-6

**160 ACRE FARM** for sale. All Land. Half mile from Asquith, C.P.R. to Wetaskiwin. 1 mile G. T. P. siding. Terms, four thousand cash or five thousand four yearly payments—James Mallas, Asquith, Saskatoon, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—Forty head large English Berkshire, six weeks old and up. Pedigrees registered. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 10-7

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

## POULTRY and EGGS

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

**W. C. TAYLOR**, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting.

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

**ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE** to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgt. 26-6

**HOUDAN** and White Wyandotte eggs reduced for balance of season. Send for list. One pen Wyandottes scoring 89; to 95 points. Geo. M. Cunningham, Collingwood, Ont. 19-6

**H. E. HALL**, Headingley, Man. Pure-bred Barred Rock Eggs for sale. \$1.50 for 15. Incubator lots, \$7.50 per 100 eggs. 26-6

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

**W. F. SCARTE & SONS** S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from carefully selected lines graded with first prize cock, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1907, \$2.00 per 15. Box 700, Verden.

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB** Snow-white Leghorn eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Bred for heavy layers and typical beauty. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Selected eggs reduced to \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

**BARRED ROCK** Eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels, vigorous, blocky, and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings reduced to \$1 per setting or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

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

## Breeders' Directory

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

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

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

**JAMES WILSON**, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns.

**H. H. KEYS**, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

**GUS. WIGET**, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm.

**WA-WA-DELL FARM**—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald Man.

**O. KING**, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairville, Thos. Brooks breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 137, Pense Sask.

**CLYDESDALES**, Shorthorns and Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, P. O. Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa. Exchange.

**STRONSA STOCK FARM**—Well bred and care fully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man.

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

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

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write you wants.

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

**ASHCROFT**, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Haekney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live.

**BERKSHIRES**—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa Manitoba. Address, I. A. McGill.

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

**GEORGE LITTLE**, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type.

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

## DUNCAN, V. I., B. C.

To the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Dear Sir:—Permit me through your columns to make known the advantages of the neighborhood of Duncan as an eligible field for investment.

The town of Duncan, in the center of the Cowichan Valley originated from a long felt want for a central market for produce and has now through the medium of the Creamery, the Mining and Lumbering interests become a distributing point for the whole of the Cowichan Valley.

The Cream, brought from all parts of the Valley, from Shawnigan on the South, to beyond Chemainus on the North, gathers the whole population of the District to this center, in winter twice, in summer three times weekly.

The punctual payments of the Creamery accounts and of the pay rolls of the various logging camps and mines in the neighborhood, circulates a large amount of ready cash monthly.

Farming, Dairying and Fruit growing are permanent industries and will increase, and the mines now fully established.

The salubrity of the climate and scenic beauty of the neighborhood will always be an attraction to those desiring homes, whose incomes, drawn from sources from without constitute an annual influx of foreign revenue.

I have on my list various properties suitable for farming, dairying, sheep raising, fruit growing and for homesteads in the neighborhood, and throughout Vancouver Island. One or two established and growing Businesses, Business Lots and Building Lots in the town of Duncan and shall be most happy to supply the fullest information to anyone applying therefor.

Faithfully yours

C. NEWTON YOUNG,  
Real Estate Agent, Duncan, B. C.

## A BARBER'S BILL.

The Case of a Young Man Who Gave Too Large an Order.

A young man entered a barber shop the other day, intending to get a shave. Owing to the dulcet pleading of the operating attendant, he consented to a hair-cut, a shampoo, a singe, a face-massage and several other luxuries constantly on tap in the establishment. When the orgy was over the victim received a bill for \$2.80, and he contemplated the figures with some astonishment and alarm. The proprietor said, "We filled your order, aren't you satisfied?" His reply was, "I guess I ordered it, but I am not satisfied."

His situation was in no sense comparable to that of the man who purchases a Gourlay piano. He is always satisfied. The other day in one mail the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, received four letters from happy owners of Gourlay pianos. Mrs. Lucy Ward of Battleford said: "The piano has weathered the most severe winter in a most satisfactory manner." Mr. A. Walter, of Salt Spring Island, B. C., said: "We consider the piano a very fine instrument, and it is generally much admired."

Mrs. (Rev.) R. C. Pollock of Treherne, Man. said: "We find the piano to be all you claimed for it." And Mr. Fred L. Griffith of Melbourne, Ont., had this to say: "We are much pleased with our piano and we believe your pianos are finding favor in this community, for there are now five here." Not only in Melbourne, but in all parts of Canada, the Gourlay is finding favor as a high-class instrument of rich and luscious tone, and built of the best material available. Adv.

Three big expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History in New York arrived recently from the Rocky Mountain regions after several months' rough work, bringing nearly two car-loads of petrified skeletons of about 500 animals, mostly new to science, which lived on earth from one and one-half to eight million years ago. Among the many rare finds which caused considerable speculation and excitement among the scientists at the Museum, were two Dinosaurs, new to science, one of which was of huge proportions, bearing some resemblance to the huge creature known as Triceratops. The expeditions were conducted under Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, paleontologist of the Museum and of the Governments of the United States and Canada, and first vice-president of the Museum.

Each saloon may safely be estimated to have at least five drunken sots on hand to vote as the saloon pleases. Compute this and add to the rum on hand. Then add in the knock-kneed politicians who would lick the hand of the saloon-keeper to get his influence in return. And then add in the silk-stocking cohorts which pats itself on the back and talks of "personal liberty" and you will have the saloon vote.

## THE BUILDING OF THE NEST.

They'll come again to the apple tree,  
Robin and the rest,  
When the orchard branches are fair to see

In the snow of the blossoms drest;  
And the prettiest thing in the world  
will be  
The building of the nest.

Weaving it well, so round and trim,  
Hollowing it with care,  
Nothing too far away for him  
Nothing for her too fair—  
Hanging it safe on the topmost limb  
Their castles in the air.

Ah, mother bird, you'll have weary days  
When the eggs are under your breast,  
And shadows may darken the dancing rays

When fledglings leave the nest,  
But they'll find their wings in a glad  
amaze,  
And God will see to the rest.

So come to the trees with all your train;  
When the apple blossoms blow,  
Through the April shimmer of sun and  
rain

Go flying to and fro;  
And sing to our hearts as we watch  
again  
Your fairy building grow.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

## MIGHT BE WORSE.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Hiram Offen, "this sort of thing won't do. There wouldn't be any work done in this house at all if I didn't keep after you and tell you what to do." "Shure, ma'ma, it might be worse," replied Bridget. "I might rayfuse to do what ye tell me."  
—Philadelphia Press.

## AN EASY ONE.

"John," said Mrs. Worthington at the supper table the other evening, "I read in the paper to-day of a man who had one wife too many; the rest of the article was missing. How many wives do you suppose the man had?" "One probably."  
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## A FINE JOB.

Aunt Cleo—"Howdie, Mistah Ebony? Is youah son doin' well now?" Mistah Ebony—"He am doin' fine, Madam Cleo; he am de entry clerk at de Fashion Hotel." "Entry clerk! What's that?" "He ends doah at de front entry."  
—New York Weekly.

"I like socialism fine," said the honest and apparently unromantic mechanic; "but I don't want to give up my Sunday paper."

"Give up your Sunday paper," said the agitator; "I don't see how socialism is going to affect your reading matter."

"Maybe it won't yours," replied the victim of capital, "but I've got so accustomed to reading 'Snappy Doings in Smart Set. They Bump the Bumps in Vandergholt Dining Room,' and 'Mrs. Astorbilt's Gems: She Has Enough to Fill a Wash Basin,' and 'Life Histories of the Eighty Peersesses Who Were Members of the Original Floradora Sestette,' and all such like, that I dun no what I'd do if you was to remove the pampered classes."  
—Puck.

An old lady really quite well, was always complaining and "enjoying poor health," as she expressed it. Her various ailments were to her the most interesting topic in the world. One day a neighbor found her eating a hearty meal, and asked her how she was.

"Poor me," she sighed, "I feel very well, but I always feel bad when I feel well, because I know I am going to feel worse afterwards."

A husband was being arraigned in court in a suit brought by his wife for cruelty.

"I understand, sir," said the judge, addressing the husband, "that one of the indignities you have showered upon your wife is that you have not spoken to her for three years. Is that so?"

"It is your Honor," quickly answered the husband.

## Clear the

of pimples, blotches, liver spots. This is plished by regulatir toning the stomach, liver, freeing the blood with a course of

# Beech Pu

Sold everywhere. In be

## MONEY

S A SAVING

25c to 50c

CAN BE MAI

Your Grocery,

Dry Goods and

BY DEALING W

ALL GOODS ARE Q

EXPRESS or FREI

We Pay Freight to any Western Ontario, Mar ewan, Alberta and Briti

Write for Our Latest mailed free on request.

We only handle the b can buy, only goods of l

facturers and packers sh We Make Prompt Ship

We Absolutely Guarant

and Delivery.

All Goods Guaranteed funded.

It is a duty to You, and to your Pocket Boo our prices.

We do not belong to Retailers' guild or associa

References: Any Bank press Company in the C of twenty thousand sati

the four provinces.

Write for our Price

Northwestern Su

259 & 261 Stan

Winnipeg

THE J. B. ARMS

GUELPH

ESTABLISHED 1834

ARMSTRONG

STANDARD

CARRIAGE BU

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Agent

FRUIT LAND IN KOO

Farm of 290 acres with Railw shipping facilities. Land good and plenty of water Suitable for subdivision. D and save agent's commissi

\$25.00 per acre for quick sal

F. J. WATSON,

PIANOS and C

Highest grade

Prices reasonable a

J. MURPHY & C

CORNWALL ST.

HIGH-GLASS PHOT

For first-class and up-to-date to E. B. CURLETTE'S New St Block. Only one grade of work that the best. No stairs to cli ground floor. Location: Firs Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

E. B

THE NEST.  
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### Clear the Skin

of pimples, blotches, blackheads and liver spots. This is readily accomplished by regulating the bowels, toning the stomach, stimulating the liver, freeing the blood of impurities with a course of

## Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. In boxes 25c.

### MONEY SAVED!

A SAVING OF

## 25c to 50c on the \$

CAN BE MADE ON

### Your Grocery, Clothing Dry Goods and Shoe Bills

BY DEALING WITH US

**ALL GOODS ARE QUOTED EXPRESS or FREIGHT PREPAID**

**We Pay Freight** to any railway station in Western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

**Write for Our Latest Price List**, it is mailed free on request.

We only handle the best goods money can buy, only goods of best mills, manufacturers and packers shipped.

**We Make Prompt Shipments.**

**We Absolutely Guarantee Satisfaction and Delivery.**

**All Goods Guaranteed or Money Refunded.**

It is a duty to You, to Your Family and to your Pocket Book to investigate our prices.

We do not belong to the Jobbers' or Retailers' guild or association or any trust

**References:** Any Bank, Railway or Express Company in the City, or the names of twenty thousand satisfied patrons in the four provinces.

**Write for our Price List To-day.**

### Northwestern Supply House

259 & 261 Stanley St.  
Winnipeg - Manitoba.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Agents Western Canada

### FRUIT LAND IN KOOTENAY B.C.

Farm of 290 acres with Railway and Steamer shipping facilities. Land is level, soil is good and plenty of water for irrigation. Suitable for subdivision. Deal with owner and save agent's commission. Price only \$25.00 per acre for quick sale.

**F. J. WATSON, Fernie, B. C.**

### PIANOS and ORGANS

Highest grades only.  
Prices reasonable and easy.

**J. MURPHY & COMPANY**  
CORNWALL ST. REGINA

### HIGH-GLASS PHOTOGRAPHS

For first-class and up-to-date photographs, go to E. B. CURLETTE'S New Studio in the Allan Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

**E. B. CURLETTE**

### Questions and Answers

**A DISAPPOINTED PURCHASER.**  
If I buy a cow at an auction sale of Shorthorns, said cow cataloged as imported, and she turns out to be a Canadian-bred, what is the proper course to pursue, she not being worth so much to me?

**NEMO.**  
Ans.—It is probable that your proper and advisable course, under the circumstances, would be to demand damages in respect of the misrepresentation, and to follow such demand up, if necessary, by suit.

**SECURITY ON CHATTLE MORTGAGE.**  
The mortgagee, by permission of mortgagor, sells a team in a chattle mortgage. Must mortgagee go to expense of having new mortgage made out, including new security? Is there any way by which mortgagor can be protected without this expense being incurred?

**Alta. W. J. M.**  
Ans.—We presume that the price obtained for the horses would be applied on the debt and if so, the balance of the security ought to satisfy the mortgagee. However, if the mortgagee demands new security, the mortgagor would be obliged to go to the expense of giving it to him.

**MATTER FOR FENCE VIEWERS.**  
In your issue of the 22nd inst. an article on line fences fits my case, closely. My neighbor agreed to build half the line fence, as shown on enclosed sketch, but has failed to do so; and as we have herd law in this municipality, and as I built my half a year ago, and as my neighbor neglects to build his part, what can I do to have the work so done?

**Dufferin Mun., Man. W. H. C.**  
Ans.—Each of the parties occupying adjoining tracts of land is under a duty to make a just proportion of the line fence. All questions and disputes between the occupiers of adjoining lands in respect of the line fence can only be decided by a majority of three fence-viewers appointed under the Boundary Lines Act (R. S. M. 1902 C. 13) and the agreement which you mention as having been made by your neighbor will no doubt, be taken into consideration by these fence-viewers in arriving at their decision, although you have an independent right at law to force your neighbor to make a just proportion of the line fence.

These fence viewers are appointed as follows:—One by each of the interested parties (i. e. owners of adjoining lands) and a third one by the two thus appointed. If either adjoining owner refuse or neglect upon demand made in writing to appoint a fence-viewer, then the other adjoining owner may apply to a justice of the peace for the appointment of a fence-viewer who may act as if he were appointed by the party neglecting or refusing to do so. When the fence-viewers have heard the case, they shall give their decision or award in writing signed by them and send a copy of the award to the clerk of the county court of the district where the land is situated. As soon as this copy of the award is filed in the county court, it becomes binding on the parties and has the same effect as if judgment were given in the county court against the party against whom the award was made and execution may issue in the ordinary course of events.

**SPECIFIC FOR LYMPHANGITIS.**  
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:  
Noticing so many are troubled with lymphangitis, I will give you a simple cure and preventive. At first symptoms of the trouble, give ½ oz. Buchu leaves divided into three equal doses, 12 hours apart. Steep each dose in a little water, and pour all over oats or bran; they will eat it readily. This will cure the worst case in 36 hours; I have never known it to fail. I trust this may benefit someone. I have been helped by many recipes in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

YOUNG FARMER.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

Regina, June 26th  
at 2 p. m.

Owing to the reducing of our farm we are compelled to sell our entire herd of Shorthorns.



These cattle have been selected and bred with exceptional care, and possess in an unusual degree the best characteristics of the breed—wealth of flesh and proficiency at the pail

We began our breeding operations with selections from the herds of Hon. John Dryden and Jas. I. Davidson, from whence have come cattle that have held spectators at the largest shows on the continent in amazed admiration.

Breeding the best: individuality unsurpassed: credit given.  
Sale under cover at the city amphitheatre, Regina.  
Reduced rates on the railways.

Write for a Catalogue giving full particulars

**G. P. BELLOWS,**  
Missouri,  
Auctioneer.

**A. & G. MUTCH,**  
Craigie Mains,  
Lumsden, Sask.

## IT IS TOO LATE

to look into the construction of a Cream Separator after you have bought it.

We ask you to avoid the disappointment that surely comes with buying a cheaply constructed worm gear Separator, by examining, before you make the purchase of any machine, the Square or Common Sense Gear in the MAGNET Cream Separator and contrast it with the worm gear in other Separators.



Examine also the double support of the bowl in the MAGNET as compared with the support at one end only in all the others.

Try the MAGNET against all others for clean skimming.

Try the MAGNET for easy turning.

Examine closely its perfect ball race and also figure out the difference in cleaning the MAGNET with its one-piece skimmer, less than five minutes as against twenty minutes in many of the others, a saving of eighteen days' work each year.

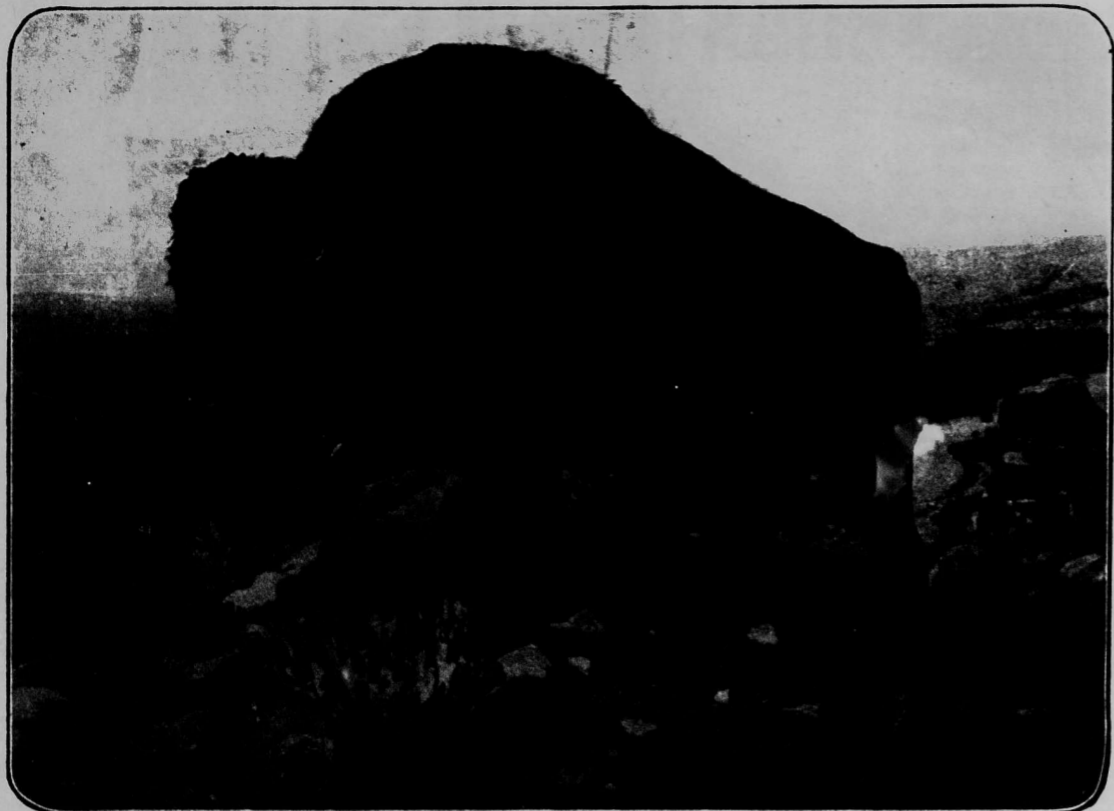
Examine the MAGNET'S general construction. It is built of the best material by the most skillful mechanics.

It is not the lowest priced machine, because we will not sacrifice quality to make it that.

We rest our case on the points above mentioned, and ask you to consider them carefully, well knowing if you do so it is the MAGNET that will be your choice.

## The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Limited

HAMILTON, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man. ST. JOHN, N.B.  
Western Distributing Points  
REGINA Sask. CALGARY, Alta. VANCOUVER, B. C. VICTORIA, B. C.



The  
Pride  
of the  
West

## Western Manitoba's Fair, Brandon

JULY 22, 23, 24, 25 & 26

The Farmers' Great Annual Holiday. The Agricultural Fair of the West

Reduced Railway Rates good for the week of the Fair  
Special Daily Excursions. The Prize List has been largely increased. Several New Buildings erected  
Marvellous Platform Attractions. Exciting Speeding Events  
Wonderful Displays of Fireworks, including "The Eruption of Mont Pelee"  
Write to the Manager for Prize Lists and all information

## WELL IMPROVED ORCHARD FOR SALE

20 ACRES, 6 acres cleared and fenced, 360 fruit trees planted and doing well, 60 bearing trees. Splendid location, 15 minutes walk from good town with post office, school, stores, churches. This is a genuine bargain. Price \$3,000.00, \$1,500.00 cash, balance on terms.

ALSO THREE, 10 ACRE LOTS, 7 miles east of Nelson, with water frontage. First-class land. \$75.00 per acre, \$35.00 per acre cash, balance on terms.

**H. E. Croasdaile & Co.**

P. O. Box 626

Nelson B. C.,

## BUTTER WRAPPERS

YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

Size	1000	add. 1000	Size	1000	add. 1000
Single Brand 1	\$2.75	\$1.00	Combination S.B. 4	\$1.85	.65
Single Brand 2	2.00	.75	Single Brand 9 up	1.50	.45
Single Brand 4	1.75	.65	Com. Brand S.B. 9 up	1.70	.45

**Victoria Printing Company**

Box 345, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



It dries them up.

### COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

Kills Roaches, Bed-bugs, Rats and Mice

All Dealers and 377 Queen St. W.,

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Write for Testimonials.

## Select Farms

IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's Richest Farming District

I publish a real-estate bulletin giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country, or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

**T. R. PEARSON**

NEW WESTMINSTER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

## Kootenay Fruit Lands!

Best in the World!

Write me for information. I know all about the land situation here, having been in business in Nelson twelve years.

S. M. BRYDGES, Nelson, B.C.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.

### COW OUT OF CONDITION

A valuable cow calved about a month ago and ate her cleanings. Since then is gaunt and dull, and has lost her cud. Her droppings look glazed. Please say what is the matter, and what will help her?  
A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—It is not probable that the eating of the afterbirth was the cause of the illness, as it is natural and not uncommon for cows to eat it when loose and alone, and, generally, with no ill effects. The idea that a cow loses her cud is also erroneous. She ceases to ruminate or chew her cud when she is out of breath. We should advise giving bran mashes and a purgative of 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and a tablespoonful of ginger, the salts dissolved in warm water, and the mixture given as a drench, slowly, from a quart bottle. If purgation does not take place in 24 hours, give another pound of salts. A pint of common blackstrap molasses given with the salts and ginger is good practice. After purgation ceases, give as a tonic, twice daily, for a week, powdered gentian, 1 tablespoonful; ginger, 1 teaspoonful, in gruel or water as a drench, being careful always to give slowly to avoid choking.

### COW GIVING CURDLED MILK.

I have a cow that calved about five weeks ago. I could not dry up the cow last winter. As soon as I started to dry her, the milk curdled, so I kept on taking the curdled milk, until she came in. After she was in, she kept on giving curdled milk, looking quite yellow, and a bad smell. After she was in a few days, I gave her a dose of salts and three doses of saltpetre. A few days later I saw a veterinarian, and he gave me some powders and some liniment to bathe her udder, with no good results. Then I put a calf on her for some days, and I turned her out on grass. Since then I have been feeding her some coppers. She gives about a pint of milk twice a day now; at first she gave me a little more. Her udder is not caked, but is larger than it was last season. She is hearty and appears well and gaining in flesh. Can you prescribe something to bring this cow back to her natural flow of milk?

C. C. K.

Ans.—We are inclined to the opinion that it would have been better to have ceased milking the cow six weeks before calving. Since she is apparently in good health, we do not think anything better than grass can be given her.

### NAVICULAR DISEASE.

Valuable mare shows symptoms of navicular disease. Kindly give treatment through your paper. Parting the nerves leading to the foot is sometimes prescribed. Where shall I find those nerves, or where is the proper place to cut them? Is it safe for an inexperienced person to attempt the operation?  
J. J. M.

Ans.—In the early stages, the object is to arrest inflammation. Give rest. Remove the shoes. Pare the hoof well down, especially at the heels. Stand in water for a considerable time, and apply a poultice, held in place by a strong leather pouch. When the foot has been softened by these means, clip the hair off about two inches above the hoof head, and apply a blister of two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and two ounces vaseline. Rub well in. Tie so she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply a little sweet oil. Let her head down now, and oil every day. Blister thus once a month. This will relieve the symptoms and prolong the mare's usefulness, but is not guaranteed to cure. Neurotomy (removing the nerves) is only to be accepted as a last resort, and should be attempted only by a competent veterinarian. This operation destroys all sensation in the foot; but, while the animal has, henceforth, no pain in that part, she will be liable to go wrong at any time and become useless.

\* \* \*

"What class or people do you think has been most benefited by the libraries you have founded?" "I'm not sure," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "But I kind of suspect it's the architects."



### The Roof That Needn't Wor

There's an ea and a sense of joyed by the m his buildings r Rex Flintkote. that water ca through it, wi blow it off, fa cannot ignite it.

## RE FLINTK ROOF

is made of comp felt impregnated cial water, fire resisting compo affords more the tfection than a known roofing m

### FREE SAN

Let us send you f test; also valuable n

Be sure to "Look fo

**J. A. & W. BIRD & COMPANY**

21 India Street Boston, Mass.

Agents: Mackenzie Bros, Winnipeg and Calgary



Save Your Repairing Bill. If Amherst make is not s write

E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, m. If sent by parcel pos

## Kootenay Fru

For Sale 160 acres in Slocan Val no stone; all level; soil first cl. Close to school, P.O., Ry Sidn 460 fruit trees, some are be buildings. \$4000.00 Cash.

Geo. G. McLAREN, Box 654

CONDITION

ed about a month... Since then... I has lost her cud... Please say... what will help... INSTANT READER... able that the eat-... as the cause of the... and not uncom-... t when loose and... with no ill effects... ses her cud is also... s to ruminate or... e is out of breath... ing bran mashes... lbs. Epsom salts... of ginger, the... m water, and the... ch, slowly, from... argation does not... ars, give another... pint of common... ven with the salts... practice. After... as a tonic, twice... powdered gentian... r, 1 teaspoonful... trench, being care-... ly to avoid chok-



The Roof That You Needn't Worry About

There's an ease of mind and a sense of security enjoyed by the man who has his buildings roofed with Rex Flintkote. He knows that water cannot get through it, winds cannot blow it off, falling sparks cannot ignite it.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is made of compressed wool felt impregnated with special water, fire and wear-resisting compounds. It affords more thorough protection than any other known roofing material.

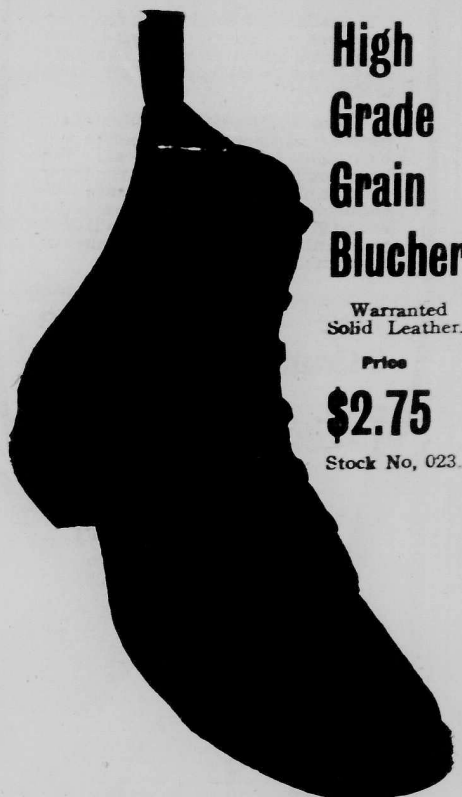
FREE SAMPLES

Let us send you free samples to test; also valuable roofing booklet. Be sure to "Look for the Bey."

J. A. & W. BIRD & COMPANY 21 India Street Boston, Mass.



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High Grade Grain Blucher

Warranted Solid Leather.

Price \$2.75

Stock No. 023.

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best.

If Amherst make is not sold in your town write

E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. m. If sent by parcel post 50c. extra.

Kootenay Fruit Lands

For Sale 160 acres in Slocan Valley, no waste land; no stone; all level; soil first class, 2 nice streams. Close to school, P.O., Ry Siding. 7 acres cleared 160 fruit trees, some are bearing. Good log buildings. \$4000.00 Cash.

Geo. G. McLAREN, Box 654, NELSON, B.C.

Trade Note

KOOTENAY LAND AND INVESTMENT Co. of Nelson, B. C. who are advertising in this issue, handle some of the finest fruit lands in the Kootenay. They have at the present time some special snaps in choice locations, suitable for making real homes in this garden land. It is difficult in a short article to describe any of these properties, but if our friends who are interested will write they will get further particulars from Messrs. Clayton & Clayton.

Address them at Nelson and mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

PRACTICAL IRRIGATION, a 36-page pamphlet has just been issued by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill. It deals very thoroughly with the mechanical irrigation problem, and contains much interesting and valuable information with reference to the many different types of pumping machinery used for this purpose.

There are many fine half-tone illustrations showing irrigation plants in actual operation. These installations cover a wide range of service, including pumps operated by gasoline engines, steam pumping machinery, electrically driven pumps, and pumps operated by windmills, and the advantages of each clearly defined.

This is probably the most original and complete treatise ever issued on the subject. A copy of this pamphlet will be mailed free of charge to interested parties. Copies of this book may be secured from the Winnipeg offices of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

MESSRS. McDERMID AND McHARDY point out the following items of interest in regard to Robson, where their fruit lands are located:

- 1. Telephone communication already established.
2. Two telegraph offices within a mile of our land.
3. Five trains daily.
4. C. P. R. steamer daily summer service from Robson to Arrowhead (Revelstoke).
5. No isolation—Robson will undoubtedly be the most thickly settled district in the Kootenay.
6. First class soil—Beautiful location—Magnificent scenery—Excellent fishing—Superb boating—Good hunting.
7. Direct southern exposure.
8. A church building will be erected at once and a school will be established when the fall term opens in September.
9. Magnificent local market at Rossland, Trail and Nelson.

It would no doubt interest our readers to learn more of this district. A postcard addressed to McDermid & McHardy, Nelson, B. C., will bring full particulars if you mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL.

GOSSIP.

BRANDON FAIR.

Western Manitoba's fair at Brandon will this year be held from July 22nd to 26th inclusive.

The fair this year starts on Monday, and everything will be in running order by that time. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be big days.

There will be a grand reunion of old-timers at this year's fair, this being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Brandon. Great changes have been made in that length of time. Old friends will reunite and new friends will be made.

The directors will, this year, grant to all school children under fourteen years of age, with a good attendance record, a free pass for any one day to the fair.

One of the choice attractions on the grounds will be the collection of native animals and birds. Here you will find enclosed in comfortable quarters, buffalo moose, elk, birds, squirrels, badgers, wolves, pheasants, geese and ducks of all kinds. The most of them have been kindly donated by persons, from all

When Ordering Cereals



Look for the "B & K" Trade Mark on the sacks. You will then know you are getting the highest grade goods manufactured

Absolutely Pure Goods

At all Grocers

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Limited

Calgary, Alberta

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000

REST, - \$5,000,000

WALKER, President

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ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR BRANCHES IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

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MOOSOMIN, Sask. D. I. Forbes, Manager
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FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH 76

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

Columbia River Fruit Lands, Kootenay, B.C.

Improved ranches and wild land sold direct to settlers without brokers' intermediate profit. Locations made for settlers. Reports on land and general land surveying.

J. D. ANDERSON, British Columbia Government Surveyor, TRAIL, B. C.



**KILLS TICKS** **ZENOLEUM** **CURES SCAB**

**The Purest Coal-Tar Dip**

The successful shepherd watches his sheep as a cat watches a mouse. He dips in Zenoleum to keep the sheep free from ticks and lice. He dips to cure scab, if by accident scab infests his flock. He disinfects the pens to keep them clean and the sheep healthy, because healthy sheep grow into good fleece and more mutton. This makes a flock profitable. *ZENOLEUM is recommended as a remedy for stomach worms.*

**The Principal Sheep Breeders in America USE ZENOLEUM**

They find it the best of all dips after many years' experience. *Forty-two Agricultural Colleges say "Zenoleum is best."* It is equally good for many ailments and diseases of cattle, horses, swine, and poultry, and has a hundred uses of interest to good housewives.

**No Strings to the ZENOLEUM Guarantee**

Here it is: If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters—just money.

**The Zenner Disinfectant Co.,**  
114 Lafayette Avenue  
Windsor,  
Ontario

**Free Booklet Veterinary Adviser**

64-page book for Stockmen written by Agricultural College Authorities. *Positively free for the asking. Send postal quick.*

**Prices At All Dealers**

Four sizes; eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**



**A. & G. Mutch**  
Craigie Mains  
LUMSDEN, SASK.

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale Horses

We have handled two large importations of Clydesdales since last fall and have good ones always on hand. We buy and sell our own horses by this means saving to our customers all high commission and expenses. We also sell on small margins above cost. We will quote you prices on Clydesdales of all ages.



## Send to us for a CAT- alogue "FREE"

Containing particulars of the Farms we are selling on a **School Land Basis**. Improved lands with good buildings, close to markets, elevators, schools and churches are not often offered on such terms as these.

¶ When you are through seeding we would like to show you over the land. Then you will be convinced that we have the right thing.

¶ Write for Maps, etc. to—

**McInnis & Clark**  
Box 6 Brandon, Manitoba

**DONALD MORRISON & CO.** 414 Grain Exchange  
GRAIN COMMISSION Winnipeg  
Reference: Bank of Toronto

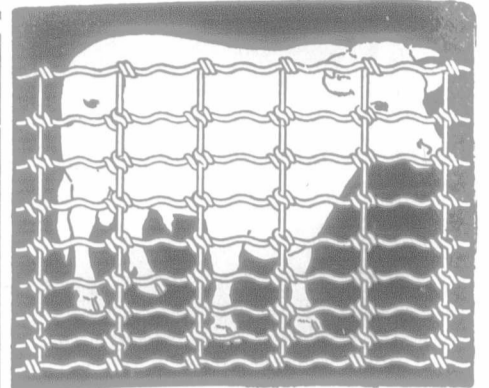
Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years' experience in grain commission business.  
LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

parts of the country, who take a deep interest in the fair. The last donation was an albatross sent from near Deloraine. Three black squirrels also arrived a few days ago from Stratford Ontario.

### THE NEW WALDRON CATTLE

The New Waldron Ranch Co., whose advertisement has been running in these columns, have decided to place the sale of their entire herd of 10,000 in the hands of H. A. Mullins, Winnipeg.

The company are selling out on account of the settling up of their range and so curtailing the grazing lands. Mr Mullins it will be remembered handled the Cochrane Ranch stock a few years ago under similar conditions.



## No. 9 Hard Steel Wire

from top to bottom. Does it look strong? Do you know what No. 9 hard steel wire means? It means double the strength and durability of light wire fences. Means the toughest thing known to fence builders. Means the biggest and heaviest wire used for fencing in Canada.

Mr. Fence Builder, just stop one moment and think. You don't want to do the job over again year after next. Take a lesson from some of the two-year old fences you know. They are usually made, or partly made, of light, soft wires that break easily—of poorly galvanized wires that rust soon and eat up—of poorly fastened wires that slip. Your experience tells you these are the things to look out for. Keep them in mind and take a good look at

## Ideal Fence

Look at one that's been up two, three, four or five years. If you'll examine carefully, we'll be satisfied with your judgment. Don't forget to look at the lock. It grips the wire on FIVE bearing points. We show it good and large below so you'll be sure to see it. No. 9 wires, No. 9 stays, locked as Ideal locks them at every crossing, there's not going to be any slips or breaks or holes in your fence and there's not going to be any sagging.

The railroads know how to fence for permanency. They are buying more Ideal than any other make. Farmers are following suit, fencing their farms to stay.

Take a little time to think of the essentials of good fencing before you buy. The Ideal has them all. We know you'll want Ideal when you know about it. Let us talk Ideal fence personally to you for a few minutes. Write in and give us the chance. We'll send you a little book with the particulars to start with.

**The Ideal Fence Company, Ltd.**

Dept. B Winnipeg, Man.



Going to School or Learn a Trade? If so, write for our fine new catalogue giving complete information about the special opportunities offered for obtaining an education in almost any subject and learning some of the best trades. Address: O. H. Bergwell, Pres. Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia.

### CLEANING THINGS ABOUT THE STABLE

#### HARNESS

To clean a harness and make it have a good appearance, it must be done in the correct way.

First separate the parts from each other, preparatory to washing with warm water and soap. When done, hang on a rack until nearly dry. It is now ready for a coat of harness oil, which apply, and let it remain over night. Then apply another coat of oil and let it remain over night.

Run each strap through a greasing and wipe well with a cloth.

After this, clean the buckles, then apply a coat of harness dressing. Again apply a coat of dressing, then buckle together.

A harness washed and oiled in a couple of hours is a poor job, as the oil is not in the leather, but has been wiped off.

The patent leather parts should be cleaned with a little kerosene rubbed in with a woollen rag.

#### HORSE COLLARS

A reason why collars sometimes gall when at work is because of dirt. The driver has been negligent in keeping free from dandruff and dirt that part of the collar that presses against the skin of the horse's shoulder. The stuff is rolled into lumps by the friction of the collar against the action of the shoulder as the horse walks.

At the beginning of a season's work the shoulder is tender, the hair long and full of dandruff. The collar should then be cleaned every morning before commencing work, if the labor is heavy in character. This will commonly prevent galling. It is only necessary to rub the hand briskly over the surface several times. The horse's shoulders should be washed in warm water at night and rubbed dry. To toughen the skin wash with water in which white oak bark has been boiled for fifteen minutes. This will ordinarily prevent galling.

#### CLEAN BLANKETS

There are various methods for doing this, but the one costing the least labor is the one sought out. An economical, easy and efficient plan is to pour into a tub a half pint of household ammonia, laying the blanket lightly over it, then pour in enough warm water to cover the blanket entirely. This sends the fumes of the ammonia through the fabric, cleansing the fibres of the wool, loosening the dirt in a marvellous manner.

Then press and stir the blankets about in the water until it becomes as dark as the dirt will make it. Then empty and immerse in a second tubful of clear water same temperature as the first lot. Wring and dry, and you have a fine blanket, soft and well cleaned.

#### MOULDY LEATHER

Remove the surface mould with a dry cloth. With another cloth apply pyro-ligneous acid. This will quickly restore the leather and banish the mould.

#### CLEAN WINDOWS

Choose a dull day or a day when the sun is not shining on the window. If the sun shines on the window it causes the window to dry streaked, no matter how much it may be rubbed.

Take a painters brush and drag windows inside and outside, washing all inside woodwork before touching the glass.

Wash the glass with a weak solution diluted with ammonia. Do not use soap. Use a small cloth to wipe the

## Bone Spavin

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

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

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

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

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

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

## For Diarrhoea, Dysentery

AND ALL  
Summer Complaints

**DR. FOWLER'S  
EXTRACT OF  
WILD STRAWBERRY**

**IS AN INSTANTANEOUS CURE.**

It has been used in thousands of homes during the past sixty-two years and has always given satisfaction.

Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Price 35 cents at all druggists and dealers. Do not let some unprincipled druggist humbug you into taking so-called Strawberry Compound. The original is Dr. Fowler's. The rest are substitutes.

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

## KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

Finest locations on **KOOTENAY LAKE** near town of Kaslo.

**160 Acres**, deep, rich, brown, loamy soil, the finest on the lake for fruit. Splendid creek gives abundance of water and water-power.

**175 Acres**, adjoining the above, same ideal location, same soil, and water facilities. Large clearing planted as garden.

Nearly all this land was heavily swept by fire last fall, which left land almost clear. Good wagon road to town and an excellent wharf on property where steamers call, afford best of transportation.

The strong points in these lands are:—Very best soil for fruit, easy clearing, abundance of pure water, excellent transportation, fine lake frontage and superb view. It cannot be beaten. Very reasonable price and easy terms.

**CLAYTON & CLAYTON**  
Fruit Lands & Real Estate  
BOX 104, NELSON, B.C.

pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners, and wipe dry with piece of soft cloth. Do not use linen as it sheds lint. Polish with tissue paper, or old newspapers. This operation takes half the time that is consumed if soap is used and the windows will be much brighter.

### ANTI-RUST

Immerse steel or iron in a solution of carbonate of potash for a few minutes and the article will not rust for years, not even when exposed to damp atmosphere.

### SHORTHORN SALES.

At Mansfield, Ohio, on May 22nd, Carpenter & Ross held a most successful sale of Shorthorn cattle. Buyers were present from Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, besides a liberal number from Ohio. A number of recently imported bulls were offered, which sold for from \$200 to \$800. The highest priced female was the two-year-old heifer Codboll Gwynne, which went for \$905. The total average of the sale was forty-four head at \$315. Twenty-nine females made \$300 and fourteen bulls \$340 of an average.

On the following day at Chicago a combination sale of Shorthorns did not turn out so well, although the cattle were consigned by well-known breeders from large show herds.

The Americans have a practice of speech-making before their sales, upon the excellence of which much is supposed to depend. Several auctioneers then take charge of the sale and the work of selling is soon over. An opportunity of witnessing the American way will be given those who attend the Mutch sale on the 26th at Regina, as Col. Bellows, one of the first American auctioneers, will conduct the sale.

### WHY SOME BIRDS HOP AND OTHERS WALK.

A little bird sat on a twig of a tree,  
A swinging and singing as glad as could be  
And shaking his tail, and smoothing his dress,  
And having such fun as you never could guess.  
And when he had finished his gay little song  
He flew down in the street and went hopping along,  
This way and that way with both little feet,  
While his sharp little eyes looked for something to eat.  
A little boy said to him, "little bird, stop,  
And tell me the reason you go with a hop,  
Why don't you walk, as boys do and men,  
One foot at a time, like a dove or a hen?"  
And the little bird went with a hop, hop, hop;  
And he laughed and he laughed as he never could stop,  
And he said: "Little boy, there are some birds that talk  
And some birds that hop, and some birds that walk.  
Use your eyes, little boy; watch closely and see  
What little birds hop, both feet just like me,  
And what little birds walk like the duck and the hen,  
And when you know you'll know more than some men.  
Every bird that can scratch in the earth can walk;  
Every bird that can wade in the water can walk;  
Every bird that has claws to catch prey can walk;  
One foot at a time—that is why they can walk;  
But most little birds who can sing you a song  
Are so small that their legs are not very strong  
To scratch or wade with, or catch things—that's why  
They hop with both feet. Little boy, good by."  
(The exceptions to this rule are rare. The rule is generally correct, and so simple as easily to be remembered.)—Selected.



## We are the People

Who for Twenty Years have supplied  
the West with the Best

**PUMPS  
WINDMILLS and  
GASOLINE ENGINES**

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

**BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS**  
Box 410



## A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE Culture of Hair

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

### 60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee:

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

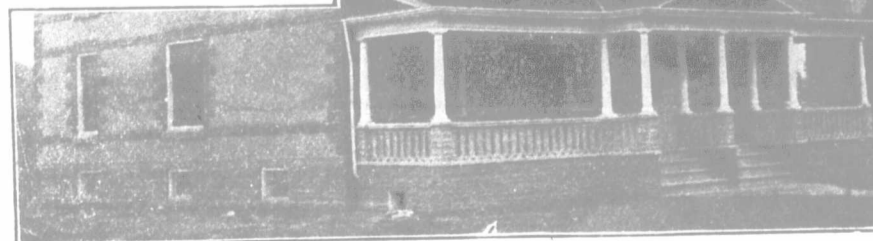
*An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent post free, on application.*

**THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO. LTD.**  
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENG.

## The Dunn Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Third year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block making for a single building or for a regular block making business. A moderate priced machine; compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.

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Address Dept. N, THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO. Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

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**BOG SPAVIN      CURB      LAMENESS**  
**BONE SPAVIN      SPLINT      SWELLINGS**  
**RINGBONE      POLL EVIL      SOFT BUNCHES**

are CURED—leaving the horse sound as a dollar—by

### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

No matter what you have tried—nor how many veterinaries have failed—get KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, use it as directed and it will give perfect results.

NOTRE DAME DES BOIS, P.Q., Sept. 20 '08.

"I am treating two horses—one with Spavin—the other with Poll Evil. I am using Kendall's Spavin Cure and must say I find my horses much improved. I have used many remedies but find Kendall's The King Of All." GEO. BRODEUR.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Our "Treatise On The Horse" will give you many a hint as to how to keep horses free from blemishes and lameness. Write for free copy. 31

DR. S. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.



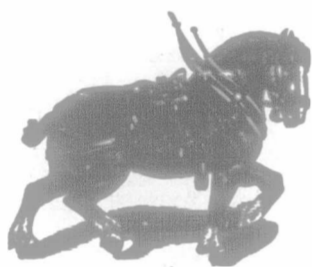
## Sold Out of mares but we have still a few extra choice

CLYDESDALE, SHIRE, SUFFOLK, PERCHERON and MACKNEY STALLIONS.

For sale at Special bargain prices. Write us at once or call on

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON.**  
BRANDON.

Remember that every Stallion we sell is absolutely guaranteed.



### CLUB STABLES

12th STREET, (Box 485) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

## 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.

## FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Tapsman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.  
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

JNO. G. BARRON

**JOHN A. TURNER,** BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY P. O. Box 472  
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

## CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

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

J. D. TRAYNOR

Condie P. O., Sask.



### A MEMORY SYSTEM.

Forget each kindness that you do  
 As soon as you have done it;  
 Forget the praise that falls to you  
 The moment you have won it;  
 Forget the slander that you hear  
 Before you can repeat it;  
 Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer  
 Wherever you may meet it.

Remember every kindness done  
 To you, whatever its measure;  
 Remember praise by others won  
 And pass it on with pleasure;  
 Remember every promise made  
 And keep it to the letter;  
 Remember those who lend you aid  
 And be a grateful debtor.

Remember all the happiness  
 That comes your way in living;  
 Forget each worry and distress,  
 Be hopeful and forgiving;  
 Remember good, remember truth,  
 Remember heaven's above you,  
 And you will find, through age and youth,

True joys, and hearts to love you.  
 —By PRISCILLA LEONARD, *The Youth Companion*.

Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, of Philadelphia, was one day condemning warfare. At the end of a vivid description of war's horrors, he smiled. "A woman," he said "twice married, stood with her second husband beside the grave of her first. 'Here,' she murmured, 'a hero lies. You would not be my husband to-day, Jack, had John not been killed at Gettesburg.' 'Oh,' the man cried fiercely, 'what a curse war is!'"

"You must not write 'the strenuous life,'" said the city editor. "That's on!" the list with 'dull thud.'"

"All right," answered the reporter, who had on his desk the notes of a fire, a smash-up, a women's convention and a police scandal, and had missed his dinner, "but you don't seem to object to my living it."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AS BEEF MAKERS.

Anent the fact that an Aberdeen-Angus bull won the grand championship at the recent show and sale at Brandon, it is interesting to read what Mr. Albert Pulling, an English advocate of the above-named beef breed of cattle, has to say in a pamphlet, citing the show-yard success of the breed at leading shows last year, from which we quote:

"The following are some records of the performances of pure and cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle at some of this season's leading fat-stock shows:

"At the Smithfield Club Show, in London, to which the best specimens of pure and cross-bred cattle are sent year by year from all parts of the United Kingdom, the champion heifer and reserve for champion of the show was the Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Ida of Dalmeny 3rd, bred and owned by Earl of Rosebery, a model in shape, but somewhat below the average size, to which Miss de Rothchild's (Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus) cross-bred heifer stood reserve.

"It may be noted that this is the fifteenth occasion during the last thirty-six years on which the Aberdeen-Angus breed has furnished the female champion at this show.

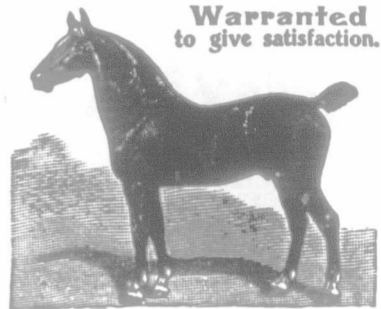
"The reserve for champion steer was Mr. Dunn's Aberdeen-Angus steer, Sylvanus, bred by Mr. Bridges.

"The group which stood before the judges for the championship award, consisted of H. M. the King's Shorthorn steer (champion and champion steer) and the above-mentioned Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Aberdeen-Angus steer, and cross-bred heifer, a group of four animals, which contained five parts out of eight of Aberdeen-Angus blood, and only one pair of horns.

"In the cross-bred classes, all but five of the forty-seven entered were Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred cattle, and included the champion and reserve, and the winners of thirteen out of the fourteen prizes offered.

"In the small cross-bred classes, Mr. Hudson's well-known Aberdeen-Angus

Warranted to give satisfaction.



## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, 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 express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

## CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application

**W. H. BRYCE**

Doune Lodge Stock Farm  
Arcola, Sask.

## The Best in the KOOTENAY

52 acres of splendid fruit land only 20 minutes from the centre of the City of Nelson. First-class wagon road through property.

5 acres under the very best of cultivation and 13 acres almost ready for planting.

1/2 of an acre bearing strawberries.

500 raspberry bushes. 150 apple trees. 50 cherry trees. All the very best varieties.

Last year 4 1/2 TONS of finest tomatoes were raised from half an acre of new ground on this sunny property and marketed at good prices.

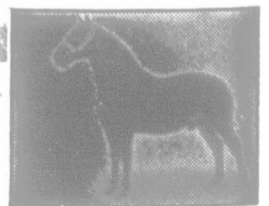
Small frame house and good frame barn.

\$100 per acre on easy terms.

**Wolverton & Co.**  
NELSON, B.C.

FOR SALE

The Imported Suffolk Stallion



DEPUTY (3203)

Being three years old. Sire, Warrior 3rd (2845). Dam, Depper (4695). A handsome, whole colored, dark chestnut with heavy bone, grand set, strong joints, good action, The acme of strength and quality combined. Sound and all right and price right. Correspondence solicited  
**Mossom Boyd Co.** Bobcaygeon, Ont.

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# Burdock Blood Bitters

is the FOREMOST MEDICINE of the DAY.

It is a purely vegetable compound possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system and controlling their secretions.

It so purifies the blood that it cures all blood humors and diseases, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence, renders it unequalled for all diseases of the skin.

Mr. Robert Parton, Millbank, Ont., writes: "Some time ago I was troubled with boils and pimples, which kept breaking out constantly. After taking two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I am completely cured."

## Scarcliffe Herefords

Do you want to grow CATTLE that go to market early, that make the BEST use of their feed, and so leave the largest PROFIT to the feeder? Then use Hereford Blood. Useful young stock offered the trade. Herd headed by Sampson 1st. Get my quotations.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.

## Star Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes. 1896. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm one mile from station.

R. W. Caswell, SASKATOON, SASK. Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns.

## PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

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

## CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

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

THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL

## Brampton Jerseys

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. BULL & SON Brampton, Canada

## Kettle Valley Irrigated FRUIT LANDS Company

have large acreage of subdivided fruit lands now for sale. Prices \$100 to \$150 per acre. Ample supply of water for which NO RENT is charged. Soil a rich sandy loam which produces the finest apples, small fruits and vegetables. Valuable local market in surrounding mining towns. Splendid climate and excellent railway facilities. Apply to

W. O. Wright, Managing Director MIDWAY, B. C. Winnipeg Agents B. M. TOMLINSON & CO. Edward Bldg., Opp. Eatons, Winnipeg, Man. Phone 5710

Dexter crosses gained the champion cup and reserve, and eight out of the nine prizes offered were won by crosses of Aberdeen-Angus with the Dexter and Kerry breeds.

"At this show, in the carcass competition, in which the carcasses of animals, expressly fed for slaughter, are judged by butchers, and, therefore, probably the most instructive competition of the show so far as commercial beef-producing qualities are concerned, it may be noted that the carcasses of Aberdeen-Angus cross-breeds won the champion prize and reserve, and that the three first prizes, two of the second prizes, and two of the third prizes were gained by the carcasses of Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred cattle from the herds of Messrs. J. G. Young, G. Young, J. B. Fletcher, and The Duchess of Newcastle, of which five were crosses with the Shorthorn and two with the Dexter and Kerry breeds.

"At the Birmingham Fat-stock Show, the champion cups for the best animal under two years and 'best Scot' were won by Mr. McWilliams' of Aberdeen-Angus yearling steer, and the reserve for champion of the show was Mr. Hudson's cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Danesfield Honey Bee, the champion cross-bred at that show.

"In the cross-bred classes, Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred cattle won seven out of the ten prizes offered, and, again, took a large share of the butcher's prizes.

"At the Norwich Fat-stock Show, as regards the champion prizes for best beast, steer, and heifer, and reserves, Mr. Learner's and Mr. Hudson's Aberdeen Angus cross-bred heifers, and Mr. Hudson's Aberdeen-Angus steer and cross-bred steer 'swept the boards.'

"At the York Fat Stock Show, Mr. Dunn's Aberdeen-Angus steer, Sylvanus, (afterwards reserve champion steer at Smithfield) won the champion cup for its owner outright and the gold medal.

"At the Inverness Show, Lady Seafield's Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Kind Shade, was champion of the show.

"At the Edinburgh Scottish National Show, Lord Rosebery's Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Ida of Dalmeny 3rd (reserve champion the following week at Smithfield), gained the championship, with Mr. Bruce's cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer reserve.

"At the show of the Aberdeen Fat Stock Club, the champion was Lady Seafield's yearling Aberdeen-Angus heifer, and of this show a report remarks 'that one feature, which could not but strike the visitor, was the extraordinary success of Aberdeen-Angus cattle as compared with the other varieties exhibited, and that it was rather a notable incident that, when the championship came to be decided, the whole seven animals which were brought out to represent the tops of the various sections of the show were black and hornless.'

"At the Dublin Winter Show, Mr. Nash's Aberdeen-Angus steer, Lucan Champion, justified its name as being champion at that show, and for the second time.

"Of this show, it is reported that 'if there is one thing more remarkable than another, it is the continual growth of the blacks and blue-greys, showing the effects of the Aberdeen-Angus in the production of beef.'

"At the Chicago International, the 'runner-up' for the grand championship was the Aberdeen-Angus yearling steer, Andy, shown by Minnesota College, which was champion yearling of the show, and formed one of the group of Angus which gained the champion herd prize for that College.

"In the College classes, the Aberdeen-Angus steer, Ruby Zenoleum, from Nebraska, was the champion (beating Andy), and would appear to have been unlucky, if, as reported, 'the judge declared it the best bullock in the show,' as, having been placed fourth in its class, it did not form one of those which appeared before the same judge when awarding the championship of the show. This steer, when sold at auction, made 15 cents per lb., the top price paid for single bullocks.

"Car-lots are stated to have been the sensation of the show, numbering eighty-one car-loads, and selling at record prices, topped by \$17 per cwt. for the grand champion car-lot of thirteen two-year-old Angus bullocks.

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

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Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best, or sale.

HEREFORD blood in them. I can supply you with the best, or sale.

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes. Write me,

A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man.

SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT

Gets in foal all mares bred with it and greatly increases their income from your stallion. Durable, easily used and GUARANTEED to produce results. A necessity for every horse breeder. Can YOU afford to be without one? Price, \$7.50. Write for descriptive circular.

I. O. CRITTENDEN, 44 Fox Bldg., Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A.

Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906. Farm adjoins city.

Stock for Sale. R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

Sittyton Shorthorns

The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding. My old stock bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark. Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.

GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask. Lumsden or Pense stations.

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. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock. Endorsed by prominent stock men. Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547, Regina, Sask.

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ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion-hips and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.

Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.

At MAPLE SHADE

JOHN DRYDEN & SON Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Sold Out, But Still In The Business

We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from imported and Prizewinning sires.

Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.

WALTER JAMES & SONS Rosser, Man

WOOL CALFSKINS & C. FURS

Write for Prices or Ship direct to T. CARTER & Co. Toronto

CLENDENING BROS. Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE The Grain Grower's Cow

YORKSHIRE HOGS

If you are in the hog business it will pay you to get some of our stock. We raise the big litters, and they are the right kind of stuff too. Will have a bunch ready to ship the end of May. Get your orders in before they are all gone. Price \$10 apiece

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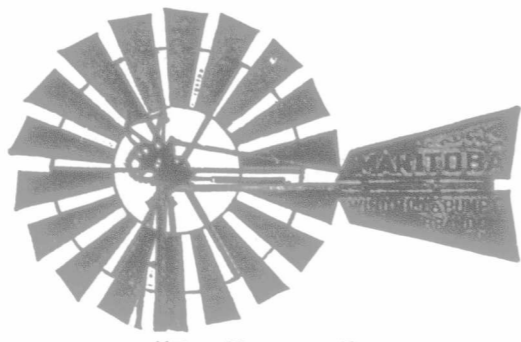
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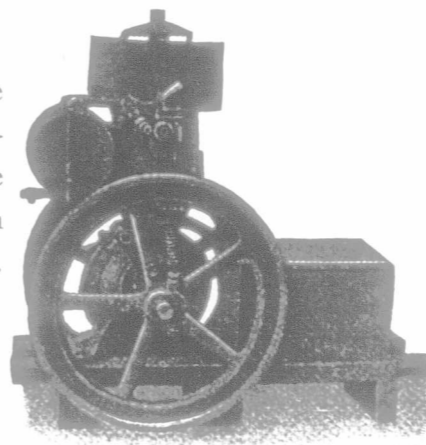
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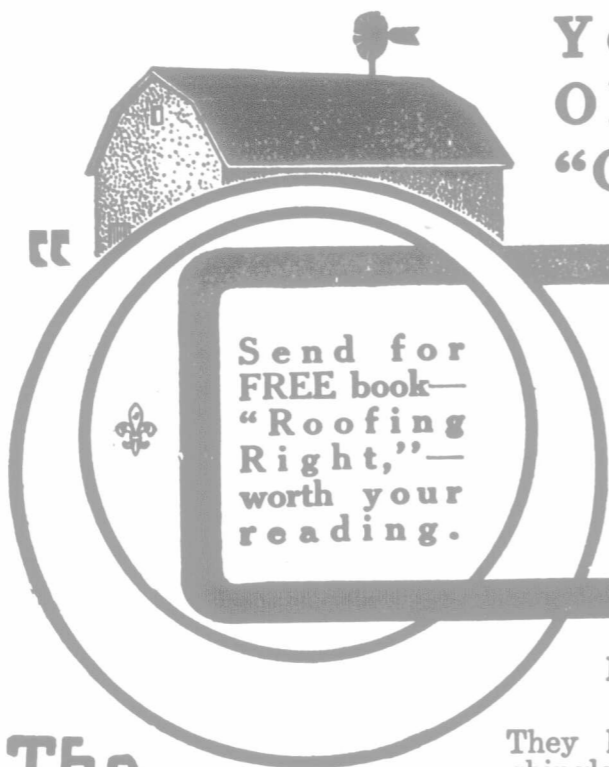
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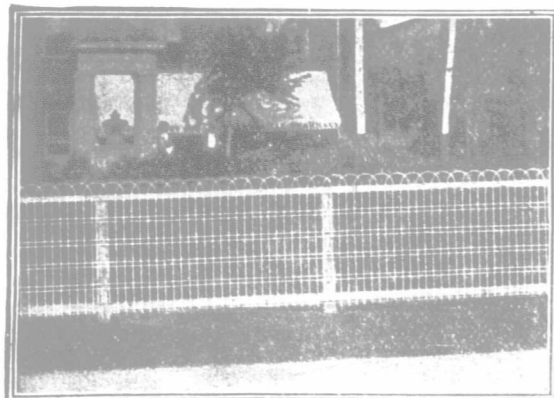
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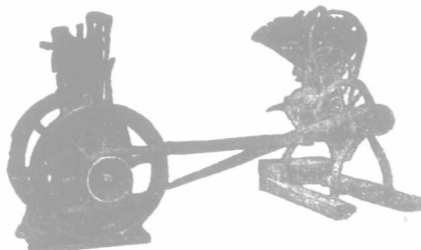


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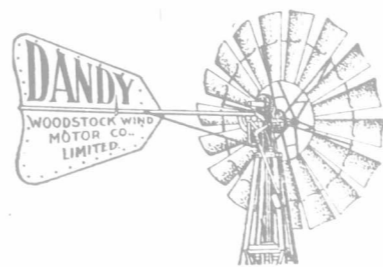
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"The champion yearling car-lot was also composed of Angus cattle, described by their judge as 'a bunch of cracker-jacks,' and presumably, therefore, of most superior merit.

"In the graphic language of the reporter on that side, 'the Angus leading car-lots made a constellation of black bullocks the like of which has never been presented to the trade or a sight-seeing public before.'"

"At this important show, in the cattle-slaughter test, the champion carcass was that of an Angus steer, followed in the two-year-old class by those of four animals of the same breed.

"The champion carcass is stated to have afforded another striking demonstration of the qualities which make this breed prime favorites with butchers."

**SWALLOWS AS FARMERS' ALLIES.**

The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has hit upon a novel plan in aiding the Southern cotton planter in his war against the boll weevil. This insect invaded the State of Texas several years ago, and has damaged the cotton crop to the extent of millions of dollars a year. Despite all efforts, it is extending its field at the rate of fifty miles a year.

Among the foremost of the useful allies against the boll weevil, are swallows. As is well known, the food of these birds consists almost exclusively of insects, and hence to the agriculturist they are among the most useful of birds. They have been described as "the light cavalry of the avian army." Specially adapted for flight, they have no rivals in the art of capturing insects in mid-air, and it is to the fact that they take their prey on the wing that their peculiar value to the cotton-grower is due.

The idea is to increase the number of swallows both at the North and the South. The colonies nesting in the South will destroy a greater or less number of weevils during the summer; while in the fall, after the local birds have migrated, northern-bred birds, as they pass through the Southern States on their way to the tropics, will keep up the war.

Swallows are not so numerous in the North as they used to be. The tree swallow, for instance, formerly abounded, but of late years its numbers have greatly diminished, owing to persecution by the English sparrow, which turns the swallow out of its nest in order to have a place for its own eggs. When swallow nests contain eggs or young the murderous sparrow kills the helpless nestlings or throws out the eggs.

The barn swallow also is diminishing in numbers, owing partly to enmity of the sparrow, but more, perhaps, to the fact that the modern tightly-built barn denies it friendly shelter, and it finds no substitute places in which to nest. The cliff swallow, whose curious pouch-shaped mud nest used to be a common sight under the eaves of barns and out-buildings throughout the North, has now been entirely banished from many localities under the mistaken impression that they are undesirable neighbors because of certain parasites which infest their nests. These have been supposed to be bed-bugs, and hence the nests have been destroyed, and the birds driven away. This is an error, for, although related to the above objectionable insect, these parasites of the swallow are peculiar to birds and not to be feared by man.

Of all the swallows, the martin is considered the most important to the farmer, and suggestions are given for increasing its numbers by the erection of additional boxes, and by increasing its range by the transportation to new localities of boxes containing all birds and half-grown young, in the belief that the old birds will be induced by the presence of their young to remain and feed them. For they do not, the alternative is suggested, to buy a young bird by hand, which has been reared by feeding it with a mixture of bread and hoppers, and placing it in a box.

Many of the most American farmers are the property of the property of individual farmers, and the principle of cooperation is being introduced and proved to be a means of increasing the efficiency of the principle.

GOLD IN THE SASKATCHEWAN.

Gold was not in the least interesting to the Indian or the grizzly bear, especially the fine deposit hidden in the bars and ledges of the Saskatchewan River and other northern streams. Therefore centuries passed over North America, and the metal remained undisturbed in the swift reaches of the river where the fur-laden canoes ran the rapids, or the solitary Hudson's Bay Company voyageur travelled overland on his trapping expeditions.

One day the white prospectors came, tapping among the ledges, and found the metal in the gravel at the ford. Among the adventurous men who accompanied Captain Palliser on an exploration mission of the Northwest in 1855, were two in which we are at the present time chiefly interested. One was Dr. Hector, afterwards Sir James Hector, a well known scientist, and Jos. McDonald at the present time a well known and respected resident of Strathcona, vigorous and hearty at the age of 72.

McDonald was born at Selkirk, a descendant of one of those hardy Highland Scotchmen whom the Hudson's Bay Company employed in the arduous tasks inseparable from its trading undertakings.

His son knew many native languages and it was for that and other reasons that he was selected to accompany the expedition with Dr. Hector, from Winnipeg to the Pacific.

In passing it may be mentioned that from the report of Captain Palliser the inference was drawn that induced members of the British House of Commons to make the statement that the vast territory explored was fit only for buffaloes, grizzly bears and Indians to live in.

While exploring the Saskatchewan River at the point where the prosperous city of Strathcona now stands Dr. Hector found traces of fine gold in the alluvial soil. He cautioned the members of the party to say nothing of it in advance of his report to the Government.

In 1864 Joseph McDonald came to this district in the employ of the Company his father had served so long and faithfully. He took up the homestead on which Strathcona is built, and was the first white settler on the south side of the river trading with the Crees who occupied the district north of the Battle River and along the Saskatchewan. South of the Battle were the Blackfeet with whom the Crees were at deadly enmity; their many feuds giving the river its name.

While in the employ of the Company and during this time an American named Love came to the district on a prospecting trip and learned from McDonald of the discovery made by Hector. Together they began panning the precious mineral from the gravel scooped up from the river bed and they struck good pay dirt, separating the gold from the gravel with a crude hand made sifter. Periodically as the years have gone by others including McDonald have by the most primitive methods succeeded during the time of low water, in making good wages, but in the words of one of themselves they were only "skimmers." Among them was a Californian named Clover after whom Clover Bar was named and Sam Livingston, a forty-niner who first introduced the "rocker" in the Northland.

In the early days in New Zealand rockers were used exclusively until superseded by dredges, and the latter were subsequently utilized on the Saskatchewan, but they were not found to be successful—One of these, long since discarded lies on the river bank at Strathcona at the present day.

Despite these failures in the past a new company backed by men of prominence in the financial world have undertaken the task of making the river yield up its wealth and they are not pursuing a speculation but a reasonably sure business enterprise. The machinery with which a company this spring will begin gold dredging at Strathcona on a large scale is already on the ground. A thorough prospecting investigation of the river bed has been made by an experienced mining engineer. His reports are said

to have been extremely satisfactory in comparison with those of other rivers which yielded handsome dividends; and arrangements were completed. By the time the May "West" is in the hands of its readers operations will be in full swing. A concession of several miles of the river with its gold bearing bars has been secured from the Government and when the results have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the directorate other concessions will be secured, other similar dredges put in commission and it is not improbable that the manufacture of the machinery will be conducted at the city of Strathcona.

Twenty-five hundred cubic yards of gravel can be handled daily and as the prospectors' assay showed, at an average of thirty-five cents per yard, it can readily be seen that the promises which the Saskatchewan holds out to the company are bright indeed.

The dredge is 114 feet long by 16 feet wide. It weighs 120 tons and uses 100 horse power engines. On each side of one end is a steel hydraulic pipe 27 feet long and 10 inches in diameter. Attached to these is a suction pump and at the other end of each a digging apparatus for hard bottom. For sixty feet on the deck of the dredge is a revolving screen 38 inches in diameter where the coarser material is sifted out. The finer parts are caught in boxes and treated in order to extract the minerals, while the coarser materials or "tailings" are thrown clear by a "winged batter," which can be adjusted to throw the refuse in any desired direction. The old dredges dumped this refuse and its accumulation was one of the prime causes of failure.

One end of the dredge is held by a pivot post weighing 2,500 lbs. which is sunk in the river bed and the other end oscillates as required from this point. The whole lower structure of the hull which is made entirely of steel is surmounted like a bridge by steel girders 10 feet high.

All parts of the dredge coming in contact with the water or gravel are lined with Manganese steel to give added durability.

For attacking banks there are in addition two 2-stage hydraulic pumps with 110 pounds pressure to the square inch, and throwing 1,000 gallons of water a minute with an inch and a quarter nozzle. This is to wash out the bank and prepare it for the scoop.

Whence comes this gold? Is it a constantly recurring product from some mountain spring like the waters of the river itself and by them washed along at the time of high water, or was it deposited indiscriminately over these regions by some glacial movement or geologic happening? Miners, like doctors, are given to differences of opinions in their diagnosis.

Jos. McDonald believes in the glacial theory, as does the engineer employed by the dredging company. They believe that the bank contains the gold and that it is being constantly washed out and down on to the bed by the water of the stream. They are of opinion that gold may be found in varying quantities all over the Western plains and McDonald cites the instance of a well dug for the Hudson's Bay Company the gravel of which as it was brought up showed gold mixed with it in about the same proportion as in the river. The current theory has been for years that the gold was washed down from the mountains and continually moved forward by the force of the stream, but this idea is held largely by persons who have given the subject less thought than those named.

Be the source what it may it has been known for years that a rich harvest of the precious metal was here when the proper appliances for its garnering were put in operation.

The time has now come when the industry is to be revived, carried forward by modern methods and made of great value to Strathcona. Canadian enterprise and push is behind the material is there, and one more resource is added to those already listed in the great Northwest—gold. Write Strathcona, in Canada West.

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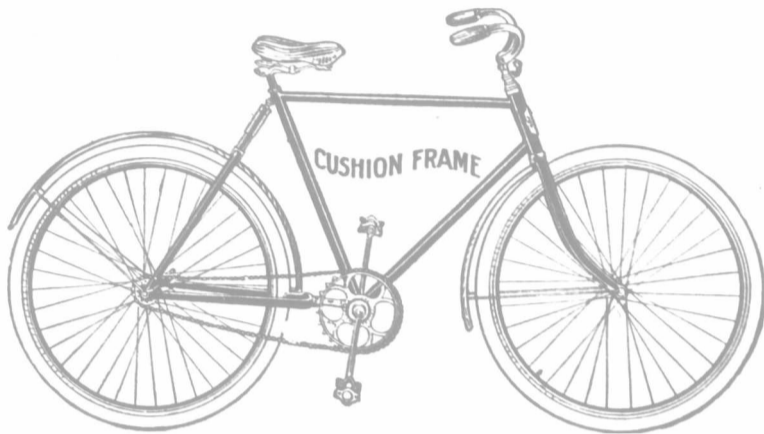
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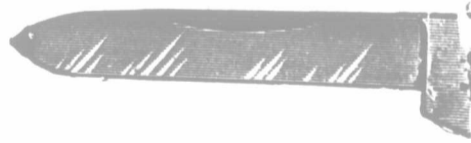
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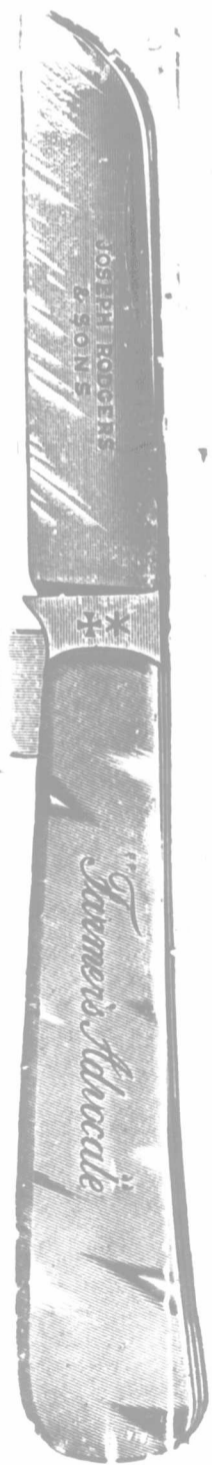


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