

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 28, 1909

No. 879

### This Knot

is small, but it costs farmers money. Delays and breakdowns are expensive in harvest time. Cheap binder twine has many knots, which cause delays. Use

### Plymouth Binder Twine

It is better made, smoother, free from knots. It looks better in the ball—it is better in use. Guaranteed full length and extra strength. One man says: "There is not a dealer or farmer in this county who does not regard Plymouth Twine and Rope the best he ever saw." Get Plymouth Twine at the local dealer's.



PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY,  
Largest Rope Makers in the world. Oldest in America.  
PLYMOUTH, MASS.

T. M. Daly, K.C. R. W. McClure  
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen  
**Daly, Crichton & McClure**  
Barristers and Solicitors  
Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

### HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

### The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

LIMITED  
P.O. BOX 1092 172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

### The "NEVER FAIL" OIL AND GASOLINE CANS GALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

**ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN**  
You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.  
You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never Fail" Can.  
You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never Fail."  
Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.  
It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.  
Ask your dealer for a "Never Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?  
Will draw over a gallon a minute.  
Will take all the oil out of the can.  
Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.  
Your money back if not satisfied.  
If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

**MONCRIEFF & MURPHY**  
Agents for Western Canada  
SCOTT BLOCK WINNIPEG

### LUMBER AT WHOLESALE

to Farmers direct from our mills. Send us your bills for prices delivered at your station. The retail Lumbermen's Combine is fighting us hard but we will save the consumer money.

### McCullom Lumber Co.

14 Traders Bank Winnipeg, Manitoba



"Metallic ceilings and walls can be laid by yourself, cheaply and quickly, and they are fireproof."  
The Philosopher of Metal Town.

### Better than Wall Paper

Every Spring or Summer the torn and discolored paper has to be replaced—a dirty, disagreeable job. Do away with this labor and expense, lay

### METALLIC Ceilings and Walls

They can be had in a great many artistic designs, and are so sanitary—no falling bits of plaster—no vermin or insects that cling to papered walls.

Our free booklet, "Interior Decoration in Metal," tells you all about it. Write us for one. Phone Park 800.

MANUFACTURERS 1720



WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:

797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

### Watches that Keep time

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

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

### D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
BRANDON, Man.

MENTION THE ADVOCATE

### SUMMER SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

Farmers who have still wheat or oats on hand should not delay now in getting the same shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur in order to secure the comparatively high prices which will be going for old crop grain during July, and probably the most part of August.

Farmers can only be sure of getting all that they ought to realize out of their grain by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for them by a first class commission house, acting as their agent.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling wheat, oats, barley or flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive the same, and make prompt returns after sales have been made.

We always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

When in Winnipeg at the Industrial Exhibition, or at any other time, we will be much pleased to have farmers visit us at our office in the Grain Exchange Building.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects, and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

### Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA



# HERE IS A GOOD CHANCE FOR YOU!

As a reader of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal you know what an indispensable help it is to those engaged in any branch of Agriculture. Costs a lot of money and labor, thousands of dollars a year, yet we give it to you at three cents a week.

**We are Working for You at 3 Cents a Week and Will give You a Bonus Besides**

Send us one or more new subscribers at \$1.50 each, and take Your Choice. Subscriptions must be in addition to your own.

## A Karlsbad China Tea Set

40 pieces  
(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)  
This is a very handsome set of china which costs from \$5.00 to \$8.00 when purchased in the ordinary way.

## A No. 2 Brownie Camera

For THREE NEW subscribers.  
Costs \$2.00 when purchased from a dealer. It is a reliable article, simple to understand and easy to operate.

## Your Choice of Two Knives

(For ONE NEW Subscription in addition to your own.)

These are the genuine Joseph Roger, two bladed. The large one measures, with large blade open, 6 1/4 inches. The smaller one measures 5 1/4 inches. This is an extra quality penknife, suitable for either lady or gentlemen. Both these knives are splendid value.

## A Razor

(For THREE NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)

A Carbo-Magnetic razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way, \$2.50. A delighted subscriber in Alberta says: "I have a good razor that I have used for 22 years, and thought I had the best in the market, but the FARMER'S ADVOCATE razor is a little the smoothest I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

## Choice of Two Watches

(For THREE NEW Subscribers.)  
Nickel case, open face, seven jewel, stem wind, stem set watch, gentleman's size.

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

A lady's silver watch, handsomely engraved, open face, fancy illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set, a splendid timekeeper.

## "Carmichael"

(For TWO NEW subscribers and your renewal.)

A Canadian Farm Story, by Anison North, bound in cloth and finely illustrated. The story is a real picture of Canadian rural life. No other writer of Canadian fiction has ever drawn so true a pen picture. The Toronto World says: "It is a book that should be in the homes of all the people."

## An Atlas

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)

Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions in the world, with names of cities and their population. Map of Western Canada showing new railway lines. Should be in every home where there are school children.

## Your Own Subscription Free

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new sub-

scriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single new name, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months.

In clubs of four renewals or over we will accept \$1.25 each.

No premiums included in club offers.

## Remember

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending us bona-fide new yearly subscribers at \$1.50 each.

Good terms to a few good agents.

If the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has benefited you it will benefit your neighbor. If he is not a subscriber tell him of the useful information you have received through its columns.

Every one of the above premiums are as represented. Those who have received them are warm in their praise.

## Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

14-16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

## SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

## KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.  
Level as a Prairie Farm.  
No Rocks or Stones.  
Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts.  
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.  
Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.  
Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

## Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.**

NELSON B.C.

## Another "Sunshine" Feature

This is an entirely new idea, and will especially interest people who reside in natural gas districts. The gas ring takes the place of the lower Sunshine fire-pot, thus making it possible to burn gas in your furnace without inconvenience. Such is not possible in a furnace where the ordinary gas log is inserted; for, should the gas give out, a coal or wood fire could not be started until the gas pipes were disconnected.

To provide against sweating in the summer time, Sunshine Furnace is equipped with a nickelled steel radiator and dome. All bolts and rivets are nickelled, all rods copper-plated. This special treatment, besides meaning quicker and greater radiation from the radiator and dome than cold chill iron could possibly give, acts as protection for the bolts, rivets and rods from inroads of gas. When cast iron comes in contact with our nickelled steel it is coated with our special Anti-Rust treatment, which prevents the slightest possibility of rust commencing anywhere in Sunshine Furnace.

## The Gas Ring



## McClary's

## WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

**MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Buy Land in WISCONSIN

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

Dept. 25

**G. F. SANBORN CO.**

181 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

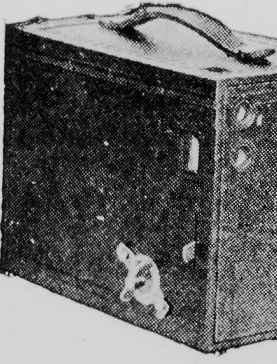
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

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

## A Free No. 2 Brownie Camera

With this Camera you can take photos of farm scenes, favorite subjects, or other subjects. And the cost will not cost you anything.



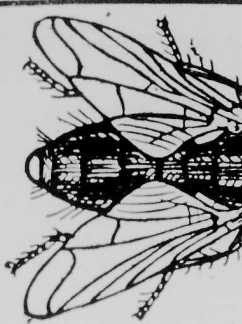
Description—For rectangular 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Capacity, 6 exposures. Size of camera, 5 1/2 x 4 x 3 1/2 inches. Weight 13 ounces. Lens, fixed 4 1/2-inch focus. Shutter, rotary, with three stops. Two

A reliable article made by that has a reputation for only first-class goods. To understand, easy to operate, works with most satisfactory accuracy. Can't be bought for less.

Send Three New Subscribers at \$1.50 each, to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg, and the camera will be forwarded to you, securely packed, carriage prepaid.

Commence now to get your interested, and when you receive camera you can take their pictures.

**Farmer's Advocate**  
**Winnipeg Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



One Package  
**WILSON'S FLY**  
Has actually killed a B  
SOLD BY ALL GF

## Fistula and Poll Evil

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

**Fleming's**

**Fistula and Poll Evil**

—even bad old cases that skin have abandoned. Easy and cutting; just a little attention day—and your money refunded.

Falls. Cures most cases without leaving the horse sound and particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pool

Veterinary Advice

Write us for a free copy. Cases, covering more than veterinary subjects. Dura indexed and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Ch**

45 Church St., Toronto

**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
GRENFELL, SA  
LANDS FOR



# YOU!

in any branch of  
**Business Besides**  
your own.

\$1.50), we will mark date  
forward one year as re-  
you; or, for each single  
companied by \$1.50, we  
e date of your address

our renewals or over we  
5 each.

included in club offers.

remember

ms are given only to our  
ers for sending us bona-  
y subscribers at \$1.50

o a few good agents.

r's ADVOCATE has bene-  
ll benefit your neighbor.  
bscriber tell him of the  
ion you have received  
ms.

the above premiums are  
Those who have re-  
warm in their praise.

## Limited

### Land in CONSIN

good farm land cheap and  
We build houses for sett-  
80 acres for \$1,000. A  
r \$10 a month, no interest,  
with insurance. Fertile  
ed. Ready market. Good  
and churches. Write for  
to

Sept. 25  
**ANBORN CO.**  
it., Chicago, Ill.



**CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND  
REGULATIONS**

is sole head of a family  
er eighteen years old, may  
r-section of available Domini-  
ba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.  
st appear in person at the  
gency or Sub-Agency for the  
roxy may be made at any  
conditions, by father, mother,  
ther or sister of intending

months' residence upon, and  
land in each of three years.  
ay live within nine miles of  
a farm of at least 80 acres  
occupied by him or by his  
daughter, brother or sister.  
acts, a homesteader in good  
empt a quarter-section along-  
ad. Price \$3.00 per acre.  
le six months in each of six  
homestead entry (including  
to earn homestead patent)  
acres extra.  
who has exhausted his home-  
annot obtain a pre-emption  
hased homestead in certain  
.00 per acre. Duties.—Must  
each of three years, cultivate  
t a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,  
of the Minister of the Interior  
zed publication of this ad-  
t be paid for.



One Packet of  
**WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
Has actually killed a Bushel of Flies  
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

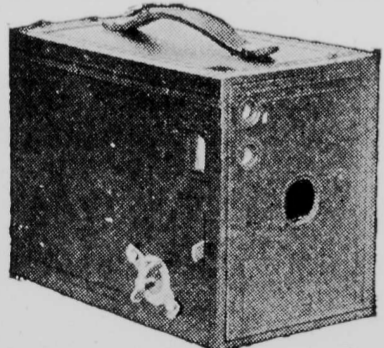
### Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced,  
can readily cure either disease with  
**Fleming's  
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors  
have abandoned. Easy and simple, no  
cutting, just a little attention every fifth  
day—and your money refunded if it ever  
fails. Cures most cases within thirty days,  
leaving the horse sound and smooth. All  
particulars given in  
Fleming's Vest-Pocket  
Veterinary Adviser.  
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six  
pages, covering more than a hundred  
veterinary subjects. Durable bound,  
indexed and illustrated.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
GRENFELL, SASK.  
LANDS FOR SALE

### A Free No. 2 Brownie Camera



With this Camera you can take many  
photos of farm scenes, favorite animals,  
or other subjects. And the Camera  
will not cost you anything.

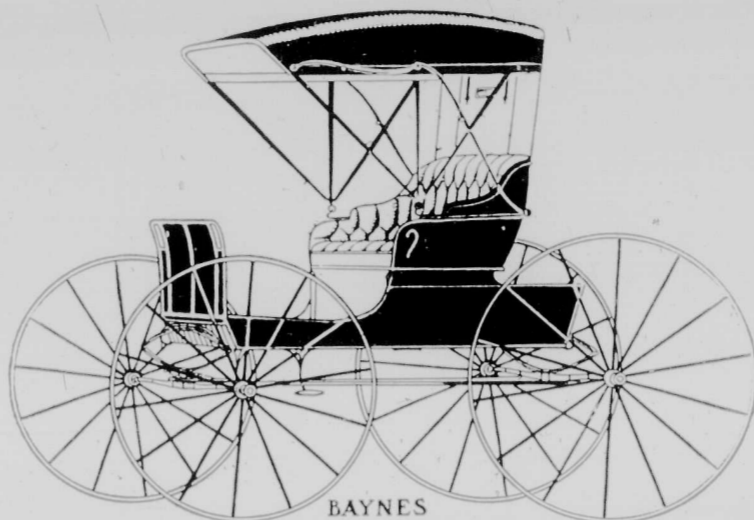
**Description**—For rectangular pictures  
2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Capacity, 6 exposures.  
Size of camera, 5 1/2 x 4 x 3 1/2 inches.  
Weight 13 ounces. Lens, Meniscus,  
fixed 4 1/2-inch focus. Shutter, Eastman  
rotary, with three stops. Two finders.

A reliable article made by a firm  
that has a reputation for turning  
out only first-class goods. Simple  
to understand, easy to operate, and  
works with most satisfactory accu-  
racy. Can't be bought for less than \$2

**Send Three New Subscribers**  
at \$1.50 each, to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
of Winnipeg, and the camera will be for-  
warded to you, securely packed and  
carriage prepaid

Commence now to get your friends  
interested, and when you receive the  
camera you can take their pictures.

**Farmer's Advocate of  
Winnipeg Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



BAYNES  
No. 511 Corning

Now here's a job that will please the most exacting.  
It is a little easier to get in and out of than a piano-f ox  
job, and it is a little wider all through, but very little heavier.  
It is one of those substantial, solid jobs that will wear a  
lifetime and give satisfaction every day.

## BAYNES BUGGIES

Bear in mind that our jobs are all fitted with 4-plate  
springs front and back.

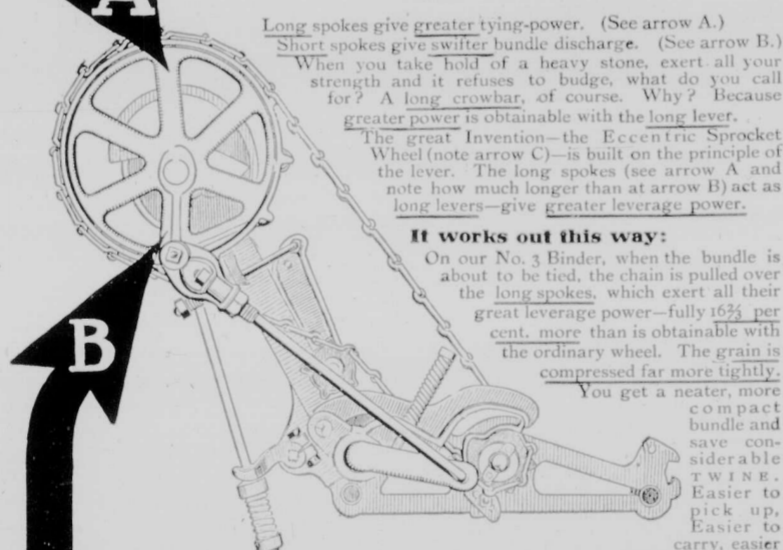
They will not chuck, and you do not feel tired after a five  
hours' drive, as the springs are long and easy and absorb  
the shocks.

In buying a buggy be sure and buy a Baynes.

If your dealer doesn't handle our goods, write us direct.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.

## READ ABOUT THE GREAT INVENTION THE ECCENTRIC SPROCKET WHEEL



You are on the right track when you  
start investigating our No. 3—the binder  
that is built by a purely Canadian Company,  
who thoroughly understands Canadian  
conditions. We would like you to read a  
few of the hundreds of testimonials we  
have received from Canadian farmers,  
which back up our claims to the letter.

Just write us for catalogue #1

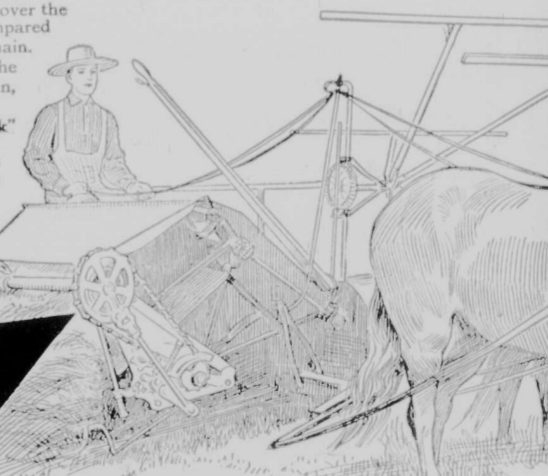
**The Frost & Wood  
Company,  
LIMITED,**

**Smith's Falls, Canada.**

Immediately after our Knotter ties the bundle, the chain is pulled over the  
short spokes (see arrow B) and note difference in length of spoke as compared  
with arrow A). The shorter spokes greatly increase the speed of the chain.  
The bundle is given a swifter discharge than with ordinary wheel, and the  
needle is speedily brought back, out of the way of the downcoming grain,  
into position for the next sheaf.

The Eccentric Sprocket does this, too—it prevents that "jar" or "jerk"  
always noticed on other machines when a bundle is being tied and  
discharged. You will not feel it on the No. 3; neither will your horses  
be annoyed by it, nor "the life" of the machine be shortened. Frost &  
Wood No. 3 runs along and does its work without even a suggestion of  
that "jerk."

Now, you see why every maker would put the Eccentric  
Sprocket Wheel on his binder if we did not control the  
patents for Canada. You see why it's wise to  
invest a post card and get our Binder  
Booklet so as to become thoroughly  
posted on the peer of them all—  
the Frost & Wood No. 3.



# Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder





**THE NEW IMPROVED  
De Laval Separators  
LAST A LIFE TIME**

and the users' investment is protected by an organization permanent and world-wide.

An exclusive feature of the NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL is the anti-splash supply can, convenient height, graceful shape and without seam or joint.

Ask for Catalogue and name of nearest agent.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**THE CANADIAN BANK  
OF COMMERCE**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

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

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

**BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN**

<b>CANORA</b>	<b>LLOYDMINSTER</b>	<b>REGINA</b>
<b>DELisle</b>	<b>MELFORT</b>	<b>SASKATOON</b>
<b>DRINKWATER</b>	<b>MELVILLE</b>	<b>TUGASKE</b>
<b>ELBOW</b>	<b>MOOSE JAW</b>	<b>VONDA</b>
<b>HUMBOLDT</b>	<b>MOOSOMIN</b>	<b>WADENA</b>
<b>KAMSACK</b>	<b>NOKOMIS</b>	<b>WATROUB</b>
<b>LANGHAM</b>	<b>NORTH BATTLEFORD</b>	<b>WATSON</b>
<b>LANIGAN</b>	<b>OUTLOOK</b>	<b>WEYBURN</b>
<b>LASHBURN</b>	<b>PRINCE ALBERT</b>	<b>YELLOWHEAD</b>
	<b>RADISSON</b>	

**FARMERS' BANKING**

Every facility afforded Farmers and Ranchers for the transaction of their banking business. Notes discounted and sales notes collected.

**ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED AND CONDUCTED BY MAIL**  
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

**SALESMEN WANTED**

To sell our **HARDY TESTED NURSERY STOCK.**  
We have the **RIGHT** varieties for

**MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA**



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

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

**START NOW at BEST SELLING TIME** between Seeding and Harvest.

Write for Terms and Catalogue.

**STONE & WELLINGTON**  
THE FONTHILL NURSERIES

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

**TORONTO ONTARIO**

**A Karlsbad China Tea Set**

(40 PIECES)

**New and Beautiful Design**

**FREE TO YOU**

Secure four **NEW** subscribers to the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL**—Western Canada's only weekly agricultural publication—at \$1.50 each. Send us the money, names and post office addresses, and we will

**Send You This Handsome Set of China**

A little pleasant work in your leisure time will enable you to secure this prize—one that would cost you from \$5 to \$8 in the ordinary way.

**It is worth trying for and you can easily obtain it**

Make up your mind that you are going to secure one of these beautiful tea sets.

Remember the subscriptions must be **NEW ONES, NOT RE-NEWALS.** Address:

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LTD.**

**HEALTH! GESUNDHEIT! SANTE!**

Call it by any name, in any language, it remains the only thing worth striving for. Without it, wealth is a mockery, position a farce, life a burden. Good health is priceless and a joy forever. But how are you going to obtain it? What will place this precious boon in your possession? What will banish your pain, and place you on your feet;—a useful member of society?

As in the past, so in the present, the remedy is at hand, a safe, agreeable efficacious remedy, which cures where more pretentious remedies often fail. Health is

**IN YOUR GRASP**

if you use Beecham's Pills, the great family remedy, which for sixty years have been a blessing to the ailing in every land. They clear the system of accumulated matter, cleanse the digestive tracts, gently but thoroughly tone the nerves and make them tingle with renewed vigor; renew the blood and make it course with life-giving power. In fact, a new, pain-free existence will be yours

IF YOU USE

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

Sold Everywhere

In Boxes, with full directions, 10c. and 25c.

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

Fa

Vol. XLV.

**FARMER'S  
AND HOME**

Canada's Foremost  
Published Every

SUBSCRIBED  
Canada and Great Britain.

United States and Foreign  
Date on label shows time

In accordance with the  
is sent to all subscribers until  
for its discontinuance, acco  
arrearsages.

British Agency, W. W.  
Norfolk St., London, W. C.  
Specimen copies mailed fr  
Address all communicati  
individual.

**FARMER'S  
OF WINNIPEG**  
14-16 PRINCESS STREET

**EDITO**

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" who desire the articles that appear in the Home Journal, January to June, 1909, to be sent to them, please send a card to this office. A list of the articles is enclosed with each issue of the paper. If you are not bound by the paper, please send a card to the office of the Editor, 14-16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**Co-Operation**

In another part of this issue, we have published on the subject of co-operation, a discussion being based on the merits of stook and stacking. It is a little question but that bears on the quality of grain made. In stacking, providing the stack is properly built and the grain is properly main in stack until the weather is favorable, the disadvantages chief of stacking are avoided. On the other hand, however, there are certain disadvantages chief of stooking. In a district where the neighbors practice threshing, the farmer, in a district where the neighbors practice threshing, to take chances on getting the grain threshed when work, threshes when work is not permit of his neighbor's stooked grain and is handicapped in getting his crop ready for market. It is probable that on account of the fact that stacking grain is less in volume than stooking was and not improbable that a proportion of higher grade grain is lost in the practice of threshing. But the greatest difficulty is in getting men for the work. In a district where harvesting is over. In a district where threshing is followed generally by stooking, labor available is required for the machines and the farmer has sometimes to do it so that the results are little better than in a district where the grain stands in stook. Probabl



# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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## EDITORIAL

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" who desire an index, covering the articles that appeared in the issues from January to June, 1909, can have one by dropping a card to this office. An alphabetical list of the articles is desirable for those who keep bound volumes.

### Co-Operation in Threshing

In another part of this issue some contributions are published on the question of threshing, discussion being based on the relative merits of stook and stack threshing. There is little question but that better results as regards the quality of grain may be obtained from stack threshing, providing the stacks have been properly built and the grain permitted to remain in stack until the sweating process is over. On the other hand however, stacking has certain disadvantages chief of which is that a farmer, in a district where a majority of his neighbors practice threshing from the stook, has to take chances on getting a machine to do his work, threshes when weather conditions will not permit of his neighbor's handling their stooked grain and is handicapped to some extent in getting his crop early to market. It is probable that on account of these disadvantages stacking grain is less in vogue than it formerly was and not improbable that the decreasing proportion of higher grades of wheat is due to the practice of threshing from the stook.

But the greatest difficulty in stacking perhaps is in getting men for the work after the harvesting is over. In districts where stook threshing is followed generally most of the labor available is required for manning the machines and the farmer who wants to stack has sometimes to do it so short-handed that results are little better than if he had let the crop stand in stook. Probably the real solution

of the problem lies in the suggestions of one of our correspondents who advises farmers to get together, and purchase threshing outfits of their own and working in a ring, threshing a day or two for each member of the company, direct from the stook, so that each man gets a fair chance, and all are saved the risk of having their entire crop lowered in grade as well as the expense of stacking and handling the grain twice.

The real solution of the threshing problem will be found probably along this line, either that or the introduction of small threshing outfits for individual farmers. Of the two the co-operative method has most to commend it. This is a day of large things and high-priced labor, and the method that entails the least expenditure of time and money is the only one economically possible to employ. That the present system of threshing is far from satisfactory farmers are pretty generally agreed, but it is doubtful if it will be improved much from the grain growers standpoint until he undertakes to improve it himself.

### Size in Clydesdales

Prof. Carlyle of Colorado, said some plain things to Clydesdale men last week at Winnipeg on the question of size in the breed. He told them that the Clydesdale was being left behind in the matter of substance, that over emphasis of the old Scotch adage "no foot no horse" had apparently stimulated an era of breeding in which quality as regards feet and legs, was deemed the outstandingly important thing in draft horses, and weight of minor consideration.

There was a good deal of truth in the criticism offered by the professor. The Clydesdale has been improved markedly during the past twenty-five years in every point save this one of substance. His feet are larger, stronger and sounder; his pasterns more sloping and springy; he has less hair on his legs and a flatness and density to his bone which his forbears never had; his gait has more style and energy; his knees go higher and his legs closer and more nearly in line. But in the matter of size there has not been the same marked improvement. Development in this respect has not been so pronounced as in others. There has been too much emphasis on quality, so called, and too little consideration given to substance. The result is that on this continent, in a field that was once pre-eminently the Clydesdale's own, the breed is criticized for lack of size. Other breeds are crowding it for popularity in the United States and are coming into our own country in increasing numbers each year. Breeders need a thorough awakening to the fact that substance is as much an attribute of quality in draft horses as clean, flat bone, sound feet or any of the other points thought of in the understood meaning of the term.

### Improved Highways in the West

Rural development in Western Canada demands that more attention be paid to roads. Particularly in the vicinity of cities and towns is the traffic so great as to warrant a special road system.

Without means of access, a country is valueless for production purposes. A farm of highest fertility within fifty miles of city or town if there were not roads by which it might be reached, would be as valueless as if situated in the heart of Africa. Distance is not measured by miles, but by rapidity and ease of travel and transportation. It naturally follows that with the opening of the first wagon track leading to it the value of the farm commences, and as the road improves the value of the farm advances, other conditions remaining constant. It is true that the more the country districts become filled with population the more rapidly the improvement of the roads will advance, but it is equally true that the more rapidly the roads are improved the more rapidly will population advance. As population increases, the wealth of our cities will increase, and it therefore points forcibly to the conclusion that one of the potent means of improving and lengthening town and city streets is to provide at the distant end of the chain of transportation, good country roads.

Cities and towns, in their eagerness for great railway depots and terminals, have forgotten their interest in country roads.

Country road building is a matter of magnitude and expense, as compared with the number and wealth of those upon whom it commonly rests. Wherever it is left solely to the farmer it will be years before the condition of the roads will be adequate to the complete development of the resources of any country. It is a great public work in which the entire citizenship must bear a part of the cost.

There is, first of all, the broader aspect of the question which regards the welfare of the nation as a whole. In this aspect of the question we are led to regard the relations that exist between the great metropolitan centres that have as territory upon which they depend for support the nation as a whole, and that, whether for agricultural, mineral or forest wealth, are ultimately dependent upon the rural highways for the materials of manufacture and consumption.

There are again the towns and cities of lesser magnitude which draw their support largely from the agriculture of the immediate vicinity. From these latter there comes a more urgent demand for good roads, a demand which all urban communities have made of late years, for it is these lesser cities which would be more directly benefited by the improvement of roads in the immediate district. The benefits being more direct, the value of good roads becomes more apparent.

The larger cities less directly benefited, but benefited to no less, indeed to a much greater degree, appreciate less perfectly their value because, being less direct, the benefit is less apparent. They have usually many manufacturing

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's Advocate



industries, and therefore seem more self-supporting than do the towns more directly dependent upon the agriculture of the district. The more apparent independence is, however, deceptive. If the town is a manufacturing centre, it must have country roads over which to draw the material for manufacture; to a much greater degree, however, must it have a wealthy territory surrounding it to purchase its articles of manufacture. It is to the agricultural country that good roads are most beneficial, and no agricultural country can become wealthy and in the highest degree prosperous, without good roads. From greatest to smallest, towns and cities are depending upon good rural roads.

If the farmer must come over the roads to the centres of population and the railway station, to dispose of his farm produce, it is equally necessary to the townsman that he should use the roads to draw the merchant's goods back to the farm. It merely happens as a matter of convenience for obvious reasons that the farmer draws his produce to the town and his purchases back to the farm, instead of the merchant hauling his merchandise to the farmer and the produce of the farm back to the town. The country roads are of quite as much benefit to the townsman as to the farmer.

## HORSE

### Aftermath of the Royal Show

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

How much the inclement weather affected the attendance at the Royal Show was shown by the total for the week, 88,396, compared to 213,867 at Newcastle last year. The last day's total was 21,152 and it was said that 30,000 were necessary for financial success. The attendance was the lowest recorded in recent years with the exception of one year during the disastrous Park Royal experiment.

The dairy tests at the Royal always excite much interest, and a large number of cows were entered for this year's competition. The special milk prize was taken by Lord Rothschild's famous Shorthorn cow, "Darlington Cranford 5th," with a total yield of 82 lbs. 14 ozs. testing 3.275% of butter fat. Second place went to Mr. Evens' "Burton Tozzle" with 71 lbs. 4 ozs. of milk, testing 3.3%. In the butter test for cows exceeding 900 lbs. live weight the first place went to Lady Rothschild's Jersey "Lady Phyllis," whose yield was 46 lbs. 4 ozs. of milk, and 2 lbs. 13 1/2 ozs. of butter. Second to Lord Rothschild's "Darlington Cranford 5th" with 82 lbs. 14 ozs. of milk and 3 lbs. 2 ozs. of butter. In the butter test for cows not over 900 lbs. live weight, J. H. Smith-Barry's Jersey "Caprice" was first with 42 lbs., 8 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 1/2 ozs. butter. Second was Mr. Barry's "Post Obit," with 53 lbs. 2 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 4 ozs. butter. Although the butter yield was smaller in the winners of the first place than the second in both tests—the first place cows had been milking for much longer periods, and this counts in awarding points.

The Shorthorn Society held its annual meeting in the Royal show yard, and the financial statement showed a healthy condition of affairs. The Society now numbers 584 life members and 1,072 annual members, a total of 1,656. In the past year the society issued 794 exportation certificates, of which 705 were to South America, 27 to South Africa, 25 to Canada, 15 to the United States and the rest scattering.

#### BERKSHIRE PRIZE WINNERS SOLD

One of the winners in the Berkshire classes, S. J. B. Chetwynd had a very successful sale at his Yorkshire home near Doncaster. A brilliant day brought out many buyers. The great attraction was the Royal champion boar "Don

Camphor," and he was sold to L. Currie for 100gs., one of the highest price attained at a public sale. A young boar, also a Royal winner, was taken by Lord Middleton at 37gs. The aggregate at the sale was 562gs.—an average of £9.4s. 3d.—which is good considering that most of the offerings were young animals.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE SOCIETY

Steps were taken at a meeting at the Royal Show to form a British Holstein cattle society and to establish a herd book. Influential support was promised. W. J. Clark of Alport, Bakewell, was elected secretary. There are a great many Holsteins scattered throughout the country, and the new society will bring the breed more in evidence at leading shows.

#### LAND TAXES AGAIN

The fierce controversy provoked by the new land taxes proposed in the Budget proceeds apace and many farmers consider that new burdens will be laid on agricultural land, though all land below £50 per acre in value is exempt. Lord Onslow, addressing the Central Land Association at the Royal Show, said it was beyond the wit of man to carry out the proposals without hitting agriculture. Intensive cultivation would increase the value of land and that value would not

Sir E. Cassel paid 3,500gs. for a "Gallinule," "Flair" colt. The nine lots brought 21,490gs. and were all sold in half an hour. At the same sale a chestnut colt by the King's horse "Per-simmon" "Dame-d'Or," sold to Mr. Whitney for 2,600gs.

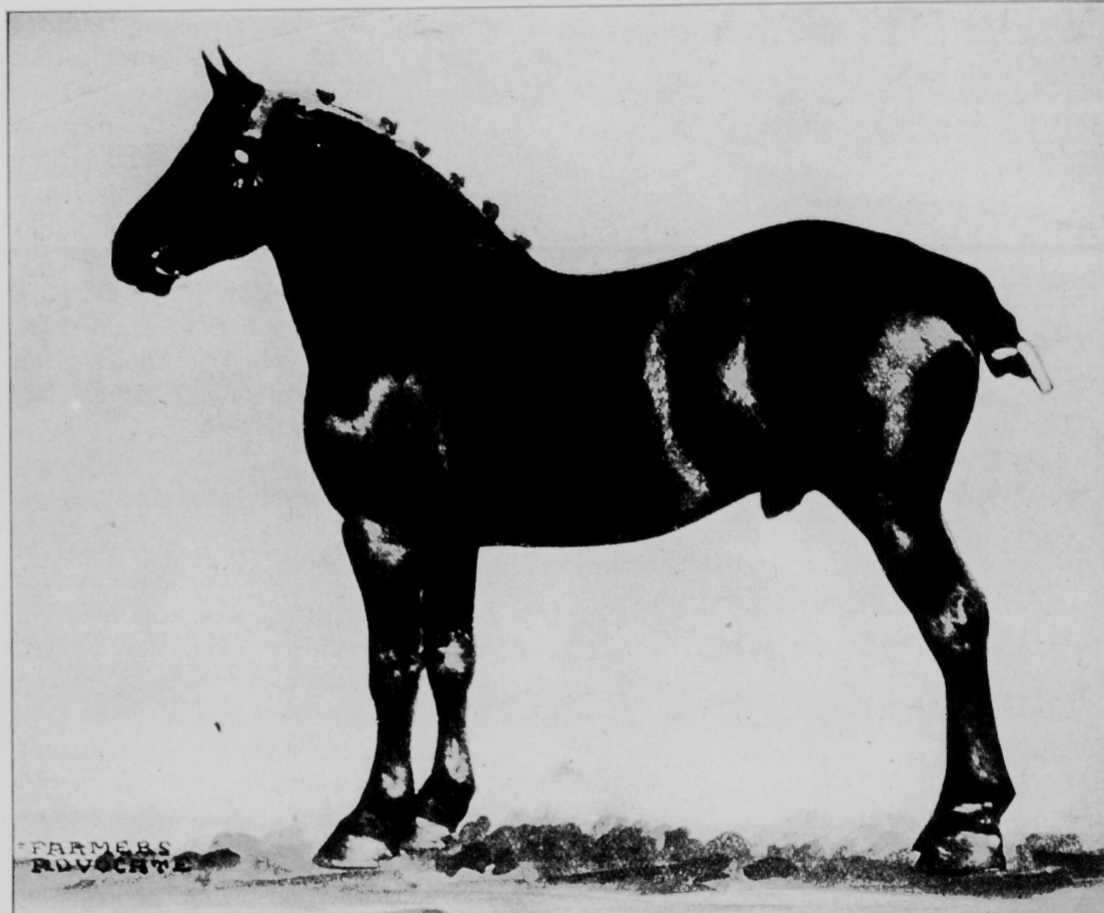
#### RESULTS OF MILK TESTS

The results of a number of milk tests at the Lancashire Experimental Farm have been published as a farmers' bulletin. Lancashire has 122,583 milk cows—the largest of any English county except Yorkshire.

During the tests 300 cows in 12 herds were tested. The average number of gallons of milk was 570 per cow per annum, with an average fat test of 3.59%. In one herd, on a basis of 7d. per gallon for milk, one cow was worth £5.9s. 8d. per annum and another £20.7s. 2d. In a second herd the lowest was £12. 15s. 6d., and the highest reached the unusual figure of £54. 10s.

The best yields were obtained from cows between 7 and 8 years old. The writer took part in a similar test of profitable and unprofitable cows at the Wisconsin Station a few years ago, and the results showed the same wide differences in yields.

The exports for May of live stock showed considerable improvement over recent months. The



HALIFAX, 60328, TWO YEAR OLD PERCHERON STALLION, CHAMPION STALLION ANY AGE OR BREED AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION AND CHAMPION PERCHERON AT BRANDON. OWNED BY COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE, BRANDON.

be due to the action of the community. The Minister of Agriculture in defending the proposals claimed that there was no justification for the fears that the land taxes will press heavily on agriculture. Instead of injuring, the new taxes would rather benefit agriculture, as half the proceeds would go to the relief of local taxation. The tax on unearned increments would divert a portion of the gains from the landlord for the relief of general taxation.

Lord Rosebery has been conspicuous as a denouncer of the land taxes, but the Prime Minister has recalled a speech by Lord Rosebery fifteen years ago strongly advocating the principle of the taxation of land values. Mr. Asquith claims that the proposals are not really taxes on land, but a toll levied by the community on the added values which come from social causes, for which the community is wholly responsible. Nothing would be counted as increment which was in any sense due to the efforts or expenditure of the owner.

#### HIGH FIGURES FOR HORSES

Some high priced horseflesh changed hands at a Newmarket blood stock sale of nine yearlings, sold by the executors of the late Sir Daniel Cooper. The highest figure was 5,800gs. paid by Sir R. Jardine for a yearling filly "Pusilla" by "Gallinule" "Concertina." The filly "Loelia," also by "Gallinule" brought 4,100gs. from Mr. Schiff.

value was £128,542, which was 42% advance on the same month last year.

Horses increased in number and value—the average value being £24, 17s. 9d. May exports of cattle were the highest for fifteen years. Argentina being a good customer. Sheep exports were also better—the feature being the Canadian demand—295 head against none a year ago. Pigs were in excellent request—numbers shipped were double those of a year ago.

The meat warranty question has been rather quiet lately, but has just been revived at the annual conference of the Meat Traders' Association at Blackpool. The butchers say they are determined to press the matter forward, and claim to have had some measure of success so far, but they are far from being a unit in the matter. In spite of these claims of success the warranties are not given at any of the leading cattle markets of the country. Butchers are urging the opening of British ports to Argentine cattle.

The annual show of the Peterborough Agricultural Society was favored with better weather than last year. This show is always strong in the horse classes, as the district is a great horse-breeding section, and many Royal winners were entered. Hunters and Hackneys were well up to the usual standard, but Shires were fewer than

usual, though of excellent quality. A good business was done by buyers being present. Conqueror" could have Mr. Green refused to buy. Green paid 820gs. at the

H. Dudding's annual sale of sheep and cattle and sheep by the acre. Competition was wide. Competition was except the shearing of Shorthorn bulls was bought by Senor C amongst the cows and roan heifer "Mary Moe" the U. S. A. The bid wool rams reached fevered averaged 200gs. e. 600gs. paid by Mr. Mi Royal Show winner "R. Another Royal winner eight rams averaged £8 shearling ewes only a total realized for the satisfactory amount.

The recent horse show was a success. The featured business and big are the features at Ta hunters brought 3,565 each. "Redshank," a brought 430gs.

The first crop predicted a late season—two or three years. The season has grass and hay crops, are Changeable weather is vesting of the hay. Crops is satisfactory. wheat at 100 or over—a Barley is promising. N are great barley growing Oats give the poorest regular and patchy.

Potatoes are in excellent promise than for any crops stand high, with

Yorkton Agricultural Society stake race for the colts last fall, by Dr. Henderson. Ity of these colts are owned and have come through well. The race will be run nations will close Dec. 1, costs \$2.50. The secretary full particulars of the race

## STOCK

### Our Scottish

June is always a busy month. It has been unusually cold and the South generally been lower than in Scotland. There has been nothing to boast of during the "leafy months" for crops than it has been harvest in the South is late a week or ten days, and bulk large—not from lack of sunshine as from lack of sunshine. The crops here is certainly although May was not an a hay crop, the prospects are not gloomy. The last week was disastrous for the Royal Gloucester. It was a fine visit (Wednesday), the weather Thursday was not a bad that day be inspected with fort, but it was a unique day, when the judging was a thunderstorm. Judges were about their duties carry hardly be regarded as ho When there is a further heavy greasy field to walk over, c



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usual, though of excellent merit. Lord Rothschild carried off the champion prize and the Shire silver medal with his bay mare "Belle Cole." Shorthorns were shown in large numbers. The champion prize went to Earl Manver's roan bull calf "Duke of Kingston 2nd." The principal honors in the pig section fell to Lord Ellesmere. A good business was done in Shires, many foreign buyers being present. The London winner "Gaer Conqueror" could have been sold for £1,200, but Mr. Green refused to put a price on him. Mr. Green paid 820gs. at the London Show.

H. Dudding's annual Riby Grove sale of pedigree cattle and sheep brought bidders from far and wide. Competition was very keen for everything except the shearing ewes. The top price for Shorthorn bulls was 120gs. for "Royal Riby" bought by Senor Cascares. The best price amongst the cows and heifers was 81gs. for the roan heifer "Mary Moore" sold to Mr. Sudey for the U. S. A. The bidding for the Lincoln long wool rams reached fever heat. The first ten offered averaged 200gs. each. The record price was 600gs. paid by Mr. Miller of Birkenhead for the Royal Show winner "Riby Gloucester Champion." Another Royal winner sold for 300gs. Forty-eight rams averaged £86.17s. 9d., but the eighteen shearing ewes only averaged £14.12s. 3d. The total realized for the sale was £6,492—a highly satisfactory amount.

The recent horse shows seem to have stimulated business and big crowds and keen bidding are the features at Tattersall's. A fine stud of hunters brought 3,565gs., an average of £290 each. "Redshank," a son of "Red Prince" brought 430gs.

The first crop predictions of the season indicate a late season—two or three weeks later than last year. The season has been a trying one for the grass and hay crops, and the latter will be light. Changeable weather is interfering with the harvesting of the hay. The general condition of crops is satisfactory. Most correspondents put wheat at 100 or over—a very favorable condition. Barley is promising. Norfolk and Suffolk, which are great barley growing sections, reporting 110. Oats give the poorest promise this year being irregular and patchy.

Potatoes are in excellent condition, with a better promise than for any year since 1900. Root crops stand high, with the exception of mangels.

Yorkton Agricultural Society has decided to give a stake race for the colts brought up from Kentucky last fall, by Dr. Henderson of Carberry. The majority of these colts are owned in the Binscarth district, and have come through their first Canadian winter well. The race will be run at Yorkton in 1910, nominations will close Dec. 1, 1909. To nominate a colt costs \$2.50. The secretary of the society will furnish full particulars of the race upon request.

## STOCK

### Our Scottish Letter

June is always a busy month. This year it has been unusually cold and drizzly. In London, and the South generally, the temperature has been lower than in Scotland, and, while there has been nothing to boast about here, the weather during the "leafy month" has been more favorable for crops than it has been in England. The hay harvest in the South is later than usual by about a week or ten days, and the crop is not going to bulk large—not from lack of moisture, so much as from lack of sunshine and heat. The condition of crops here is certainly better than usual, and, although May was not an ideal month for ripening a hay crop, the prospects of a fair hay harvest are not gloomy. The last week in June proved disastrous for the Royal Agricultural Show, at Gloucester. It was a fine exhibition in all departments, but, except on the day of the Royal visit (Wednesday), the weather was cold and wet. Thursday was not a bad day; the show could on that day be inspected with a fair measure of comfort, but it was a unique experience on the Tuesday, when the judging was carried through in a thunderstorm. Judges who are compelled to go about their duties carrying an umbrella, can hardly be regarded as holding a sinecure office. When there is a further handicap of a very sticky, greasy field to walk over, one is glad to be outside

the ring, and free of responsibility. On the two shilling days, Friday and Saturday, rain fell very heavily, and the public had a very sorry time of it. The show closed on the Saturday afternoon, in a deluge of rain.

### DAIRY LEGISLATION

Dairy matters are very much in evidence these times. Bills are now before Parliament, which aim at securing a milk supply for the public under conditions not unduly harassing to the producers. The bill for Scotland is much more advanced in its provisions than that for England. Restrictions against which English farmers cry out have been the common experience of Scottish dairy farmers for a generation. The bills, as drafted, are certainly not unjust to the owner of dairy cattle. It is obvious that their authors have done their best to be fair and reasonable, but there are indications that some city authorities regard the measures as too favorable to the producers, and they will likely do their best to make the restrictions more severe. The principle of the legislation is to make each local authority supreme within its own area; that is, not to allow an urban authority to enter a rural area and demand the right to control the conditions under which dairy cattle are kept and managed there. Urban authorities in some cases maintain that the Local Authority within whose jurisdiction the milk is sold have a right to a say in the matter. It seems reasonable that they should have that, but the say should be presented through the rural Local Authority, and not directly by the Urban Authority to the dairy-owner. The attitude of the dairy farmer, generally, is this: Give me a fair field. Do not plan restrictions on my trade which are not imposed on my foreign and colonial competitors; or, if you do place such restrictions upon me, then, in all fairness, insist on the condition that all dairy produce imported into Great Britain shall be produced under similar conditions. That seems a fair and reasonable demand. If unhealthy surroundings are bad for British cows, they are surely also bad for Danish, Dutch and Canadian cows. If the public cannot utilize dairy produce so manufactured in Scotland, it should be ill for them to utilize it if manufactured in Denmark, Holland, or Canada. These ideas seem, in some measure, to have taken hold of the promoters of these bills, and they have produced measures with which, in the main, little fault can be found.

### INFECTION OF CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Two great plagues of the dairy farmer are abortion and tuberculosis. There are evidences that something may shortly be attempted of an effective nature in the battle against both. A Committee of Inquiry, which has been sitting for several years, has completed its labors, and its report will shortly be issued. It is understood that it has arrived at definite conclusions regarding the causes of contagious abortion, and a strong position is taken up as to the chief media of contagion. Contrary to the generally-accepted view amongst stock-owners, the bull is not seriously regarded as an agent in the propagation of the disease. Judging by the trend of opinion expressed at the British Dairy Farmers' Conference, in Cheshire, this opinion will die hard, and I think it ought to die hard. The report of the Commission may probably take the same view as the lecturer at Nanhirch, and maintain that the disease is spreading through the animals partaking of food containing its germs. It is also maintained that the germs remain in the soil for an indefinite period, and that an infected field may become the center whence the disease may radiate long after the cattle among which it prevailed have been removed from that particular area. This view was so strongly presented by the lecturer to the dairy farmers at Nanhirch, in Cheshire, that they became hopeless of ever getting the better of the disease.

### RE COMPENSATION FOR TUBERCULOUS ANIMALS

The battle against tuberculosis has entered on a new phase. The latest is that the Board of Agriculture is prepared to consider proposals for paying compensation to farmers for tuberculous animals slaughtered in the public interest. Such payment is to be made under certain restrictions, and the diseased animals are to be graded. There is to be a scale in accordance with which compensation will be paid. This scheme is put forth for present discussion, but it is not intended that the scheme should come into force until the projected legislation in connection with milk and dairies becomes an accomplished fact. Meantime, the attitude of the farmer is one of gratitude,

but he claims that the compensation should be charged against imperial, and not against local revenue.

### MORRIS SIX-HORSE TEAM

I ought, perhaps, to say a word before closing this letter about the exhibit of six Clydesdale draft horses which the Morris Beef Co., of Chicago, are making here this season. Unfortunately, they did not appear at the Royal, as the fee charged could not be agreed upon. They are a remarkable team. The leaders are American-bred, the "body" pair were bred near Toronto, and the two great horses in the wheel were bred in Great Britain. The merit of the six is only equalled by their splendid training. They were the most attractive feature of the great horse show at Olympia, London, and "brought down the house" every time. Better horses as a lot it would be difficult to find, and Clydesdale men everywhere owe the Morris Co. and their representative, A. B. McLaren, a debt of gratitude for putting the horses out in such bloom. They form a great advertisement for the breed. We have had quite a number of Canadians here this summer, and a shipment of eighty head is being made to-day (July 3rd).

### SCOTLAND YET.

### Skim Milk for Pigs

An account is given in the Journal of the Irish Department of Agriculture of experiments in pig-feeding carried out in two seasons, which afford fresh evidence of the value of separated milk for pigs. In 1907, three lots of five pigs were fed in three different ways, and in 1908 three lots of six. Lot 1 in each season had one part by weight of mixed meal, made of maize and barley in about equal parts, and a small quantity of pollard, with four parts of potatoes and six of separated milk. Lot 2 received a ration consisting of two parts by weight of meal and six of separated milk. Lot 3 had two parts of meal and four of potatoes. All three lots had as much food as the pigs would eat. The pigs in Lot 1 were finished in 90½ days, those in the second lot in 88 days, and those in the third in 151½ days. The increase in live weight was almost equal, but the average daily gains varied from 1.88 pounds for Lot 1, and 1.95 pounds for Lot 2, to 1.09 pounds for Lot 3. The meal cost 6s. 7d. per cwt.; the potatoes given, as raised from the land, were valued at £2 per ton; and 1d. per gallon (about 20 cents per cwt.) was charged for the milk. On these terms the cost of producing 1 cwt. of dead weight, charging the costs of the animals and food, without attendance, were £1 19s. for Lot 1, £1 18s. 3d. for Lot 2, and £2 10s. 11d. for Lot 3. The results show that four parts, by weight, of potatoes were practically equivalent in feeding value to one part of meal, while four parts of potatoes were not nearly as valuable as six parts of separated milk.

In a recent issue the question was asked how to prevent a yearling from sucking a cow. A correspondent informs us he has cured this habit by painting the teats after milking with a solution of aloes. The teats should be washed again before milking, and the solution afterwards re-applied. A very few treatments, he says, will cause the calf to give up the habit in disgust.

## FARM

### Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.



Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

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

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

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

August 18.—What method have you found best in preparing timothy sod for grain crop? Is it better to break the land after removal of the crop and cultivate till freeze-up, or break and backset in the fall.

August 25.—How can garden crops best be stored to ensure having them fit for table use to as late date as possible? What precautions are necessary in harvesting to avoid undue loss in winter storage?

### Stook Vs. Stack Threshing

The contributions that follow are in answer to the question, What are the comparative merits of stook and stack threshing. Under ordinary conditions from which would you have grain of the highest quality? That of W. H. Hicks, Man., has been taken for first prize and J. E. Slater's, Man., for second.

### Threshing Rings

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Stook threshing is the ideal way. In theory it sounds well and in practice is feasible for the farmer who farms extensively enough to possess an outfit for his own work. Where the thresherman supplies the teams if a farmer can get threshed within two weeks from the time he has finished cutting stook threshing is advisable. A few stacks built during the time of waiting, however, will go a long way to relieve the situation after a shower of rain. Where the thresherman does not supply the stook teams the only satisfactory method is for three or four farmers to join their forces together and thresh around say two days at each place giving all a chance to have some good hard wheat safe in the granary. Otherwise the man who threshes first is the lucky one, while the man who has to wait and who has helped with his teams gets the worst end of the deal. To make it fair the last man on the circle should have a little more done than the first for he is running the greater risk.

As regards teams they all go to their different homes at night direct from the field. Thus the task which is so hard on the women at threshing time is greatly reduced. Of course, there are many other small details which have to be worked out to suit different cases, such as one man providing more teams than another. These can be easily worked out and should be settled at the start. In order to work this plan successfully, farms must all be close together. When the club or circle have finished their own threshing they can go to the other farms where stooks are still left and thresh there.

Stack threshing is generally successful provided the stacks are well built. It involves more work than stook threshing but to wait for a stook thresher is seldom advisable. Stacking should be started immediately after cutting and rushed. Then if rain stops progress plows can be started, for no preparation of the land surpasses early fall plowing. Grain should rest in stack two weeks, three weeks is better, but it is usually unwise to let an opportunity of getting threshed pass after grain has been stacked two weeks. Wheat that has been stacked is the better in color and usually in other respects. Speaking generally, it will average about one grade better than grain threshed out of stook.

After all is said no set rule can be given. Each farmer must consider his own case. If with a little co-operation with neighbors he can stook thresh then he is saving a little labor, namely, that of handling the grain the second time. Also, if machine runs well stook threshing can be carried on a little faster than it takes to stack or to stack thresh. The only set rule is, Do not wait for stook threshing without being sure you can get thresher inside of two weeks; do not wait, commence to stack.

Man.

W. H. H.

### Stook Threshers Imposed Upon

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

During the threshing period comes a time of terrible rush. The season of harvest preceding seems to have bred an epidemic of feverish haste. Everybody vies with his neighbor in being the first to have his grain securely housed. Everyone wants to be the first man to have his grain in the granary. Everybody wants to have the threshing machine first, and, as it is quite evident that there are not enough machines to go round, there is bound to be an ignominious squabble for precedence. Of course in every district there are a few good hearted souls who are always inclined to be generous and naturally the fairly inclined fall prey to those who are determined to be unfair. That is the way it happens in all lines of business.

Two men buying threshing machines and of course on equal terms. One is honest and the other dishonest. The company from whom the machines were bought ensures against loss on dishonest customers by advancing the price of both machines. All companies selling on time must arrange matters thus to keep above board; and consequently, the honest man suffers. It is a practical case where dishonesty is encouraged and honesty discouraged.

Now as to the comparative merits of stook threshing and stack threshing: No man can answer that question for another; each must be left to answer for himself, according to his own circumstances or way of seeing things. In some instances stook threshing pays best; in other instances stack threshing is to be preferred.

It is fair to say that under certain conditions we may receive a grade of wheat not at all affected by being threshed from the stook; and it would also be quite fair to admit that through certain unusual conditions we may receive at times a grade of wheat, threshed from the stack, below what it would have been had it been threshed from the stook earlier and in a drier time. But when we speak of ordinary conditions and usual seasons, we must say that the stack, rightly constructed, is the proper place for grain to dry, sweat and harden. In such a stack the straw is not tough nor too brittle and consequently it threshes better.

Fifteen years ago Manitoba exported No. 1 hard wheat. One of the reasons—I will not say it was the only reason—was that farmers stacked their grain. Today Manitoba ships very little No. 1 hard wheat. There are two reasons for that, one being that grain is threshed principally from the stook. In the past when No. 1 hard was not a curiosity farmers were content to stack their grain and wait the proper time of threshing. Today the farmers must thresh from the stook not being willing to go to the work of stacking.

Grain in the stook is bleached by the first rain lowering it a grade or two; then it may be threshed tough, especially if it is threshed soon after a rain. Grain threshed in that condition is likely to be lowered anywhere from one to four grades. If there are any smut balls they are softened and taken up by the damp grain, whereas in a proper stack we are free from all this. Stacked grain keeps its color or has it deepened. The straw is in perfect condition to thresh and the smut balls remain hard and are blown over the deck of the threshing machine or taken out by the fanning mill. If they do happen to break the dry dust blows away.

There are many things in favor of both stook threshing and stack threshing, but were I compelled to give an answer I would say that on the whole, stack threshing pays best for the farmer; that is, until every farmer can afford a machine of his own. As to stack threshing paying best for the man who does the threshing there is no question. He will tell you that without the asking.

Now just a word for the men, who, like ourselves, believe in stack threshing. There are many farmers in this district and I suppose the same might be said of other districts, who believe in stack threshing but are compelled to stook thresh because that is the system of threshing at present in vogue. The reasons why they are compelled to stook thresh are these: Stook threshers get all the spare men and thus stacking is hindered. Men who stook thresh get the first market which is usually the highest and best fall market. And lastly, the farmer who stacks cannot get a machine when he wants one for any machines that stook thresh cannot drop their extra men and teams to do a job of stack threshing. After a rain stook threshing is shut down.

The machine pulls to the nearest stacks and commences threshing. The farmer takes the machine to accommodate the thresher or because he sees it is his only chance to get an early threshing. It is not the most favorable season, perhaps it is still raining, the straw is damp, the grain threshes tough, and consequently, without knowing it, the man who stook threshes and his thresher impose upon the man who stacks.

Many farmers are liable to make this mistake of threshing to accommodate the thresher even when they had fully intended to leave their grain in the stack three to four weeks so that they might obtain the full benefit of stacking, viz.: the thorough sweating and hardening of the grain. In the rush of the moment they lose sight of the more distant interest by looking at the nearer and seemingly greater one, the great opportunity of getting their grain threshed now.

In these last paragraphs I have made plain a statement which I have been long wishing to make: that the man who wants to stack his grain is imposed upon by those who do not; that he is not used at all fairly by the threshermen but as a kind of rainy day convenience and that often on account of this he is almost compelled to stook thresh whether he wishes to do so or not.

Manitoba.

JOHN EDWIN SLATER.

## DAIRY

A good paper on the Cheshire Cheese Industry was read before the British Dairy Farmers' meeting at Chester. Sixty years ago Cheshire kept 95,000 cows averaging 200 gallons of milk each yearly. The output of cheese was 9,500 tons. Now Cheshire has 250,000 cows—from 100,000 of which the milk is sent to town—leaving the milk of 150,000 for cheesemaking. Each cow now averaging 500 gallons, and the output of cheese is over 30,000 tons per annum.

### When is Milk Pasteurized

Particulars regarding the fight against tuberculosis in America were given by Nathan Straus of New York at the International Tuberculosis Congress in Stockholm recently. In discussing pasteurization he said:

While legislation is pending looking to the pasteurization of the milk supplies of New York city, the Board of Health on June 2 forbade the use of the label "Pasteurized" on milk that has been heated for only a minute or less, after the so-called "commercial" process, but distinctly encouraged proper pasteurization—such as kills the tubercle bacilli, fixing the minimum temperature at 140 degrees Fahrenheit and the length of time at at least twenty minutes.

Under the control of medical milk commissions in various cities about 40,000 quarts of certified milk are produced daily. Infant milk depots, which with few exceptions dispense pasteurized milk in nursing bottles, are maintained in thirty cities in the United States, with the invariable result of preventing sickness and reducing the infantile death rate.

The practicability of preventing the spread of tuberculosis among children by resort to the tuberculin test in weeding out diseased animals from dairy herds is attracting increased attention, and the city of New Orleans and the town of Montclair, N. J., have lead the way in making the test compulsory, while eleven states are actively encouraging the use of the test.

There are a number of advantages in skimming a thick cream. For one thing there is more skim milk left for feeding young stock. Then less room is required for the cream while it is being gathered, less ice or cold water is required to cool it, because there is a smaller volume to cool. Thick cream will remain sweet for a longer time than thin cream will, that is, if conditions are equal, and it will churn more easily and make a better flavored butter. In addition to all these there is the advantage, if one is a patron of a creamery, of having less cream to haul and less buttermilk to lose. Cream should be of such richness that one gallon (10 lbs.) of it will yield at least 3 or 4 pounds of butter. Every cream separator has a device for regulating the richness of the cream and everyone using a separator should understand the manner in which the thickness of the cream skimmed is regulated. In most machines the adjustment is at the cream outlet. If so, by turning the cream screw in the cream will be richer and by turning it out the cream will be thinner. Every separator user should regulate the adjustment until he is getting the richest cream consistent with close skimming.

## POU

### Chickens L

A subscriber at Sint  
"Since spring the f  
chickens' necks. Wha  
And what is good to cur

In reply A. W. Foley  
Alberta, says that the  
the head and neck of c  
These lice burrow into t  
remain there giving t  
feathers and escape ne  
simple and sure remedy  
sulphur and lard and  
effected. The lice will  
One application is usu

### Roup or

A Saskatchewan poul  
he has lost several hens.  
around as if sick and stu  
finds them dead. He say  
and that fresh water a  
provided.

A. W. Foley, poul  
Alberta says that these  
hens are in an advanced  
Treatment: Kill all t  
stage of the disease an  
slight effects to other  
disinfect the house, roos  
and any runs on which t  
enclosed. For this purp  
bolic acid with 12 quarts  
sulphuric acid with fifty  
should be exercised in us  
the druggist partly dilute  
bury the droppings daily.  
and runs may be disinfect

### Uses Sulphur

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In keeping the poultry h  
the old saying "an ounce  
pound of cure," holds go  
much trouble from lice.  
with plenty of grass, sand  
boxes of ashes and road d  
The house is 14 by 10 by 7  
lumber and floored. All pe  
able. In the spring when  
the chickens to stay out at  
burn all the litter from th  
close up openings and burn  
ounces salt-peter in a meta  
larger pan containing 3 or 4  
danger from fire. After g  
we take out everything mov  
with boiling, soapy water,  
floor and walls in same way.  
whitewash, generously, to w  
salt to the lime and water.  
on perches and in any cracks  
the perches, put a little ins  
dust each chicken before all  
the house cleaning. By put  
perches, it is an easy matter  
Sask.

### Crate Fattens

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A good deal of the secret  
in summer depends on the c  
of the hen depends upon th  
tered. The winter poultry h  
well ventilated and the hens  
good wheat to eat with an occ  
clean water to drink, a raw t  
week, a little meat at times a

As early as possible in spr  
run part of every day, for thi  
yard fenced with poultry net  
after I am sure all the hens t  
I open the gates and the bic  
nearest fresh land that they v  
den till it is roosting time.  
and I save my early garden s  
should begin to save eggs fr  
the first hens that go broody

I never allow hens to run  
The first feed is given the chic  
hatched twenty-four hours.  
they get one or two feeds of  
given to farm stock. I feed  
water in a separate pan. I f  
with small stones is the most c  
them in. The pan will not t  
cannot drown. I feed this  
three times a day and after th  
old, I begin to feed wheat.



## POULTRY

### Chickens Lose Feathers.

A subscriber at Sintaluta, Sask., writes: "Since spring the feathers all come off my chickens' necks. What is the cause of this? And what is good to cure it?"

In reply A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Alberta, says that the losing of the feathers on the head and neck of chicks is due to head lice. These lice burrow into the heads of the chicks and remain there giving the appearance of short feathers and escape notice for this reason. A simple and sure remedy is to take equal parts sulphur and lard and rub well into the parts affected. The lice will withdraw immediately. One application is usually sufficient.

### Roup or Cholera.

A Saskatchewan poultryman informs us that he has lost several hens. For a time they stand around as if sick and stupid. In a short time he finds them dead. He says the pens are kept clean and that fresh water and wholesome food are provided.

A. W. Foley, poultry superintendent for Alberta says that these symptoms indicate that hens are in an advanced stage of roup or cholera. Treatment: Kill all birds in the advanced stage of the disease and remove hens showing slight effects to other quarters. Thoroughly disinfect the house, roosts, dropboard and floors and any runs on which the birds may have been enclosed. For this purpose mix one pound carbolic acid with 12 quarts water or one pound of sulphuric acid with fifty quarts of water. Care should be exercised in using the latter by having the druggist partly dilute the acid. Remove and bury the droppings daily. The earth in the house and runs may be disinfected with a coat of lime.

### Uses Sulphur in the House

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In keeping the poultry house healthful and clean, the old saying "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," holds good. We have never had much trouble from lice. The hens have a free run with plenty of grass, sand and dust all summer and boxes of ashes and road dust inside, in the winter. The house is 14 by 10 by 7 feet high, built of tight lumber and floored. All perches and boxes are movable. In the spring when it gets warm enough for the chickens to stay out at night, we clean out and burn all the litter from the boxes and floor, then close up openings and burn 3 pounds sulphur and 3 ounces salt-peter in a metal vessel, standing it in a larger pan containing 3 or 4 inches of earth, to avoid danger from fire. After giving a thorough airing we take out everything movable and wash the fixtures with boiling, soapy water, using a broom, washing floor and walls in same way. When it is dry we apply whitewash, generously, to walls, perches, etc., adding salt to the lime and water. Then we pour black oil on perches and in any cracks, along cleats which hold the perches, put a little insect powder in nests and dust each chicken before allowing it to enter. After the house cleaning. By putting a little straw under perches, it is an easy matter to keep the place clean. Sask. MAY B. WALLACE.

### Crate Fattens Cockerels

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A good deal of the secret of success with chickens in summer depends on the old hen and the condition of the hen depends upon the way she has been wintered. The winter poultry house should be warm and well ventilated and the hens given litter to scratch in, good wheat to eat with an occasional feed of dry bran, clean water to drink, a raw turnip or cabbage once a week, a little meat at times and grit.

As early as possible in spring let the fowls have free run part of every day, for this purpose I have a large yard fenced with poultry netting. About four p. m., after I am sure all the hens that will do so have laid, I open the gates and the biddies get so busy in the nearest fresh land that they will not think of the garden till it is roosting time. They get their exercise, and I save my early garden stuff. At this time one should begin to save eggs for the incubator or for the first hens that go broody.

I never allow hens to run loose with their chicks. The first feed is given the chicks after they have been hatched twenty-four hours. It is sand. After this they get one or two feeds of coarse chop, such as is given to farm stock. I feed dry food only giving water in a separate pan. I find a shallow pan filled with small stones is the most convenient dish to water them in. The pan will not tip over and the chicks cannot drown. I feed this coarse chop about three times a day and after the chicks are three weeks old, I begin to feed wheat.

When the chickens are feathered or at about one pound in weight I put the young cockerels into fattening crates, putting about four in a department just large enough for them to move about in. The crates are made with slats at the bottom and in front. I feed the cockerels chop mixed with skimmed milk, all they will eat, four times each day. I feed in a small trough and take the trough away as soon as the birds are through eating. Afterwards they are given water to drink. I feed in this way for three weeks, when the cockerels are fit to sell or use as broilers.

All the pullets and a few cockerels which I want to raise for breeding purposes, are fed on grain, given as free a run as compatible with safety from depredators, and house safely at nights. I am not a poultry fancier, just a farmer's wife who tries to make a fair profit with a minimum amount of labor. I believe in pure-bred fowls either for eggs or table use. Good general purpose fowls I consider the most profitable for a farmers' family.

Sask.

H. M. NEVILLE.

## FIELD NOTES

### Good Farming Awards

Good farming competitions in Manitoba are again in full swing. A start was made at Boissevain last week where eight prominent farmers competed for five prizes. The possible score is 1000.

The results of this competition as given out by the judges, J. J. Ring, of Crystal City, and Professor G. A. Sproule, of the Manitoba Agricultural college, is as follows:

W. Willson, first, 802 points; E. Chambers, second, 721 points; S. B. Oak, third, 693 points; C. C. Musgrove, fourth, 691 points; C. Robertson, fifth, 673 points; E. B. Taylor, sixth, 653 points; J. Hutchinson, seventh, 631 points and J. Tyreman, eighth, 602 points.

### Farm Products at Winnipeg

Agriculturists, particularly housewives and their daughters, were greatly interested in the dairy display and the butter-making competition at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. In the latter it was clearly demonstrated that it is advisable to weigh or measure materials used. Miss I. Hinrickson of Churchbridge, Sask., not only won the lion's share of the awards in the butter sections but also showed that under competition conditions she ranks among the best buttermakers of Western Canada.

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

As usual agricultural products were far below the standard that Manitoba agricultural production would warrant. The cereals were of good quality and displayed to advantage. For Red Fife wheat 10 bushels, R. D. Laing of Stonewall got first, Wm. Reid of Hargrave second, H. H. Thompson of Francis, Sask., third, and H. O. Ayeerst of Mount Royal fourth. For Red Fife, 5 bushels the awards were Laing, Ayeerst, Thos. Maynard of Deloraine and B. Mayhew of Treherne. John P. Jones of Swan River had a very good sample of hard red winter wheat, and Sgt. Major Frank Coles of Moffat, Sask., won on his Preston sample. In oats the winners were: W. R. McKenzie of Rapid City, B. Mayhew of Treherne, and A. E. Studham of Dugald. F. J. Dash of Hillesden secured a red card on white field peas, and G. Vanslyck on flax.

The Garton Seed Company had an attractive display of their high grade oats and barley. Specimens of parent plants and grains nicely mounted showed clearly the result of scientific breeding of cereals. Questions asked and sales made showed that farmers throughout the prairie provinces are becoming more and more interested in the use of superior seed.

### FRUIT DISPLAY

The display of apples and tender fruits was enough to cause increased consumption of these desirable delicacies for at least months to come. Buchanan's Nurseries of St. Charles, Man., had an attractive display of shrubs and bushes and also some well preserved home-grown specimens of fruits. But it was the Ontario and British Columbia display that caused the mouth to water. Each year these two provinces vie with each other in showing Winnipeg Fair visitors what their soils and climates are capable of producing. It is only of recent years that Ontario has undertaken the shipment of tender fruits. This year cherries and strawberries were presented in such degree of perfection that no doubt remains as to the possibility of landing them in the West in prime condition. Some came by express on a two day's run while others were sent by freight in a refrigerator car. The latter had been cooled at St. Catharines prior to shipment and landed here in fine condition. The display was in charge of P. W. Hodgetts of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and J. W. Crow, B. S. A. of Ontario Agricultural College. Robt. Thompson, a grower of St. Catharines, also was along for part of the time. He was so impressed with the results of this season's shipments that regular consignments of early fruits such as gooseberries, currants, cherries and strawberries will be sent next year. Outdoor and greenhouse tomatoes, cucumbers, cold storage apples, pre-

served fruits, branches of trees and bushes laden with fruit and attractive photographs of scenes in the fruit district made up an imposing display.

This year the British Columbia Department of Agriculture did not make a display but the Nelson Board of Trade had a fine collection. Strawberries, cherries and currants were choice as to flavor and general condition. The exhibits show that these fruits can be landed from east or west in condition that consumers here want. The prices at either point of production are known and the carrying charges are easily figured. The problem for the Western consumer to fathom is the cause of such high figures in retail stores in Winnipeg and throughout the West.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

More buttermakers had samples of their manufactured product in competition this year than in the past but cheese was scarcely up to the average. The usual defects as to packages and packing were in evidence but quality was high. Few of the samples scored less than 90 points out of 100.

The winners and their scores in the different classes were as follows:

Creamery, 2 packages for export—1 George Matheson, Shellmouth, with a score of 91½, the highest score made in any class; 2, J. Thomson, Churchbridge, 93½; 3, A. Shindler, Lindar, 93.

Two packages of creamery which had been kept for over a month in cold storage—1, George Matheson 93½; 2, C. D. Shannon, Gladstone, 93; 3, A. Shindler, 91½.

Creamery prints, 20 lbs.—1, A. Claus, Foxwarren, 94½; 2, Geo. Matheson, 94; 3, A. Shindler, 91.

Assorted packages of creamery, 14, 28 and 56 lbs.—1, Geo. Matheson, 94½; 2, A. Claus, 93½; 3, A. Shindler, 91½.

Farm Dairy Classes, packages of 40 lbs.—1, Miss I. Hinrickson, Churchbridge, 92; 2, Harry Rutledge, St. Charles, 91½; 3, G. F. S. Allison, Elkhorn, 90½; 4, R. D. Laing, Stonewall, 87½.

Dairy prints, 10 lbs.—1, Mrs. R. Buchanan, Buchanan, 94; 2, Miss Helen C. Taylor, Headingly, 93½; 3, Mrs. R. Coates, Silver Plains, 93; 4, Mary McNeil, Bagot, 92½.

Dairy packages, 20 lbs.—1, Miss Hinrickson, 94½; 3, Mrs. T. Rigall, Lilyfield; 93; 4, Mrs. R. Buchanan, 92½.

R. A. Rutledge won the De Laval cup for best butter made from cream separated by a De Laval machine. This cup is valued at \$100, and is a challenge cup for five years. Anyone winning three times out of the five keeps it.

The Empire separator prizes of \$15 and \$10 for butter made from cream separated by an Empire machine, were won by Helen C. Taylor and Mrs. P. C. McCrimmon, of Carman, the scores being 92 and 89.

The winner of the sweepstakes and association silver medal in the farm dairy classes was Miss Hinrickson, a former pupil of the Manitoba Agricultural College. She took a ten weeks course in 1907.

George Matheson won the diploma and association gold medal in the creamery classes. He is a graduate of Ontario Agricultural College.

In the buttermaking competitions Miss Hinrickson again showed her supremacy. The results were: Home dairy—Miss Hinrickson, Mrs. A. Simpson of Atwood, Ont., Geo. E. Goodhand of Dauphin.

Student buttermakers—Mrs. Simpson, Miss Hinrickson, G. E. Goodhand.

Free for all—Miss Hinrickson, Mrs. Simpson, G. E. Goodhand.

Cheese was of good quality as is shown by the scores. The awards showed winners as follows:

Factory colored, made before June 15—1, Anson Latta, score 93; 2, Emile Dubois, score 92½; 3, J. P. Allaire, 91½.

Factory white cheese, made before June 15—1, J. P. Allaire, score 90½; 2, Emile Dubois, 90; 3, B. Dutton, 88.

Sweepstakes and gold medal—J. P. O. Allaire. Two factory cheese, colored—1, J. P. O. Allaire, score 92; E. Dubois, 91½; 3, P. A. Kroker, 91.

Two factory cheese, white—1, P. A. Kroker, score 92½; 2, A. Carriere, 91½; 3, J. P. O. Allaire, 89.

Two twin cheese—1, A. Carriere, score 91; 2, F. S. Hadler, 90½; 3, E. Dubois, 90.

Three young Manitobans—1, J. P. O. Allaire, score 92½; 2, P. A. Kroker, 91.

### DOG SHOW

A feature of the exhibition which always attracts attention from all classes is the dog show. This year was no exception to the rule. There is a large number of excellently bred dogs owned in Winnipeg and throughout the West, all of the best known kinds being bred and some of the less known ones as well. Fanciers found much to admire in the display made in this department. The bench show might be increased in interest from the standpoint of the farmer if some arrangements could be made to have field trials for collies and farm dogs during the exhibition. At some Eastern exhibitions and at a good many Scottish shows, these trials or competitions are a strong feature. Probably we shall have them in time if sheep husbandry develops here to the extent it has in Ontario and the Old Land. At any rate dog trials, sheep driving and sheep herding contests, are popular exhibition features and would furnish an opportunity for judging whether or not some of the animals exhibited on the benches in the utility classes have useful traits as well as breed characteristics.



# MOTOR CONTEST AT WINNIPEG

That motor contests are a popular feature in Western Canada was shown by the huge crowds that followed the various steps in the severe test to which the nineteen engines were put at The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Farmers of the West realize that steam or gasoline power is worthy of consideration but they wisely seek for thorough knowledge as to economy and efficiency before making a purchase. This test was designed to furnish the information desired. Hauling heavy loads at a steady

Harvester Co., 35 h.p. gasoline; 11, Marshall, Sons & Co., 25 h.p. steam; 12, Marshall, Sons & Co., 12 h.p. gasoline; 13, Kinnard-Haines Co., 30 h.p. gasoline; 14, Russell & Co., 30 h.p. steam; 15, Avery Co., 12 h.p. gasoline; 16, Kinnard-Haines Co., 40 h.p. gasoline; 17, International Harvester Co., 20 h.p. gasoline; 18, Ohio Motor Co., 20 h.p. gasoline; 19, International Harvester Co., 25 h.p. gasoline; 20, Avery Co., 30 h.p. steam; 21, International Harvester Co., 20 h.p. gasoline; 22, Birrell Motor Co., 25 h.p. gasoline.

Of these numbers 4, 10 and 18 did not compete while number 22 was late in arriving and was not put through the tests.

### WHERE AWARDS WENT

Careful consideration of every detail of construction and operation in conjunction with fuel consumption, demanding hours of close figuring, resulted in awards as follows:

Class A — 1, Engine No. 5, International Harvester



ONE OF THE BIG STEAM ENGINES UNDERGOING THE BRAKE TEST.

owned by the same company had an arm on the friction clutch broken and had to be withdrawn. The Gas Traction Co., engine did not go through the brake test on account of the friction clutch slipping. And there were several other mishaps. But the test was most satisfactory considering the work scheduled.

The brake test consisted in driving a forty-inch pulley mounted on a four-inch shaft on which was a fifty-inch pulley with flanges on outside and inside of rim. Around this fifty-inch pulley were wrapped four 1 1/2-inch ropes so arranged that the tension on both ends of the rope could be measured. By increasing or decreasing the tension the judges were able to put any load desired on the engine. The engine under test was loaded to its maximum capacity and by careful manipulation of tensions a suitable running load was ascertained. During the brake test the engines were inspected for running condition, steadiness, balancing, etc., and the consumption of fuel carefully measured.

The hauling test, too, was very interesting. A course 2680 feet in length was provided — part sod, some block pavement and some gravel. The larger engines undertook to haul other large engines while the lighter motors hauled loaded wagons. Between the engine and its load was placed a dynamometer for measuring the draw-bar pull. Interesting charts were obtained. Farmers appreciated the feat of the Avery Farm Tractor, a heavy automobile wagon, in hauling 7604 pounds of sand and three men over the course, after it had been badly cut up, at the rate of five miles an hour. Many of the contestants were greatly bothered by the gravel stretch in the course.

In the plowing test some excellent work was done. The big Rumely engine with 14 fourteen-inch furrows turned over 4.29 acres in 75 minutes. The J. I. Case blackened 3.6 acres in 62 minutes, turning 11 furrows each time and 12 furrows on the last stretch. Of the smaller engines No. 7 plowed 2.17 acres in 117 minutes with a 4-furrow plow; No. 8 plowed 2.55 acres in 71 minutes with an eight-gang; No. 15 turned 1.14 acres in 85 minutes with a two-furrowed plow. Dynamometers used to show the draw bar pull showed a draft of between 700 and 800 pounds per furrow bottom. Comparison of power needed to break sod and to backset cannot be given because of the fact that the plows were run at different depths. Cockshutt, John Deere and Emerson plows were used. Rolling coulters were found to work admirably on the stubble or backsetting area.

The International Harvester Co.'s gasoline engines showed a low consumption of fuel. In plowing, however, the consumption per acre averaged about 2.4 to 3.0 gallons per acre. Some engines used 4 gallons or more. The steam outfits ran 123 to 150 pounds of coal and 96 to 150 gallons of water per acre.

This great contest attracted visitors from a distance. Among those who showed a lively interest were: L. E. Ellis of United States Department of Agriculture, Washington; Professor Chase of Nebraska Agricultural College; Professor Rose of North Dakota Agricultural College; Harley Parkhurst of the Gasoline Machine Works, Westminster Station, Vt.; P. E. Holt of Stockton, California, and presidents or other prominent officials and experts from the headquarters of the firms competing. All admitted it was the greatest engine test they had seen. Congratulations were showered on Professor Greig for the thoroughness with which the contest was conducted.

Last year's test showed competing manufacturers where improvements could be made. This year again weaknesses in construction were revealed. Throughout the struggle a jovial rivalry was evident with everyone anxious to make things go smoothly. A very important feature was the consultation of manufacturers where ideas were exchanged and strong points of competitors' equipments noted.

speed, plowing on virgin prairie and on cultivated land and drawing several self-binders were features that attracted the attention of the practical agriculturist.

Those in charge of the arduous and somewhat embarrassing task were:

Engineer in charge, A. R. Greig, B. A. Sc., professor of engineering and mechanics, Manitoba Agricultural College; mechanical expert, W. Brandon, instructor in mechanics, M. A. C. Judges — E. Brydon-Jack, professor of engineering Manitoba University; Wm. Cross, former superintendent motive power, Canadian Pacific Railway; Professor Featherstonhaugh, professor of electrical engineering, Manitoba University. The judges were assisted by S. V. Ahara, gas engine expert for the Canadian Fairbanks Co., Mr. Frith, chief draftsman for the C. P. R., and Prof. J. B. Davidson of the engineering department, Iowa State College.

As was announced in our last issue the contest developed two distinct classes according to whether they were internal combustion or steam engines. The internal combustion machines again were divided into three classes according to brake horsepower. This gave Class A, 20 h.p. and under; Class B, over 20 h.p. and under 30 h.p.; Class C, 30 h.p. and over; Class D., steam engines.

The items taken into consideration and the possible score follows:

Brake test	20
Plowing test	20
Protection of working parts	5
Variation of speed	10
Clearance of working parts	5
Price	10
Distance travelled without replenishing	10
Hauling test	15
Turning capabilities	5
Accessibility	10
Ease of manipulation	10
Steadiness of running	5
Design and construction	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>

The entries, official numbers and classification of machines were:

- 1, J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., 30 h. p. steam;
- 2, International Harvester Co., 35 h. p. gasoline;
- 3, Gas Traction Co., 35 h.p. gasoline; 4, International Harvester Co., 20 h.p. gasoline; 5, International Harvester Co., 15 h.p. gasoline; 6, Russell & Co., 20 h.p. gasoline; 7, International Harvester Co., 20 h.p. gasoline; 8, Marshall, Sons & Co., 25 h.p. gasoline; 9, M. Rumely Co., 36 h.p. steam; 10, International

Co., 15 h.-p., 115.4 points; 2, Engine No. 15, Avery Co.'s tractor, 12 h.-p., 106 points; 3, Engine No. 12, Marshall, Sons & Co., 12 h.-p., 100 points.

Class B — 1, Engine No. 7, International Harvester Co., 20 h.-p., 112.1 points; 2, Engine No. 15, Russell & Co., 20 h.-p., 106.8 points; 3, Engine No. 21, International Harvester Co., 20 h.-p., 106.5 points.

Class C — 1, Engine No. 16, Kinnard Haines, 40 h.-p., 109 points; 2, Engine No. 8, Marshall Sons & Co., 25 h.-p., 102 points; 3, Engine No. 19, International Harvester Co., 25 h.-p., 100 points.

Class D — 1, Engine No. 1, J. I. Case, 32 h.-p., 121.3 points; 2, Engine No. 14, Russell & Co., 30 h.-p., 118.5 points; 3, Engine No. 20, Avery Co., 30 h.-p., 115.7 points; 4, Engine No. 9, Rumely & Co., 36 h.-p., 106.2 points.

The highest score was made by International Harvester Co.'s 15 h.p. gasoline. This company secured two firsts and a third. Russell & Co. had two seconds. Marshall Sons & Co., and The Avery Co. both had a second and a third to their credit. It might be stated that during the brake test a gasket blew out in the steam pipe and also one in a cylinder cover of the Rumely steam outfit causing the consumption of fuel to be unduly high. One of the engines put in by Marshall, Sons & Co., developed a hot bearing during the brake test, and despite the handicap secured third place. The steam engine



GENERAL VIEW OF PART OF THE THRESHING MACHINERY DISPLAY AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL

# BRAND

The Inter Provincial week surpassed all previous fatiguable efforts of the week. Exhibitors turned toward after their departmental Western summer breaking of records both events. As an agriculturist among the annual display stock were superior to any West this season. Horses highly creditable and keen many classes. First prize were obliged to fall low. There was a magnificent horns found Winnipeg's fine specimens from the Jerseys, too, were strong Harper having arrived with ten comprising animals of ribbons. Sheep and swine in the poultry department. Large exhibitors the judge spoke favorably general arrangement.

Outside of live stock the agriculturist. Through the contest among the machines. A careful test was much regarding strong machines.

Dairy products though were there in quantity sufficient interest is being taken in the petition in farm dairy but made a fair display. In work and art were under observation.

Judging from the array other farm machinery it was doing business with the West in line. In engine power huge steam outfits down to two plows and on to the smelter. Besides there were farm implements equipments, etc.

The secretary and manager highly pleased with the outcome. He worked hard for satisfaction of being in the feature of the greatest fair in City.

### HORSES A

The horse department was display was one of the exhibition and excelled at a Western fair this year were the stellar attraction, beginning to crowd the Scot stronger force this year than noticeable improvement, that of the French horses now a habitations. Times were when breed at our fairs were deficient. Now, however, the Percheron and some individuals of excellence brought into the West favorably with anything American fairs, even at the International. Other draft numerically. A few Shires fairly good animals, but not represent the position occupied horse world. Of Belgians had been entered but none was called to the ring.

Heavy draft agriculture horses made a large and Brandon district is pretty well breeding ground for draft display in the various sections usually large. Clydesdale grade drafters with here an Percheron or Shire. The



A PORT



# W INNIPEG BRANDON EXHIBITION THE BEST EVER

The Inter Provincial Fair held at Brandon last week surpassed all previous attempts. The indefatigable efforts of Manager Fraser had their reward. Exhibitors turned out in full force, directors looked after their departments properly and characteristic Western summer weather favored the breaking of records both in attendance and in racing events. As an agricultural exhibition it ranks high among the annual displays of prairie Canada. Live stock were superior to anything yet presented in the West this season. Horses both light and heavy were highly creditable and keen competition characterized many classes. First prize animals of other big shows were obliged to fall lower in the lists at Brandon. There was a magnificent display of cattle. Short-horns found Winnipeg's display augmented by some fine specimens from the stables of W. H. English. Jerseys, too, were stronger than at Winnipeg, Joseph Harper having arrived with an excellent herd of sixteen comprising animals that brought him a dozen red ribbons. Sheep and swine also were well represented. In the poultry department all was well-nigh perfection. Large exhibitors from a distance as well as the judge spoke favorably of bird quality, housing and general arrangement.

Outside of live stock there was much of interest to the agriculturist. Throughout the week many followed the contest among the steam and gasoline engines. A careful test was made and farmers learned much regarding strong and weak points of motor machines.

Dairy products though not all of superior quality were there in quantity sufficient to show that a greater interest is being taken in that branch of farming. Competition in farm dairy butter was very keen. Grains made a fair display. In the main building ladies' work and art were under constant scrutiny.

Judging from the array of threshing outfits and other farm machinery it would seem that every firm doing business with the Western farmer had his goods in line. In engine power the machines graded from huge steam outfits down to smaller gasoline, pulling two plows and on to the smaller outfits for light work. Besides there were farm implements, scales, pumps, stable equipments, etc.

The secretary and manager, Chas Fraser, was highly pleased with the outcome. And so well might he be. He worked hard early and late but had the satisfaction of being in thorough touch with every feature of the greatest fair in the history of the Wheat City.

## HORSES A BIG FEATURE

The horse department was strongly featured. The display was one of the largest in the history of the exhibition and excelled in numbers anything seen at a Western fair this year. Clydesdales, of course, were the stellar attraction, though the Percherons are beginning to crowd the Scotch horses and were out in stronger force this year than ever before. There is a noticeable improvement, too, in the kind and quality of the French horses now appearing at Canadian exhibitions. Times were when representatives of this breed at our fairs were deficient in more than numbers. Now, however, the Percheron is forging to the front and some individuals of exceptionally high merit have been brought into the West, horses that compare favorably with anything one sees at the leading American fairs, even at the court of last decision, the International. Other draft breeds were rather weak numerically. A few Shires were out, some of them fairly good animals, but not in sufficient numbers to represent the position occupied by this breed in the horse world. Of Belgians there were none. A few had been entered but none appeared when the breed was called to the ring.

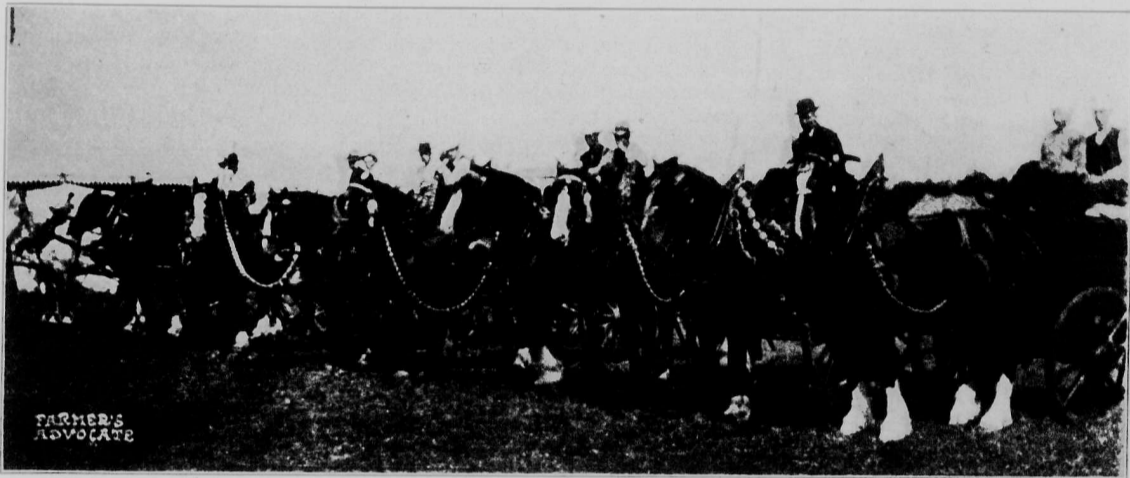
Heavy draft agricultural, and general purpose horses made a large and attractive exhibit. The Brandon district is pretty well known in the West as a breeding ground for draft and farm horses, and the display in the various sections of these classes was unusually large. Clydesdale blood predominated in grade drafters with here and there the mark of the Percheron or Shire. The exhibit certainly was a

credit to draft horse breeders and the interest among spectators at the ring side betokened the attention this very remunerative line of animal husbandry is receiving from farmers generally.

Light breeds were representatively displayed. The Standard-bred classes were well filled as also Hackneys and Thoroughbreds. The conditions under which horses are shown detracts somewhat from the interest taken in the judging of the light breeds, draft and light horse judging going on consecutively in separate rings. There is always, however, a sufficient number of light horse enthusiasts to constitute a good sized audience at the ringside, and the classes offered for inspection were sufficiently meritorious to

in the two-year-old line-up at Winnipeg; J. Scharff, Hartney, his black stallion, Max of Montieith. The judge took King's Own for first on size and general good quality, Scharff's, for second, W. H. Bryce's Perpetual Motion's Choice for third and relegated the Winnipeg winner to fourth place. Selections for the line-up were made on size, Prof. Curtiss being a strong advocate of more size in Clydesdales and pretty firmly of the opinion that the need of increased substance should be emphasized more than it is in the judging ring.

In yearlings W. H. Bryce, was first with Doune Lodge, a Perpetual Motion colt, J. Crawford, Chater, second, with Baron Master, by Flash Baron and third



LINE UP OF AGRICULTURAL TEAMS AT BRANDON EXHIBITION.

hold interest from start to finish of the judging.

Professor C. F. Curtiss, dean of the agricultural college, Ames, Iowa, adjudicated in the heavy classes and Charles Brothers, Stratford, Ont., passed on the light divisions. While in some cases decisions made at Winnipeg a week ago were reversed, and other changes here and there made, the difference in placings in classes where the same individuals lined up at both fairs, served more to emphasize the fact that animals may be exhibited at one time under better conditions than another than it did to show that the judges at either show differed radically in their estimates of the relative merits of the individuals to which the prizes were awarded.

## CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Seven stallions were entered in the aged class of which one or two were exceptionally good ones. Cairn Hill, champion on former occasions was looked upon as a winner by many of the spectators but the judge took the entry of W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont., for the ribbon. The winner has class and style, a splendid mover, carrying his going equipment forward straight, close and high, a fairly well substantiated horse, attractive at a distance and hard to fault on closer inspection. Second was found in the black stallion Cairn Hill, 9 years old, shown by the Cairn Hill Syndicate, and third in Burden Boy, shown by J. Graham, Carberry. Fourth went to D. Stevenson, Wawanesa, on Braidlie Chief and fifth to J. B. Hogate, Brandon, on Lord Mac.

Three year olds were a fairly even lot. Geo. Gray, Crandall, offered here the imported colt, Wyomo, and succeeded in taking the award from British Cheer, the first prize three-year-old last week at Winnipeg shown by R. E. Foster, Melita. Wyomo is a splendidly substantiated colt, a trifle heavier than Foster's, on which point perhaps he won the award. Third went to D. Stevenson on Sir Fortune and fourth to W. J. McCallum on Blue Rock, a Labori colt.

In the two-year-old class Doune Lodge stud made its first offering in Perpetual Motion's Choice. Jas. McKirdy, Napinka, showed Evergrand and King's Own, two colts that stood first and third respectively,

H. E. McPhail, Brandon, with Scottish Chief, sired by Scottish Fancy. The last stallion class, that for Canadian-bred horses, was won by McKirdy with King's Own, W. H. Bryce being second with the winner of the yearling class. Championship for stallions was awarded to McCallum on Lord Scott, Wyomo being reserve. The special for stallion foaled previous to 1906 was taken by McCallum on the same entry.

## CLYDESDALE FEMALES

In the class for filly foaled in 1906 there were eight entries of which the toppers were all good animals. J. Scharff, was awarded first on Nancy of Montieith sired by Concord, a splendidly typical Clydesdale female, flat in the bone, close and clean cut in action. W. H. Bryce got second with Lady Montrave Ronald, first in her class at Brandon for the past three years; W. U. Pitfield, Brandon, third on Glenlevitt and A. McPhail, Brandon, fourth on a Cairn Hill filly named Kitty.

In two-year-old fillies the contest for first was between Bryce's Miss Motion, and the first prize two-year-old at Winnipeg, Cherry 7th, owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry. The judge took the Perpetual Motion mare for first and gave Barron's second place. Third was found in a Show King female, Modesty, owned by R. E. Foster, and fourth went to D. Stevenson, Wawanesa, on Eveleen.

Nine contestants appeared in the yearling filly class. Show Queen, the Winnipeg winner, was taken again for first, with Bryce's Floradora, out of Rosador second, and the entry of W. Walton, Oak River, Elsie May, third. The winner of third is a large sized colt, blocky in type, with a well developed middle. Foal awards went to D. Stevenson, J. Doupe, Brandon, and Wm. Croy, Brandon, in order. First honors in the brood mare class were won by M. Gibb, Morden, on Miss Dee, D. Stevenson, second, J. Doupe, third, W. Croy, fourth and E. J. Foster, Chater, fifth.

Yield mares made an attractive line-up. The judge took Floschend Princess, owned by G. C. Porterfield, Brandon, for first; Lady Allison, by Concord, owned by A. B. Mitchell, Hayfield, for third and W. U. Pitfield's mare Floss of Columbus for fourth. For mare any age bred in Canada, Foster's Nannie of Montieith was first, Bryce's Miss Motion, second and Barron's Cherry 7th, third. Three of Perpetual Motion's progeny, shown by W. H. Bryce, won in the class for the get of one sire, with three by Show King reserve. The Lieut-Governor's special for mare and two of her progeny under three years, went to Bryce on Ella Henderson and her two colts, Perpetual Motion's Choice and Miss Motion. Champion mare was found in Porterfield's Floschend Princess.

## PERCHERONS

Although the string of American-owned French drafters shown at Winnipeg were absent from the Percheron line-ups the classes were very nearly as strong numerically as those seen at Winnipeg the week previous. In the class for stallions foaled previous to 1906 the Carduff Horse Syndicate was first with Albany, a Percheron of good size and excellent quality; Robt. Reid, Forrest, was second with last year's winner, Porte de Vendome; W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask., third with Robosse, and the Brandon Hills Horse Syndicate fourth with



A PORTION OF THE PERCHERON DISPLAY AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.



W INNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.



Tanquin. In three-year-olds Dr. W. S. Henderson, Carberry, was first with Globeur, and R. Reid, second and third on Arbius and Triolus.

For the prizes in the two-year-old stallion class there were ten entries, the best line-up in numbers and quality in the breed. Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon, won the three awards straight with Halifax, Haton and Ha Ha. In the foal of 1908 class Uppers were first and second with Charming Charlie and Midnight, the first of the two winning also the diploma for best Canadian-bred stallion. The open championship for stallions was won by Colquhoun and Beattie, on Halifax, pronounced by Professor Curtiss, a Percheron the equal in size, quality and breed characters of anything exhibited at American fairs.

In the female sections Uppers made very nearly a clean sweep, winning first on three-year-olds with Prairie Queen, first on two-year-olds with Vidotte, first and third in yearlings on Berta and Gladys, with Robt. Reid second, and first again on foals with Reid second and third. In brood mares the same exhibitors won in the same order. For mares, any age, bred in Canada it was Uppers' again with Prairie Queen, as also for mare, any age, and two of her progeny, and three, the get of one registered stallion. Colquhoun and Beattie won the open female championship with their imported mare, Nanette.

The Percheron Society of America offered ten special prizes which were awarded as follows:

Best American-bred stallion, any age, R. Reid on Porte de Vendome; best American-bred mare, any age, Colquhoun and Beattie on Nanette; champion stallion, open class, Colquhoun and Beattie on Halifax; champion mare, open class, Colquhoun and Beattie on Nanette; best five stallions, any age, W. E. & R. C. Upper; best three mares, open class, W. E. & R. C. Upper; best American-bred five stallions, W. E. & R. C. Upper; best American-bred three mares, W. E. & R. C. Upper; best stud, stallion and four mares, W. E. & R. C. Upper.

#### SHIRES

Exhibits in this breed were not extensive but some good quality individuals were shown. Gordon McQueen, Carievale was first in aged stallions with Royal John, a horse imported by A. Galbraith & Sons. The same entry eventually won the open championship award. Second in the aged class went to J. Stott, Oak Lake, on Handsome Prince, the same horse winning the diploma for best Canadian-bred stallion, any age. In females Finlay McRae, was first for filly foaled in 1907, and won the Canadian and open championships.

#### SWEEPSTAKES CHAMPION

An interesting competition developed for the draft stallion championship cup, the contest being between Colquhoun & Beattie's champion Percheron, Halifax, and W. J. McCallum's champion Clydesdale, Lord Scott. Professor Curtiss took the Clydesdale to win chiefly on account of the superb action shown. This was reversion of Professor Carlyle's placing at Winnipeg, when Halifax was made grand champion over Sir William C. Van Horne's Lord Ardwell.

#### HEAVY DRAFT, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE

Competition in the various sections of these classes was uniformly close. Some excellent individuals were shown in the three divisions. Space does not permit a complete review of the awards but one would be safe in characterizing the display on the whole as one of the best seen at a Western Canadian fair. Local breeders contributed the greater portion of the entries and won a proportionate share of the awards. Team sections in the three classes were particularly interesting. In heavy drafts Jackson Bros., Alexander, won with a pair that weighed 4005 pounds, a splendidly matched team of clean cut, good going Clydesdales. In the agricultural class, Fred Cheasley, Alexander, was first with a strong draft pair of Clydesdale grades, rather more of heavy draft type perhaps than agricultural. J. Dennison, North Brandon, showed a team recently purchased in the East for second and W. G. Buckley, North Brandon won third. The general purpose team award went to R. McPhail, Brandon, on the pair that have won in the same class for three years now in succession. W. G. Buckley, took the four horse tandem prize with C. Rasmussen, Carberry, second and J. Turner, Carrol, third.

#### LIGHT HORSES

The show in the light breeds was representative. Hackney classes developed some interesting competition, standard-breds were well shown and Thoroughbreds exhibited in about the usual numbers. Among the Hackney exhibitors were T. Jasper, Harding; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; T. A. Cox, Brampton, and Stamp Bros., South Brandon. In Thoroughbreds competition was put up by the High River Stables, High River, Alta.; W. L. McCracken, Brandon; J. Fry, Brandon, and C. Lewis, Vancouver.

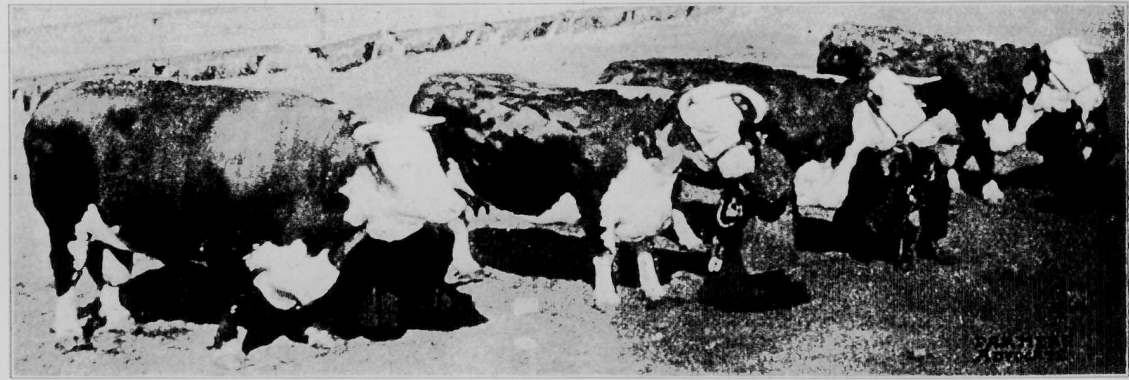
#### INTEREST IN CATTLE CLASSES

To the man who follows the cattle rings at the big fairs of the West nothing could be more interesting than studying the awards at Brandon and comparing notes with other shows, particularly Winnipeg. From the drop of the hat it was clear that surprises could be expected. Little change was made in the Shorthorn bull awards but when it came to the female sections the real fireworks began. Following the usual succession, aged cows were called first. Harry Smith of Exeter, Ontario, was master of ceremonies. At Winnipeg Professor Kennedy made

the awards. The results of the placings at each fair indicate that Van Horne and Barron have many superior aged females in their herds. And so they have. But to the average man the wonder was how the first could be third and the seventh first. That was the shuffle. In addition Van Horne's cow that stood fifth at Winnipeg came in for the blue ribbon at Brandon. It was a case of experts passing judgment on superior animals within the period of one short week. In one case at least amateurish handling in the ring at Brandon had something to do with a cow being placed down the line. But this change of position had an effect that ended not with the cow class. When the herd sections were reached the same cows must needs figure prominently. The consequence was that Barron won premier honors for herd bull and four females any age while Van Horne had the coveted ribbon at Winnipeg. Barron's great roan Topman's Duke VII had no difficulty in winning the bull championships while Van Horne's magnificent white two-year-old repeated her Winnipeg performance and carried off all the honors possible in the female classes. When the call was made for best Shorthorn animal any age or sex the ribbon went to the bull although Van Horne's cow did not enter the ring in competition.

#### SHORTHORN AWARDS

The Shorthorn bull sections brought out some excellent specimens—stout, strong, typical representatives of the breed. In bulls three years or over first went to J. G. Barron of Carberry on Topman's Duke VII. The bull never looked better. Sir W. C. Van Horne of East Selkirk had second on Huntleywood III and Barron third on Mistletoe Eclipse. This was the same as at Winnipeg. For fourth place the famous old bull Emancipator, owned by Fred Cheasley of Alexander was chosen in preference to Van Horne's Missie's Marquis. Marquis of Marigold, owned by W. H. English of Harding, last year's best aged bull was unplaced. For two year bulls Barron



PRIZE WINNING HERD OF HEREFORDS AT WINNIPEG AND BRANDON OWNED BY WM. SHIELDS, HEADED BY THE FAMOUS IMPORTED BULL HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

got first on Topman's Duke VIII and Van Horne second on Prince Sunbeam. Van Horne had the only senior yearling, His Majesty, while for junior yearling the same exhibitor had first on Golden Marquis with Barron second on Scotch Thistle. In the senior bull calf class Van Horne had first, second and third; Spicy's Champion a fine roan of substance and quality being at the top. Barron had an only pair in the junior calf section getting first on Fairview King and second on Conqueror.

The senior and grand championships fell to Topman's Duke VII while His Majesty was proclaimed junior champion.

Cows three years and over were a grand group. Barron secured first, third and fifth on Louisa Cicely, Fairview Jubilee Queen and Lady, Sunshine, while Van Horne had second and fourth on Mina Princess and Sunbeam's Queen. For heifers two years Van Horne got first and second on Spicy's Lady and Nonpareil Queen and Barron third and fourth on Louisa III and Crimson Rose. W. H. English won the red ribbon in the senior yearling class on Poplar Park Queen II, a fine red of size and quality; second and third went to Van Horne on Spicy's Rose and Missie of Huntleywood and fourth to Barron on Crimson Beauty. Junior yearlings consisted of a classy bunch of seven heifers. Van Horne secured first and fourth on Victoria of Selkirk and Village Fairy XV with Barron second and third on Rosa Hope XVIII and Red Baroness XIII. Senior heifer calves were placed the same as at Winnipeg, Van Horne first and fourth and Barron second and third.

Spicy's Lady was senior and grand champion and Spicy's Princess junior champion.

In the groups the first call was for bull and four females any age. There were four entries, two from each of the big herds. Barron won the red with Topman's Duke VII, Louisa Cicely, Fairview Jubilee Queen, Lady Sunshine and Louisa III. Van Horne came second with Huntleywood III, Mina Princess, Spicy's Lady, Sunbeam's Queen and Spicy's Princess. Van Horne secured third and Barron fourth. Awards for bull and three females all under two years were: Van Horne first and second, Barron third. For three calves under one year Barron stood first and Van Horne second and third. Three animals any age or sex get of one bull gave Van Horne first and

third and Barron second. For cow and two of her progeny Van Horne stood at the top with English Lady, Spicy's Lady and Spicy's Lady II, while English came second with Daisy Belle, Poplar Park Queen II and Poplar Park Bess. For herd bull and three females bred in Western Canada Barron came out victorious with Topman's Duke VII, Louisa Cicely, Fairview Jubilee Queen and Lady Sunshine. Van Horne's best included Huntleywood III, Sunbeam's Queen, Spicy's Lady and Spicy's Princess. Third also went to Van Horne. A special offered by the C. P. R. for bull and three females bred by exhibitor brought out first and second herds from Van Horne's herd and third from Barron's.

#### HEREFORDS

As at Winnipeg, Wm. Shields of Brandon and G. H. Gray of Austin struggled for supremacy with Herefords. The ribbons were placed by Prof. W. H. Peters of Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. The awards were practically the same as at the Eastern Exhibition.

In the bull classes Shields' herd bull, Happy Christmas again came off victorious. Gray's Happy Wilton, the junior champion, opposed him unsuccessfully for the grand championship ribbon. Shields had both junior and senior cow. The totals showed Shields to have secured ten firsts and Gray three. In herd prizes Gray won the red ribbon for cow and two of her progeny. The balance of the herd prizes, including bull and three females, any age, bull and three females under two years, two calves under one year, and three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull, fell to Shields.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Perhaps the keenest competition of the cattle classes developed in the Aberdeen-Angus breed. J. D. McGregor of Brandon and Jas. Bowman of Guelph, Ont., took their prize winners from Winnipeg. To these were added several good specimens from Hon. W. Clifford of Austin. The cows from the latter herd

are worthy representation of the prizes won and Foster.

Everyone admired the steins. A. B. Potter, Herriot & Sons of South In addition the Indus good animals. Potter's cow, Lady Akkrum was two-year-old heifer, Ma Quillemette, each winners included Sunnyd Smith and Lady Mist I was first and Herriot's awards were reserved. went to Herriot.

The display of Ayrsh than at Winnipeg. H. M good lot. In addition T. P. Hopwood of Hayfi for yearling heifer and calf, Prince Gallant, and Lady Edith, give good Ribbons were placed: Glennie of MacDonald, M In fat grade cattle J. B. Potter second for steer old steer Joseph Donal and second.

#### JUDGING

The results of the liv in the various classes of years were as follows: E. W. Jones, Carman; 3, C. Yule, East Selkirk Heavy horses—1, E. of North Brandon and 3,

#### SHEEP

Sheep were judged by Manitoba Agricultural C and Shropshires were well the prizes fell to F. T. Sk Trann of Crystal City and

A strong class of Leic the pens of Alex J. Mc Thos. Jasper of Harding, Kennedy, Sask. McKay except for ewe, two shear the red ribbon. Potter a seconds and thirds that di won the special prize for pe

Alex. Wood and T. R. honors with Oxfords. W seven times in ten years pen comprising ram, and two ewe lambs. T fairly well divided most Wood.

In Shropshires F. T. S and Trann champion ew Trann had most of the fir evenly divided.

#### INCREASE

Hog classes were well f developed in most section shires made the greater par being the only other breed being on exhibition. In were W. V. Edwards, Sou T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont. Yorkshires were shown by East Selkirk; Morton B English, Harding; A. B. W. Switzer, Brandon; 1 F. T. Skinner, Indian Hea exhibited by F. Orchard Bartleman, Wapella.

Judging was done by A In one or two sections w nearly the same as at Wi made in the order in w bearing out a fact frequent may be exhibited one da another, and that in comp in some sections, may be q fair lower than at a former

The awards were as fo

Berkshires—boar, 2 y Edwards; 2, Thomas Abb 1 year and under—1, T. months and under 1 year—Edwards. Boar, 1 year—Breeding sow, 3 years or W. Bissett; 3, W. V. Ed year and under—1, W. 6 months and under 1 year 3, A. Porter. Sow and litte Cox; 2, T. Abbott. Boar, a Sow, any age—T. A. Cox.

Yorkshires, boar, 2 yea Potter. Boar, 1 year and u Horne; 2, A. B. Potter. under 1 year—1, W. H. 1 Boar of calendar year—1 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. 1 over—1 and 3, Sir Wm. V. lish. Breeding sow, 1 year



For cow and two of her at the top with English Spicy's Lady II, while Daisy Belle, Poplar Park Bess. For herd bull and ern Canada Barron came man's Duke VII, Louise een and Lady Sunshine. Huntleywood III, Sunly and Spicy's Princess. ne. A special offered by three females bred by ex- 1 second herds from Van Barron's.

**SHROPSHIRE**  
Shields of Brandon and gled for supremacy with re placed by Prof. W. H. tural College, Winnipeg, the same as at the East-

herd bull, Happy Christ- orious. Gray's Happy l, opposed him unsuccess- essionship ribbon. Shields cow. The totals showed n firsts and Gray three. e red ribbon for cow and alance of the herd prizes, ales, any age, bull and rs, two calves under one age or sex, the get of one

**ANGUS**  
mpetition of the cattle erdeen-Angus breed. J. l Jas. Bowman of Guelph, ers from Winnipeg. To od specimens from Hon. ows from the latter herd



**SHEEP, HEADED BY THE**

dition, were not in high stand so high as their ey caused some shuffling with twenty-one, strong ore than held his own tor. His unbeaten bull . This animal, Golden , champion of his breed eef breeds at Portage e was champion of his ed at Brandon. Sunny- eifer from the same herd ce more was given the female. Bowman won nship with Elm Park

ales, any age, McGregor osebud II., Sunnyside oman was second with eauty III., Elm Park osebud IV., Clifford ado, Fanny, Marion and bull and three females, n secured first on Elm . P. Keepsake and E. P. was second with Laird by Benton and Altire owman had first and t of the herds, Clifford o her progeny.

**CATTLE**  
Red Polls, were fairly ned by W. J. McComb ere in good condition elopment sufficient to uction.

**JERSEYS**  
e shown by J. Harper o much to popularize With sixteen head of ondition he was able to ch opposition as W. V. oster of Chater. Harp- ve seconds and a third- en Champion, secured His aged bull, Golden npton's Dolly Fox also

are worthy representatives of the breed. The remainder of the prizes were divided between Edwards and Foster.

**HOLSTEINS**

Everyone admired the strong business-like Holsteins. A. B. Potter of Kennedy, Sask., and J. Herriot & Sons of Souris were the chief exhibitors. In addition the Industrial School had a pair of very good animals. Potter's bull, Sarcastic Lad, and his cow, Lady Akkrum won the championships. His two-year-old heifer, Maud Dekol, and yearling bull, Quillemette, each won red ribbons. Herriot's winners included Sunnyside Sir Hengerveld, Lady Smith and Lady Mist Dekol. For aged herd Potter was first and Herriot second but in junior herd the awards were reserved. The other two herd classes went to Herriot.

**AYRSHIRES**

The display of Ayrshires was considerably weaker than at Winnipeg. H. McColl of Glenboro had a very good lot. In addition there were a few owned by T. P. Hopwood of Hayfield. The latter received first for yearling heifer and third for cow. McColl's bull calf, Prince Gallant, and his heifer calves, Miss Mildred and Lady Edith, give good promise. Ribbons were placed in all the dairy classes by J. Glennie of MacDonald, Man.

In fat grade cattle J. D. McGregor had first and A. B. Potter second for steer one year. For three-year-old steer Joseph Donaldson of Brandon had first and second.

**JUDGING COMPETITION**

The results of the live stock judging competition in the various classes open to young men under 25 years were as follows: Beef and dairy cattle — 1, E. W. Jones, Carman; 2, F. W. Crawford, Chater; 3, C. Yule, East Selkirk. Heavy horses — 1, E. W. Jones, 2, R. G. Chapman of North Brandon and 3, F. W. Crawford.

**SHEEP CLASSES**

Sheep were judged by Professor W. H. Peters of Manitoba Agricultural College. Leicesters, Oxfords and Shropshires were well represented. In fat sheep the prizes fell to F. T. Skinner of Indian Head, W. L. Trann of Crystal City and Alex. Wood of Souris.

A strong class of Leicesters included sheep from the pens of Alex J. McKay of Macdonald, Man., Thos. Jasper of Harding, Man., and A. B. Potter of Kennedy, Sask. McKay had first in every case except for ewe, two shears or over, where Jasper won the red ribbon. Potter and Jasper divided honors for seconds and thirds that did not go to McKay. Jasper won the special prize for pen of five.

Alex. Wood and T. R. Todd of Hillview fought for honors with Oxfords. Wood has shown at Brandon seven times in ten years and never was beaten for pen comprising ram, any age, two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs. The individual prizes were fairly well divided most of the red ribbons going to Wood.

In Shropshires F. T. Skinner had champion ram and Trann champion ewe. In the other sections Trann had most of the firsts but honors were pretty evenly divided.

**INCREASE IN SWINE**

Hog classes were well filled and close competition developed in most sections. Berkshires and Yorkshires made the greater part of the display, Tamworths being the only other breed shown, and only one herd being on exhibition. In Berkshires the exhibitors were W. V. Edwards, Souris, Thos. Abbott, Souris, T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., and W. Bissett, Brandon. Yorkshires were shown by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk; Morton Bros., Rapid City; W. H. English, Harding; A. B. Potter, Kennedy, Sask.; W. Switzer, Brandon; R. Snaith, Brandon, and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask. Tamworths were exhibited by F. Orchard, Graysville and A. T. Bartleman, Wapella.

Judging was done by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy. In one or two sections where the entries were very nearly the same as at Winnipeg, some change was made in the order in which awards were placed, bearing out a fact frequently observed, that an animal may be exhibited one day in better condition than another, and that in competition as close as this was in some sections, may be quite properly placed at one fair lower than at a former one.

The awards were as follows: Berkshires — boar, 2 years or over — 1, W. V. Edwards; 2, Thomas Abbott; 3, T. A. Cox. Boar, 1 year and under — 1, T. A. Cox. Boar, over six months and under 1 year — 1, A. Porter; 2, W. V. Edwards. Boar, 1 year — 1 and 2, W. V. Edwards. Breeding sow, 3 years or over — 1, T. A. Cox; 2, W. Bissett; 3, W. V. Edwards. Breeding sow, 1 year and under — 1, W. V. Edwards. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year — 1 and 2, T. A. Cox; 3, A. Porter. Sow and litter of pigs — 1 and 3, T. A. Cox; 2, T. Abbott. Boar, any age — W. V. Edwards. Sow, any age — T. A. Cox. Yorkshires, boar, 2 years and over — 1, A. B. Potter. Boar, 1 year and under — 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter. Boar over 6 months and under 1 year — 1, W. H. English; 2, A. B. Potter. Boar of calendar year — 1 and 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Breeding sow, 2 years or over — 1 and 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, W. H. English. Breeding sow, 1 year and over 2 — 1, W. H.

English; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, A. B. Potter. Sow over 6 months and under 1 year — 1 and 2, W. H. English; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Sow of calendar year — 1 and 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, W. H. English. Sow and litter — 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, A. Switzer. Boar, any age and sow, any age — Sir Wm. Van Horne.

Tamworths, boar, 2 years and over — 1, F. Orchard; 2, A. T. Bartleman. F. Orchard won the remainder of the awards in Tamworths.

Bacon Hogs — Pen of 3 pure-bred bacon hogs — 1, F. T. Skinner; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, A. B. Potter. Pen 3 grade bacon hogs — 1, A. B. Potter; 2, F. T. Skinner. Best bacon hog — A. B. Potter.

**GRAND POULTRY EXHIBIT**

The display of poultry was acknowledged by those in close touch with exhibitions as being one of the best ever seen in Western-Canada. True, some shows have had more birds but never was there higher quality. The housing was ideal both for judge and interested visitors. Sections were well grouped to admit of close comparison of birds. Ventilation of the house, too, was almost perfect.

Buff rocks, White Wyandottes and Silver Laced Wyandottes were exceptionally strong. Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas, also, made a good showing. Geese formed a strong class while ducks of all kinds made up the best display of these birds that Manitoba has seen.

Prominent among the prize-winners were E. G. Roberts, W. Anderson, A. E. Sheather, W. C. Hughes, Hoyt and Reynolds, T. H. Chambers, Jas. McClement, W. H. Garland, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, P. Kohler, J. Watson, E. T. Mitchell, W. J. Currie, G. Starling, E. V. Donaldson, J. B. Ober, J. W. Lyon, R. Lang, Fred Smith, R. Robinson, Mrs E. G. Williamson and Miss H. Buckham.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**

Brandon's grain display was not at all inferior but the facilities for attractive presentation could easily be improved. In a country pre-eminently a grain producer the outsider wonders at choice grains being left in ordinary bags standing in old-fashioned rows. Samples were of good quality. Jas. Murray of Brandon Experimental Farm made the awards.

In wheat the winners were: J. P. Jones of Swan River, T. Maynard of Deloraine, W. A. Rowe of Neepawa and J. Campbell of Brandon. G. S. Griffiths got the prize for two bushels and ten bushels of Red Fife with W. T. Hunter of Brandon second and W. A. Rowe third. Geo. Longstaff of Brandon had excellent samples of barley and oats. A Leslie of Chater got the red ticket for peas. Sheaf grain prizes went to Longstaff, Leslie, and D. Scott and W. Sarcoe of Brandon.

The Patmore Nursery Co., had a fine assortment of Manitoba-grown trees, evergreens, shrubs and perennials, as well as seeds. In the flower and plant competition this company secured first on a very attractive bank of bedding plants, ferns, palms, etc.

The Dominion forestry exhibit presented sections of common woods and tree seeds as well as photographs of trees in the nursery. Young trees properly heeled in for winter, fully matured shelter belts and home grounds adorned by judicious tree planting.

The C. P. R. had a display of grains, grasses, clover and alfalfa grown on irrigated lands in Southern Alberta

**DAIRY PRODUCTS**

There was a good display of home-made butter and cheese. Creamery and factory products, however, were light. It seems difficult to arouse sufficient interest among cheese and buttermakers to induce exhibits of their products at our fairs. Of home-made there was a good supply pronounced of excellent quality. The winners in the various classes were:

Butter Creamery — 3 boxes, 28 pounds, 1, J. McCrindle, Foxwarren; 2, Brandon Creamery; 3, George Matheson, Shellmouth. Crock or firkin of farm dairy, 30 pounds — 1, Miss I. Hinrickson; 2, J. W. Stanley, Brandon; 3, H. C. Cunningham, Hayfield. Butter for table use — 1, G. F. S. Allison, Elkhorn; 2, Florence Chapman, Brandon; 3, Mrs. J. P. Beattie, Manitou; firkin, 2 pounds, 1, Miss I. Hinrickson; 2, Mrs. W. T. McCready. Sweepstake for best dairy butter, Miss Hinrickson. Highest scoring butter from De Laval separator, silver cup, H. C. Cunningham.

Factory cheese (colored) — 1, A. B. Dickson; 2, F. S. Hadler, Greenleaf; 3, Benjamin Dutton, Birtle. Factory cheese, white — 1, B. Dutton; 2, F. S. Hadler; 3, A. B. Dickson. Home-made cheese — 1, Norma Dougall, Wakona; 2, J. W. Stanley, Brandon.

**Innisfail Summer Fair**

The Innisfail summer fair was of much interest to the stockmen of Alberta. It is wholly a live stock exhibition. Centred around that locality and for distances far about are found many breeders of pure-bred stock. This year many of the returning veterans of Calgary exhibition stopped over, only to content themselves with their share of the blue ribbons. Perhaps there is no other locality in Western Canada that can present as many breeders of pure-bred live stock as can Innisfail. While the horse classes were well represented yet it was the showing of cattle that created surprise. James Wilson of Grand View Stock

Farm was there with his winning Shorthorns as was also John Robinson of Eagle Ridge Farm. W. Hodge of Innisfail exhibited Herefords capturing all the tickets.

Among the Angus breeders were Lew Hutchinson of Duhamel, and W. T. G. McClure and Robt. Stewart of Innisfail. From the McClure herd came the champion beef animal Fyvie Prince 4th. This bull is only a year old past, but he already possesses good Angus conformation.

The three leading dairy breeds of cattle were well represented. W. F. Center a young Ayrshire breeder came out with some good ones and shared the prize money with A. H. Trimble of Red Deer. Isaac Batiman in the Holstein classes had things all his own way. He exhibited some rare good ones especially in the younger stock. The porcine classes called forth a strong exhibit in Berkshires and Yorkshires.

The exhibition throughout was an agricultural event and a glowing tribute to any locality or any Province.

**MARKETS**

Wheat made several breaks during the week and closed considerably below opening figures. Favorable harvesting weather in all parts of America and Europe tended to weaken the bull side of the market. Supplies seemed stronger on account of improved conditions, demand in Europe fell off, Patten, of Chicago, who had been bulling July ever since he got safely from under his load of May, turned over to the bear side and got rid of a large part of his holdings of this month's option. That broke the market seriously in Chicago, and the break was reflected all over America.

In Winnipeg prices did not fall as sharply as in American markets, strength being maintained largely on account of demand for Canadian wheat in Liverpool and the uncertainty of the crop approaching maturity. World's shipment figures for the week previous showed movement of 8,272,000 bushels as against 8,342,000 for the week preceding and 4,464,000 for the same week a year ago. Canadian visible is standing now at 1,866,653 as against 3,633,379 bushels a year ago.

Closing prices for the week in cash wheat were as follows. It will be noted that no bids were made for actual wheat on the Winnipeg exchange on Saturday, July 24th:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
No. 1 Northern	131	131½	130	130	130
No. 2 Northern	128	128½	127½	127½	127½
No. 3 Northern	126½	126½	125	125½	123
No. 4	120	120½	119	119	117
No. 5	108½	109	108	108	106½
No. 6	97½	97½	96½	96½	94½
Feed 1	84	84			
<b>OATS—</b>					
No. 2 White	53	53	52	52	52
No. 3 White	50	50	49	49	49
Feed 1	50	50	49	49	49
Feed 2	49½	49½	48	48	48
<b>FLAX—</b>					
No. 1 Man.	140	141	141	141	140
No. 1 N. W.	138	138	139	138	138
<b>Closing Option prices:</b>					
<b>WHEAT</b>					
July	131½	132	131½	130½	128
Oct.	109½	110½	109	108½	106½
Dec.	106½	106½	104	104½	102½
<b>OATS—</b>					
July	53	53½	53	53	52½
Oct.	39½	39½	39½	39½	39
Dec.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37

<b>PRODUCE AND MILL FEED</b>	
Bran.	\$22.00
Shorts.	23.00
<b>DAIRY BUTTER—</b>	
Fancy fresh prints.	20 to 22
Fresh dairy prints.	16 to 19
Tubs.	12 to 17
<b>CHEESE—</b>	
Manitoba	10½ to 11
<b>EGGS—</b>	
Fresh gathered, per dozen.	17 to 17½
<b>POTATOES—</b>	
Ontarios.	.75
Manitoba, mixed.	60 to .70
New potatoes, per bushel.	1.50

**LIVESTOCK, WINNIPEG**

There have been good deliveries of stock at the local yards during the past week. Prices are about fifty cents per cwt. lower than last week's quotations on cattle, with hogs around the same figures. Export steers are quoted at \$4.50; butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.00; hogs, \$7.50; sheep, \$6.00.

**TORONTO**  
Exporters, \$5.20; butcher, \$4.00 to \$5.15; stockers, \$3.85 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$8.00 to \$8.35.

**CHICAGO**  
Beef cattle, \$5.10 to \$7.60; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$6.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.10; sheep \$3.10 to \$5.35; lambs, \$4.75 to \$8.20; hogs, \$7.60 to \$8.25.



# HOME JOURNAL

## A Department for the Family

### People and Things the World Over

Following a protest of the Audubon Society, the United States Treasury officials have ordered that \$1,500 worth of aigrettes seized on two Atlantic liners, may not be sold by auction in New York, but destroyed.

"In recognition of the literary eminence of their grandfather, and in consideration of their straitened circumstances" are the reasons given in a white paper issued for the granting of a civil list pension of \$2.50 a week to each of the four grand-daughters of Charles Dickens. The recipients are Mary Angela Dickens and her three sisters.

In recognition of the bravery of Special Constable Decker, shot and killed at Ashcroft, B. C. on June 28, by a train robber belonging to the gang that held up the westbound express at Ducks a week previous, the C. P. R. has set aside a trust fund for the education of the dead man's son.

Mr. Edward Payson Weston, the famous pedestrian, arrived at San Francisco, after walking from New York, a distance of 3,975 miles, in 105 days. In some parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio the roads were so vile that the automobile carrying his food and supplies could not follow, and he was without a change of clothing or proper food for a week. Mr. Weston is 71 years old.

Byron while making a journey round the Lake of Geneva was driven by bad weather to seek refuge at Ouchy at the Hotel de l'Ancre. Then and there he wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon" while the vision of the castle was still in his mind. The hotel survives, though it is now called the Hotel d'Angleterre, and on its walls has just been placed a tablet in memory of the poet.

When a young couple at Brest, France, Yves Caloa and Cecile Cariou, requested the authorities to publish the bans of their marriage they learned to their astonishment that the girl had no legal existence. When she was born eighteen years ago her father omitted to have the birth registered, and so her marriage will have to wait until a court finds that she really does exist.

Two young Danes, the sons of a saddler of Odense, have invented an apparatus by the aid of which it is possible to see what is going on at the other end of a telephone wire. The process, it is said, differs from the Korn and other systems of phototelegraphy, but transmits light and color directly. Anyone speaking at a telephone fitted with this apparatus can be seen and he can show anything he may wish across the wire.

A violin, made by the Italian king of fiddle-makers, Antonius Stradivarius, of Cremona, was sold the other day in Old London for £925. Twice, at least, as much as £2,000 has been paid for one of these instruments, and once the sum of £1,400 was realized by a music-seller named Betts, who secured a genuine "Strad" from a stranger who entered his shop, for a guinea. There are, however, a few violins by this maker which are practically priceless. M. Ysaye values the one that he owns—but which he would not sell, even at the price he puts upon it—at £6,000. Another which could not be purchased is owned by Senor Sarasate, of Spain, to whom the violin was presented by Queen Isabella, when, as a boy of ten, he played before her at the Court of Madrid.

### Oriental Justice

Twenty-three members of a sugar trust were tried on charges of fraud and graft, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. They were heads of the company, not under employees, and there wasn't the slightest chance of their escape from punishment once the crime was discovered. But this was in Japan. The disgrace so weighed upon Dr. Sako, a former president of the trust, that he committed suicide not having the courage to face the loss of the community's esteem or his own self-respect in being even so distantly connected with dishonesty. Scarcely a paper in North America has failed to note the incidents and nearly all have adopted the tone expressed by one of the big weeklies in this sentence: "In spite of the veneer of Western civilization which Japan has acquired, the people have not altogether freed themselves from their former barbarous and primitive ideals of morality." Such a comment is a distressing reflection on our western civilization, and it seems to be true. Graft is not considered half disgraceful enough and fraud is rather a sign of skill than of degeneracy. Crime of that kind seems too often to be punished in ordinary folk and rewarded in the influential. We can learn something from Japan.

I sought for God in star-dumb space;  
Beneath the sea I made a stair,  
And laid the primal forges bare;  
I asked if He were hid  
'Neath cairn or pyramid;  
I questioned rune and rann  
And bones as old as man;  
There was no voice, nor beck, nor trace  
To lull the ache of my despair.  
My lattice roses tapped my face,  
And God was there.

—FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE.

### Response

Have you known pipers in some magic mood  
Take a slim branch all winter-worn and bare  
And breathe on it till notes that were not there  
Seemed to steal through the enchanted wood?

Have you seen Spring in luring, roseate guise  
Gaze on some meadow desolate and worn  
Until, like softest footsteps of the morn,  
Pink buds responded to those quested eyes?

Then you have felt the stirring in my heart  
O Gazer on a life bereft and cold:—  
God yield to you the promise you unfold  
And let me go awakened, yet apart.

—KATHERINE HALE, in the *Canadian Magazine*.

### In the Clutch of a Desire

A Toronto daily newspaper has been making an investigation into the prevalence of the cocaine habit, and though the work of enquiry is not yet nearly completed the conditions exposed are sufficiently horrifying. The "dope-users" as they are called become victims of the terrible habit most frequently through the use of the drug in illness, its presence in medicines being unrecognized until the desire for it has been formed. A strange thing is that doctors, druggists and dentists, who know best of the pernicious results it brings, are very frequently enslaved by it. Once formed, the habit is desperately hard to break, for the effect of the drug is to weaken the will and soften the moral fibre. The description given of the struggles made by some young men and women who have been caught in the toils and who wish to escape, is graphically given, and should be a sufficient warning to any foolish enough to play with the temptation to begin the practice. The meanest part of the business is done by those handling the stuff. There are recognized pedlars of it who secure the drug from

unscrupulous druggists and after adulterating it, sell it to the victims, who pay their last cent, pawn clothes and sell jewelry to obtain it. Cocaine is worth about \$4.75 per ounce and the pedlars sell it in small lots for about \$16 an ounce. Reputable druggists tell of the tricks played upon them to secure it, such as using a doctor's prescription over and over until discovered. They tell also of the pitiable pleadings of confirmed cocaine users for the stuff that is slowly killing them, and how hard it is to resist such appeals. As in the liquor traffic the makers and sellers need to be attended to rather than the victims.

### Futile Torture of Animals

The twentieth century has got the convention habit, and this, more than previous years, is a year of conferences and congresses to no end. One not before noticed in these columns was held in old London in July,—the meeting of the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection congress to which there were one hundred and fifty foreign delegates.

During the sessions the use of the bearing rein, the docking of horses and cruelty to horses in the bull fights of South America and Southern Europe were emphatically condemned. A practical demonstration of humane slaughtering of animals for food was given at a public meeting. But the subject that attracted most attention and called forth the strongest expression of opinion was the vivisection topic. For years medical science has experimented with living animals, inoculating them with diseases to which man is subject and observing the results in order to find preventives and cures for humanity. Every one who thought of it at all knew that these processes meant torture for the animal but concluded that it was necessary for the good of humanity. Recently, however, doubts as to the wisdom of this course have risen in many minds, and the doubters have formed anti-vivisection associations to spread their disbelief in this painful method of advancing the cause of science. It is held that the vivisectionist, while he may begin work with only the highest motive, soon reaches the stage where he considers neither the suffering of the animal nor the good of the human but thinks of nothing but the interest of the experiment, and that thousands of animals are inoculated with deadly diseases by scientists for the sole desire of seeing what will happen.

The anti-vivisectionists hold that no good is accomplished or has been accomplished by these experiments. One Paris physician says that it is a crime from the moral point of view and a heresy from the scientific viewpoint. He states that even vivisectionists concede that no reason warrants deductions from animals to man, and an experiment which requires the maiming and racking of an animal can in no way represent the exact processes produced in man by a disease. The futility of the experiments tried upon animals was illustrated by one speaker with reference to cancer. During ten years' research, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund has not elicited a single new fact about cancer nor cast a ray of light upon its cause and cure. Yet, up to the beginning of 1908, more than one hundred thousand mice had been inoculated with the disease.

In an address on "Vivisection as a Bar to Medical Progress," Dr. J. Stenson Hooker said: "While the great mass of practitioners are blindly following vivisectionists and pro-vivisectionists in the wild rush for serum for this and serum for that, and otherwise depending upon such absolutely unscientific methods in the treatment of disease, the army of lay people are actually setting themselves up as teachers of hydropathy, nature cures, diet and physical culture, hypnotism, etc., subjects which should of right have remained in the hands of the profession, and this is just the one point where vivisection has been a bar to medical progress."

## HOPE'

"THE BEST IS  
Say not thou, "V  
that the former  
than these?" for  
quire wisely concern  
vii. : 10.

"I am not glad till  
Life that can lift  
A loftier level mus  
A mightier strengt  
And heaven draws  
The breeze invites  
friend;  
All things are bec  
the Best:  
I climb to The  
rest."

Browning's wonderf  
Ben Ezra," has latel  
ly studied by our  
hardly need say that  
to-day's Quiet Hour  
from it. The poem is  
with confident hope,  
phant assurance tha  
trusted in His deal  
lives. Why should we  
age when "the best  
Why should we look  
ings back to the days  
the last of life—that  
first was planned—lies  
beckons our eager  
The apple tree may  
tive during the short  
pink and white bloom  
is bending beneath its  
the autumn surely it l  
to look back eniou  
when the fruit is gone  
bare and cold under t  
sky, stripped of all t  
beautiful, still it can  
not back-forward to  
new life will stir withi  
it shall again be adorn  
again bear fruit to the  
and for the service of

Our way is always up  
be no monotonous level  
road of life. "To-day  
declares) "is the be  
year"; therefore, by  
to-morrow must be stil  
the next day better sti  
day that comes to us-is  
have ever known, then c  
shine "more and mor  
perfect day. Christ is t  
Ruler of life's feast,  
keeps the "best wine  
last.

We can see better  
higher. Each victory  
ness or worldliness open  
ibilities before our deli  
possibilities of becomi  
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# HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

## "THE BEST IS YET TO BE"

Say not thou, "What is the cause that the former days were better than these?" for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this.—Eccles. vii. : 10.

"I am not glad till I have known Life that can lift me from my own; A loftier level must be won, A mightier strength to lean upon, And heaven draws near as I ascend; The breeze invites, the stars befriend; All things are beckoning towards the Best: I climb to Thee, my God, for rest."

Browning's wonderful poem, "Rabbi Ben Ezra," has lately been thoroughly studied by our readers; and I hardly need say that the heading of to-day's Quiet Hour is a quotation from it. The poem is brimming over with confident hope, and the triumphant assurance that God is to be trusted in His dealings with our lives. Why should we be afraid of old age when "the best is yet to be"? Why should we look with sad longings back to the days of youth, when the last of life—that for which the first was planned—lies before us and beckons our eager steps forward? The apple tree may be very attractive during the short period of its pink and white bloom; but when it is bending beneath its load of fruit in the autumn surely it has little cause to look back enviously. And even when the fruit is gone and it stands bare and cold under the dull winter sky, stripped of all that makes life beautiful, still it can look forward, not back—forward to a time when new life will stir within its limbs and it shall again be adorned as a bride; again bear fruit to the glory of God and for the service of men.

Our way is always up—there should be no monotonous level spaces in the road of life. "To-day," as Emerson declares, "is the best day in the year"; therefore, by the same rule, to-morrow must be still better, and the next day better still. If each day that comes to us is the best we have ever known, then our path must shine "more and more" unto the perfect day. Christ is the Master and Ruler of life's feast, and He still keeps the "best wine" until the last.

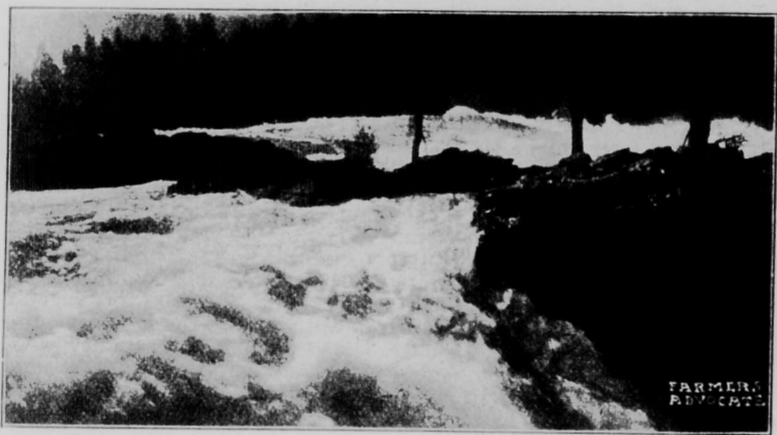
We can see better as we climb higher. Each victory over selfishness or worldliness opens new possibilities before our delighted eyes—possibilities of becoming more like God. If we have been steadily fighting against sin for years, and reaching out continually for a clearer understanding of the truth, then we are far richer than we were, possessing treasures which cannot be taken away from us. Emerson speaks from the standpoint of a man who keeps his footing easily on a wide and solid rock when he says: "The soul is the perceiver and revealer of truth. We know truth when we see it, let sceptic and scoffer say what they choose."

But, though we certainly do know truth when we see it; if we are honestly trying to live up to our light to-day we shall have more light in the glorious future that lies ahead. Don't be afraid to face it, or imagine that God has already taught the world all that can be learned here about Him. There is "no truth so sublime, but it may be trivial" to-morrow in the light of new thoughts. We are not called to grope our way doubtfully through an untracked wilderness. We follow a Leader Who knows—by personal experience—every step of the way. He is the true Ark going before us, as Joshua's officers said to the Israelites, "that we may know the way by which we must go, for we have not passed this way heretofore." They went forward triumphantly, knowing that the Living

God was certainly in their midst, and that He would without fail give them the victory over all their enemies. Surely we have more light than they! Are we looking ahead with gloomy forebodings, showing that we have no confidence in our Leader, in spite of all He has done for us in the past? If we took the trouble to set up an "Eben-ezer," or monument of help given in time of need, writing on it, "Hitherto hath the LORD helped us," perhaps we might learn to expect His help with more confidence whenever there is an extra hard bit of climbing to be done.

The other day I was face to face with an untried problem, and just at the last moment all difficulties were suddenly swept aside and the way was clear and easy before me. I called up a friend by telephone and told her how wonderfully the help I needed had come to me from a totally unexpected quarter. She said, with quiet common-sense, "Surely you were not surprised, were you? Why should I be surprised? God has always kept His promise in the past: 'Commit thy way unto the LORD; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass.'"

We don't know what God may require of us in the future; but He never asks impossibilities, and He will lead us—if we really follow the path plainly marked out—not only in the way that is best, but in the way that will fill us with joy.



BONNINGTON FALLS, B. C.

But Death lies ahead, and perhaps we are filled with fear as the swiftly-flying years bring us nearer to it. A heathen writer declared that death was the most terrible thing of all, because it was the end. Really, we Christians sometimes speak as though he had been right. But, when we stop to consider the matter, we know better, don't we? "Death the end!" Why, it is more like the new beginning of the glad springtime after the cold and dreary winter. When we step through it we can still look forward with eager, enthusiastic hope—for "the Best is yet to be." What new light will be thrown on the problems which perplex us now; with what power from God we shall be able to help our fellows; how wonderful will be the Master's Welcome to His Paradise! If we can be glad and secure when Death is facing us, how much more safe will be our position when—for the first time in our lives—we can turn our backs on it and stand with the great Conqueror of Death on the other side of the dark and difficult pass. To depart and to be with Him must be "far better" than anything yet revealed to us. One of our readers sent me the following lines, which have been long in appearing, because they were mislaid for a time:

"Jesus, these eyes have never seen That radiant form of Thine, The veil of sense hangs dark between Thy blessed Face and mine. I see Thee not, I hear Thee not, Yet art Thou oft with me."

And earth hath ne'er so dear a spot As when I meet with Thee."

Let the opponents of Christianity explain—if they can—how this Man can win the passionate love and devotion of thousands of hearts in every age and every country. It is unique in the world's history. No dead man could win hearts in this marvelous fashion; and a King who can rule so supremely by love, really satisfying the soul-hunger of all who yield their lives unreservedly to His absolute control, must certainly be Divine. If you have not learned by personal experience that the service of Christ is a glory beyond anything that the world can give, at least you have the witness of a multitude which no man can number, who throw down their lives at His feet as a proof that they mean what they say. Look in their faces, if you doubt the power of their Royal Master to give Joy and Peace. He is your rightful King too.

"Thou shalt know Him, when He comes, Not by any din of drums, Nor the vantage of His airs; Neither by His crown, Nor His gown, Nor by anything He wears: He shall only well-known be By the holy harmony That His coming makes in thee."

We must never rest satisfied with our progress. If we have not gone ahead, then we have been allowing ourselves to fail. Which of us has not heard the children at examination

appeals to the best that is in us, and does so without strained notes. When the book is read the wholesome tone of it abides and the pages invite to re-study. It withdraws from the lowering and deadening tendencies of a mere naturalism, investing the things of one's spiritual life with their true reality. Familiarity with these themes is combined with a delicacy of touch and discernment that give peculiar charm to "The Vision of His Face," which came out of the author's life, written, as she naively says, because she "could not help it." READER.

## INGLE NOOK

### INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Will W. E. B., who wrote the nice letter in the Exhibition number, please send her address again? I put it away so safely that I can't find it, and there is a communication here for her from "A Friend"—D. D.

### HOMES FOR CHILDREN

Dear Chatterers,—I little thought when printing In Need of Help's letter, asking about a boy to whom she could give a good home, that every week since would bring me letters from our members asking that they be put into communication with children who need homes and home-training.

To put the homeless child into the childless home, thereby making the home a real one, and giving the child a chance, is the finest work in the world. My father devoted his time to it for ten years, and had the pleasure of seeing many of his boys and girls doing well in their foster homes and preparing to do their share of the world's work. It would please me exceedingly to be able to do something along the same lines, but with a little explanation you can easily see that the "Farmer's Advocate" could hardly undertake such a project. Perhaps when our long subscription list has grown longer, we can have one person on the staff to devote his or her whole time to this worthy work. For it would take one's whole time and more if it could be obtained.

In one respect the placing of children in homes by a paper is like running a matrimonial bureau—it entails too much responsibility unless a system of careful supervision can be carried out. There must be some authority, some person who is responsible for the well-being of both parties to the transaction.

Suppose, for instance, through the medium of the Farmer's Advocate, or any other journal, a child was placed in a home and it was found that he suffered with a contagious or incurable disease, or perhaps that he was a mental or moral degenerate. In either case, he should be in an institution carried on particularly to deal with such cases and not in a private home. The Ingle Nook has always been open to all with almost no restrictions,—suppose some unworthy persons took advantage of that freedom to obtain a child by adoption and then treat him cruelly or teach him evil ways. Then, again, there are good children adopted into good homes and yet they do not get along well, through some slight incompatibility not at all to the discredit of either the child or the foster parents, merely that they do not fit.

In all of these instances the placing of the child would have been done by correspondence alone, and written references would be all the paper had to go upon in choosing the home for the child, or the child for the home. There would be no inspection of any kind after the child had been placed, and no way of finding out whether the move had resulted in good or evil.

You can see now that a paper that cannot undertake to carry the work on in every detail ought not to attempt it at all, can't you? But

"If my hand slacked, I should rob God." DORA FARNCOMB. THE NEW BOOK In "The Vision of His Face," the author of "Hope's Quiet Hour" has given us a rare and beautiful book that will find its place in countless homes and hearts, along with the devotional classics of J. R. Miller, F. B. Meyer, John MacNeil, Andrew Murray, and Hannah W. Smith. It



this letter is not all discouragement, there is an organization through which we can work. It is the Children's Aid Society, which is carried on under direct government supervision. It does not bring in children from other lands, but devotes itself to the welfare of children who are here and who need homes. The belief of this society is that children should not be kept in institutions and brought up by wholesale, but that it is the inherent right of every child to have a home life during his childhood. Death and poverty and sin often prevent his obtaining that right in the home of his real parents; then he should have the opportunity somewhere else.

Children's Aid Societies have flourished in Ontario for many years, but their organization in the prairie provinces is of very recent development. However, any information that can be given will be cheerfully made known by any of these gentlemen: S. Spencer Page, Supt. of Neglected Children, Regina, Sask.; A. S. Wright, Sec'y Children's Aid Society, Saskatoon, Sask.; O. J. Godfrey, Sec'y Children's Aid Society, Indian Head, Sask.; Rev. Colin Young, Sec'y Children's Aid Society, Prince Albert, Sask.; R. B. Chadwick, Supt. of Neglected Children, Edmonton, Alta.; J. E. Bull, Sec'y Children's Aid Society, Calgary, Alta.; F. J. Billarde, Supt. of Neglected Children, Winnipeg, Man.

And please don't think I am not interested and wanting to help! If there are any points I haven't made clear or anything left out, write and ask about them, won't you? I'll try and have some items of information in our own page every little while. Bless your hearts, I can think of Ingle Nook homes I'd like to be adopted into myself!

DAME DURDEN.

#### A FRIEND IN NEED

Dear Dame Durden,—I am coming again to you and the Chatterers. I have been a reader this spring of everything in the "Advocate," because we are living on our homestead and quite away from town and lots of news, except what is in the papers.

I can not say very much about gardens for mine is not much. It is on sod, and I was late about getting it in. I will send an envelope, stamped, if W. E. B. will send me some perennial onion seed when it is ripe enough, and I would be very pleased to help in return any way I could. We like our new home very much; it is such a pleasant country, but not so much business as on an old farm where one keeps two or more hired help and more a-doing. I would like to ask if anyone has the pattern of a crocheted or knitted bedspread, and, if so, if I could get the pattern sent to me through Dame Durden as my address is with her?

Also, may I ask if any of you have made a success in growing strawberries in Saskatchewan I would like to know. I will close now with best wishes to the Chatterers for a bumper harvest, for I guess we all need it, and good health to Dame Durden.

Sask.

#### A FRIEND.

(When you read my letter entitled "Homes for Children," you will know why I did not print part of your letter, though that doesn't mean I wasn't glad to hear about your wish and willing to do what I could to help you. I would write to Mr. Page, at Regina, if I were you. Will send your stamped envelope to W. E. B. as soon as I get her full address. We hope to hear from you often since you are on the homestead. Perhaps our new member, "The Three Hills," can help you in the strawberry-growing matter. She said she had grown them on the prairie before going to British Columbia.—D. D.)

#### A PITIFUL STORY

Dear Dame Durden,—In answer to "Mother Smith" I thought I would say something about the dower question and woman's rights. I came to this country a young woman and

lived with my husband on a Manitoba farm. I worked like a slave, harder than he, and he went to all the good times, spent the money I worked hard to make and I was left at home. I did not think so much about it while the children were small and had to be cared for, but now they are all in homes of their own, and when I want to go out with him I am told there is no money and that home is the place for a woman. Sometimes there is not enough to eat and no fuel, but he buys fruit and sweetmeats for his own use.

Please, Mother Smith, don't you think it is time something was done for women? It is all right for some women because they have every necessity and comfort. I have seen some homes where it brings the tears to my eyes to see how the men wait on their wives and to think how little of such treatment I have had. I think every woman should have an allowance every month for housekeeping. A man who does not give his wife money every little while compels her to be a servant, instead of companion and wife as she ought to be.

As far as voting is concerned, I would not vote for a man if I had a thousand votes after what I have seen and suffered.

#### POOR OLD MOTHER.

#### ABOUT THE HOUSE

"If the person who desires to blacken tan boots will secure a bottle of burnishing ink (the shoemakers blacken and polish boot heels with it), rub a little oil or cream or vaseline on the boots first; then when dry rub ink on with a piece of sponge or rag, the boots will always remain black. The ink will cost fifteen cents. I blackened a pair of soiled tan gloves, and they are as nice as new. You couldn't tell them from a new pair of finest kid gloves; if these few simple facts are of use to the corner I will be pleased."

To clean the cream window-blind lace without removing it, treat it with a mixture of Fuller's earth and powdered alum, using a soft, bristled brush. Unless much soiled or stained this treatment will suffice to make it as fresh as when new.

I have just heard from a friend in London of a novel and charming gift for a little baby. It is a creeping-rug made of blue eider-down, about four feet square, bound with satin ribbon and decorated in each corner with what my friend calls a "bas-relief." The subjects of the bas-reliefs are respectively, a dog, a cat, a girl dolly, and a boy dolly, and they are made by couching down on the mat the front portions of the printed creatures sold for making stuffed playthings, and padding them out in relief. When the baby is brought down in a clean frock to be admired by his mother's callers, this creeping-rug will be spread out on the floor for him to play upon.

When the blades of knives become loosened and threaten to part company with the handles, they may be joined together with plaster of Paris. To make this doubly secure, it is a good plan to mix a little strong glue with the plaster and water, the paste being then pushed into the cavity between the blade and the handle, and the two portions pressed close together until the edges meet. The plaster will soon harden, and last for a considerable length of time. Knives should, however, always be most carefully washed, and the handles never allowed to stand in hot water.

If ink is spilled on a carpet, run for the salt bag and put on salt, renewing it as fast as the ink is absorbed by it. Where this is done promptly and plenty of fresh salt is used, it is frequently so effective that no ink spot whatever remains.—E. M.

To mend rubber boots cut with or native India-rubber with a wet knife

into the thinnest possible slices, and with shears divide these into threads as fine as fine yarn. Put a quantity of the shreds (say one-tenth or less of the capacity of the bottle) into a wide-mouthed bottle and fill it three-quarters full of benzine of good quality, perfectly free from oil. The rubber will swell up almost immediately, and in a few days, especially if often shaken, assumes the consistency of honey. If it inclines to remain in undissolved masses, more benzine must be added; but if too thin and watery, it needs more rubber. A piece of solid rubber the size of a walnut will make a pint of the cement. This cement dries in a few minutes, and by using three coats in the usual manner, will unite leather straps, patches, rubber soles, backs of boots, etc., with exceeding firmness. The India-rubber, unvulcanized, can be obtained at most large stores where rubber goods are sold, and at some leather stores.

#### CANNING VEGETABLES

Dear Chatterers,—I came on a little bulletin today which proved a very mine of information to me, so, of course, I must pass it on to you—at least, a condensation of it, for it is quite long. It is on "Canning Vegetables," a subject upon which, I fancy, the most of us have had vague ideas enough. This bulletin, however, written by Mr. J. F. Breazeale, of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, makes everything so clear, that I, for one, feel now as though I could go right at canning corn and peas and beans, with reasonable hopes of success.

After reading what he says, I believe the rest of you will feel so, too. You see the way has been well-prepared already by those papers on bacteria, for a thorough understanding of bacteria and the proper way of fighting them is surely one of the very first essentials in successful canning.

The great secret of this art, as you know, lies in complete sterilization or killing of all germs of yeasts, molds and bacteria which may set up ferments or putrefactive work. Anything that is to "keep" must have all such germs killed by boiling (cold-storage is not, of course, considered in this connection), and not only must the fruit or vegetables be boiled, but also the jars, rims, tops, etc., for so great is the rapidity with which bacteria reproduce, that a single bacterium left anywhere in contact with the substance canned, may, under favorable conditions, give rise to a family of 20,000,000 within the space of 24 hours. Finally, when sterilization has been complete, sealing must be done at once to prevent the entrance of the germs of molds, yeasts and bacteria which are sure to be floating about in the air. It will be seen, then, that unless sterilization is perfect, exclusion of air is of no benefit, and that, on the other hand, no matter how perfect sterilization may be, the air, with its floating microbes (the air itself does no harm), must be kept out.

It is commonly known that vegetables are much more liable to spoil than fruit, hence comparatively few housekeepers attempt to can them. The reason for this greater spoiling tendency is that vegetables present a much better medium for the development of bacteria and their spores (some kinds reproduce themselves by spores or seeds) than does fruit. One boiling of from 10 minutes' to half an hour's duration, is usually sufficient for fruit, for one such boiling will kill all the bacteria. One such boiling will not, however, kill all the spores, and, although the latter are not likely to develop in fruit, they are almost sure to in vegetables. A sure way of keeping the latter has, however, been found out. How it is accomplished "I will now relate," as the old rhyme-books say.

In the first place, it is necessary to have good jars. Mr. Breazeale is not much in favor of the common screw-top "Mason" jar for vegetables. He very much prefers a kind, retailing at about \$1.25 a dozen, with a rubber ring and a glass top, held in place by a wire spring. This kind, he says, is more to be depended upon for vegetables, and is even cheaper in the end, since the jars last longer. Wide-mouthed ones should, of course, be

chosen for whole fruit or vegetables

Now, being provided with jars and new rubbers, the next step is to make the boiler, which may be an ordinary tin wash-boiler, ready for use. In the bottom of it should be placed some sort of rack, or support for the jars. This may be made of strips of lath; even a layer of clean straw may do, but the best is a false bottom, made of wire netting, and placed on supports. Next pour about three inches of cold water in the boiler—some put in enough to come up to the necks of the jars, but the other way is as good—and set the perfectly clean jars (sterilized, if you like to be doubly sure) on to the rack. The vegetable may be raw, with cold water added to fill up to the top, or it may have been previously cooked, detailed description will be given below. Now put the rubber ring around the neck, and place the glass top on loosely, but be careful not to press down the spring at the side of the jar. By leaving the top thus loose, danger of breakage by steam is avoided. Now put the top on the boiler, bring to a boil, and boil one hour, then remove the cover, press down the springs, take the jars out, and let them cool until next day, when the same performance is repeated—be sure to loosen tops before boiling. On the third day, the operation is again repeated, and this time the spring is pressed down for good.

Now, the reason for these three boilings, is as follows: After the first boiling, the bacteria are killed, but the spores remain. These speedily develop, and by the next day a fine crop of bacteria is ready to begin the work of putrefaction. The second boiling destroys these, but there is a chance that a few spores may still remain. These again develop, but the third boiling is usually sufficient to kill the last of them. Some canners just give one boiling, but boil continually for five or six hours, but the method as given above is the one that is always employed in scientific work, and is much to be preferred.

In closing, it may, perhaps, be said, that canning should always be carried on in a well swept and dusted room, in order that as few bacteria as possible may be floating about in the air—also that the hands and clothes of the worker should be perfectly clean. The vegetables should be young and should be gathered early in the morning, while the dew is on. If impossible to set at the work of canning at once, they should be thrown into cold water to keep them crisp. By this process of canning in the boiler, the cans are sterilized with the fruit, although, to make assurance doubly sure, they may be sterilized before filling.

To Can Corn.—Cut the kernels from the young corn, fill the jars, pour in water to top, and add a teaspoonful of salt, for flavoring, to each quart. Then proceed as above.

Beets.—Can while young and tender. Boil until cooked, and skin before putting in the jars. Fill up with water, or with water and vinegar slightly sweetened.

Squash and Pumpkin.—Cut into dice and proceed as for corn, or else boil and mash before filling. Boil, or steam, for 1 1/2 hours each day.

Peas.—Proceed as for corn.

Asparagus.—Can the young tips only, in the same way as for corn.

Cauliflower, young carrots, and parsnips, may be cooked in pieces, seasoned with salt, and canned as above.

Tomatoes.—Keep best of all, and may be successfully canned in ordinary Mason jars, if great care is taken in sterilizing. May be canned just as fruit ordinarily is. Be sure to boil tops, to dip the rubber rings in boiling water repeatedly before adjusting, and be careful not to put the fingers on the inside of the top or on the inner edge of the rubber.

Succotash.—A mixture of corn and beans, is difficult to keep. Boil 1 1/2 hours each time, instead of 1 hour.

Keep all canned vegetables in a cool, dark place, as light will spoil the color. When opening the spring jar, run a thin knife-blade under the rubber, next to the jar, and press firmly. If it does not yield, place the jar in a deep saucepan of cold water, bring to a boil, and boil a few minutes. The jar will then open easily.

The above directions apply only to

pint and quart jar must be boiled long. Now, I hope any method will have success unless something is undone.

#### AN OLD FRIEND

Good-morning to suppose the mem Nook have forgot less I am one of and read the letter every week, and I and helpful things b Helmet-of-Resoluti the suffrage question the same. I look and no matter what I always find son them.

So Rastus is shy, we will believe him I take it for gran all housekeepers, and have our own littl any of you ever ge courage'd at the pile and kettles that acc kitchen table and "greasy" dinner? experience loathing a the dishcloth and the Somehow, everything to have a scum of gr keep on washing, and mains the sticky pud ing pan and maybe t that you had forgot breakfast time. The clock fairly racing aro Monotonous tasks

ness when we take o from needless conceit we are doing. Very agreeable tasks are s we let our thoughts dislike to them.

You can wash dishe and sweep floors wi mental exertion. In do it without thinki Then why not take away outside of your your hands are busy an imaginary journey, pare your wardrobe, companion and route, go. By the time yo reached Calgary, or home, the dishes are floor is swept, and once thought of the gr

Following this plan, t comes a witches' wand, minutes I have sailed a horrors of dust and cob the time the dusting is turn from a most delig Dame Durden in her der

#### SOME DON'TS FOR M

Don't try to do two d one.

Don't be a fiend of nea

Don't fret nor whine.

Don't allow yourself to

Don't be despondent.

Don't rob yourself of sl

Don't neglect the child

Don't forget that your your old lover.

Don't wear slip-shod sh

Don't wear uncomfortable

Don't go about in untid

Baked Indian Pudding.—

old-world flavor. Boil o

milk. Take one cup of m

stir it stiff with Indian m

one egg, stir it into the l

and bake.

Cake Without Eggs or M

gal cake is a sensible econ

working out in these day

priced provisions, and yo

sure this one is as good a

expensive. One cup of b

cup of brown sugar, one c

lasses, one cup of coffee,

spoonful of cinnamon and c

nutmeg, two teaspoons

powder, flour for stiff do

add last of all two cups o

raisins.



fruit or vegetables divided with jars and next step is to make may be an ordinary eady for use. In the ld be placed some sort rt for the jars. This strips of lath; even a aw may do, but the ottom, made of wire me put in enough to ecks of the jars, but is good—and set the rs (sterilized, if you sure) on to the rack. ay be raw, with cold ll up to the top, or it e previously cooked, n will be given below. ober ring around the e glass top on loosely, t to press down the of the jar. By leaving e, danger of breakage ed. Now put the top ng to a boil, and boil move the cover, press take the jars out, and il next day, when the ce is repeated—be os before boiling. On e operation is again is time the spring is ood. n for these three boil- ws: After the first ria are killed, but the hese speedily develop, lay a fine crop of bac- o begin the work of e second boiling de- there is a chance that 7 still remain. These it the third boiling is o kill the last of them. st give one boiling, ly for five or six hours, given above is the one mployed in scientific h to be preferred. ay, perhaps, be said, uld always be carried t and dusted room, in v bacteria as possible bout in the air—also d clothes of the workr tly clean. The vege- young and should be the morning, while the possible to set at the t once, they should be water to keep them ocess of canning in ns are sterilized with h, to make assurance y may be sterilized

Cut the kernels from fill the jars, pour in l add a teaspoonful of to each quart. Then

ile young and tender, and skin before put- Fill up with water, or inegar slightly sweet- mpkin.—Cut into dice r corn, or else boil and g. Boil, or steam, for 1 day. as for corn. in the young tips only, as for corn. ung carrots, and pars- ed in pieces, seasoned med as above. ep best of all, and may canned in ordinary reat care is taken in e canned just as is. Be sure to boil ubber rings in boiling before adjusting, and put the fingers on the or on the inner edge

mixture of corn and to keep. Boil 1 1-2 instead of 1 hour. d vegetables in a cool, ht will spoil the color. e spring jar, run a thin e rubber, next to firmly. If it does not r in a deep saucepan of to a boil, and boil a he jar will then open ections apply only to

pint and quart jars. Half-gallon jars must be boiled longer.

Now, I hope any of you who try this method will have success. Mr. Breaz-eale says that success is sure to come unless something is done wrong or left undone. D.D.

**AN OLD FRIEND AND TRUE**

Good-morning to each and all! I suppose the members of the Ingle Nook have forgotten me, nevertheless I am one of the old members and read the letters in our corner every week, and learn many useful and helpful things by so doing.

Helmet-of-Resolution, your ideas on the suffrage question and my own are the same. I look for your letters, and no matter what you write about I always find something good in them.

So Rastus is shy. Does he think we will believe him? Surely not.

I take it for granted that we are all housekeepers, and that each of us have our own little troubles. Do any of you ever get mortally discouraged at the pile of dishes, pots and kettles that accumulate on the kitchen table and stove after a "greasy" dinner? Do you ever experience loathing at the sight of the dishcloth and the pan of water? Somehow, everything in sight seems to have a scum of grease on it. You keep on washing, and yet there remains the sticky pudding dish, a frying pan and maybe the porridge pot that you had forgotten to wash at breakfast time. The hands of the clock fairly racing around to two.

Monotonous tasks lose their dullness when we take our minds away from needless concentration on what we are doing. Very often the disagreeable tasks are so only because we let our thoughts dwell on our dislike to them.

You can wash dishes, scrape pans and sweep floors with very little mental exertion. In fact, you can do it without thinking of it at all. Then why not take your thoughts away outside of your kitchen. While your hands are busy with pans and dishcloth, take your minds away on an imaginary journey. Mentally prepare your wardrobe, choose your companion and route, and away you go. By the time your mind has reached Calgary, or the dear old home, the dishes are washed, the floor is swept, and you have not once thought of the greasy pans.

Following this plan, the broom becomes a witches' wand, and in a few minutes I have sailed away from the horrors of dust and cobwebs, and by the time the dusting is finished, I return from a most delightful visit to Dame Durden in her den.

DELL.

**SOME DON'TS FOR MOTHERS**

- Don't try to do two days' work in one.
- Don't be a fiend of neatness.
- Don't fret nor whine.
- Don't allow yourself to be nervous.
- Don't be despondent.
- Don't rob yourself of sleep.
- Don't neglect the children.
- Don't forget that your husband is your old lover.
- Don't wear slip-shod shoes.
- Don't wear uncomfortable clothing.
- Don't go about in untidy clothing.

DELL.

Baked Indian Pudding.—This has an old-world flavor. Boil one quart of milk. Take one cup of molasses and stir it stiff with Indian meal. Beat one egg, stir it into the boiling milk and bake.

Cake Without Eggs or Milk.—A frugal cake is a sensible economy worth working out in these days of high-priced provisions, and you may be sure this one is as good as it is inexpensive. One cup of butter, one cup of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of coffee, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and cloves and nutmeg, two teaspoons of baking powder, flour for stiff dough, and add last of all two cups of dredged raisins.



**The Western Wigwam**

**TO OBTAIN A BUTTON**

If you wish one of Western Wigwam buttons, you must write a nice letter, give your full name and address and enclose a two cent stamp. Please remember these three things, not one or two of them.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

**A NEW MEMBER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have never written to your club before. I will write now. My father has taken the "Advocate" for a long time, and I like it very much. I go to school, and am in the third reader. I have two miles to go to school. I think the Western Wigwam is a fine name for the corner. I am eleven years old, and my birthday is on the seventh of December. I would like a button if you would please send me one. Wishing the club every success.

"BUSY B."

**PLENTY OF RAIN**

The Western Wigwam,—I would like to have one of your buttons, and I think it will be very nice. My age is twelve, and I am in the third book. I have a pony, and I ride her to school. Her name is Nellie. We live two miles from school. I like school all right as long as I am getting along well. The crops are doing well this year. We are having lots of rain, and that is what we want this year. The creeks and the lakes have been higher this year than they have for some years.

WESLEY JEFFERSON.

Sask. (a).

**TRYING FOR A PRIZE**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I saw in your paper that you were giving a button to the members of the Western Wigwam. I wrote once before, and saw my letter in print, so I thought I would write again and try to get a button. My two brothers and I are going to school; one is in the first reader, and the other is in the second, and I am in the third. Our class is having examinations to

try for the fourth book. We go to Sunday school, and the minister has promised a prize to each one who does not miss a Sunday, and I am going to try to attend every Sunday. Our minister is superintendent, and my father is assistant, and he always has to open the school, and the minister closes it. I would like to correspond with any girl about my own age (10).

IVY GREEN (10).

Alta. (a).

**RAIN WASHED AWAY THE FLOWERS**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would write to the Western Wigwam. My father has taken the paper for a long time. I live on a farm, and we have about forty-five head of cattle and fourteen horses. I live three miles from school. Now, I am going to tell you about my flower garden. I have got nine different kinds of flowers. But there was a big rain came, and I think it has washed them all away. I have set a hen so when my chickens come out, I will tell you all about them. I correspond and exchange post-cards, and have got fifty-five post-cards now. I write to eight girls, so it keeps me busy answering them. I have three sisters and one brother. Their names are Nellie, Sarah, Estella, and my brother's name is Harvey.

OLIVE BRAY.

Alta. (b).

COW HIDE.

Man. (a).

**THE BEST PAGE**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first letter I have written to the Western Wigwam, and I hope to see it in print. We have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember, and I think the Western Wigwam is the best page. We have had a very nice spring. I am going to enclose a two-cent stamp hoping that Cousin Dorothy will please send me a button.

BERTHA POINTON (13).

Alta. (a).

**FOUR LITTLE CALVES**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My sister and I go three miles to school every day. We drive a horse called Bessie. We have eleven horses and a little colt, and four little calves. My father takes the "Advocate," and I like to read the letters in it. I am nine years old. I would like a button if you would please send me one.

KATE ORMOND.

Sask. (a).

**SIX WEEKS' HOLIDAYS**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I saw my last letter in print I thought I would write again. You must have a lot of cousins. We have two cats, one dog, a lot of pigs, six calves, and seven cows. We also have four colts and fourteen horses. I go to school every day, and I am in grade II. There are only nineteen more days of school. We are going to have six weeks of holidays. I live nine miles from the Qu'Appelle Valley. I have an aunt living in the Valley. I am going out there in the holidays for a visit. My uncle has a boat, and I expect to go for a row on the river. I am sending a stamp for a button.

Sask. (a).

NITCHIE.

**READ THE POULTRY COLUMN**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I will write you a few words. Are you all done seeding yet? We are not done. We have a half-section of land. I guess we were one of the lucky people by not putting in any fall wheat. We were going to sow forty acres of land, but were too late when we got the horses through discing and harrowing. We are having a wet and late spring. I would think it nice to get a button. I would like to correspond with some boy aged twelve. My address will be F. E. Barker, Cayley, Alta. I hope this will not reach the waste-paper basket, because I think it is fun to see my letter in a paper. What is the best thing to feed young turkeys or chickens? Are turkeys hard to raise? How are ducks to raise?

Alta. (b).

COW HIDE.

**MISSES TEACHER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Here I come again to bother you. I have never written to your corner since it has got its new name. I like the name fine. My sister-in-law and little nephew are staying at our place at present for a week. Our school closed the last of April. We all liked our teacher fine; she boarded with us, and we used to have lots of fun. It seems awful lonesome now without her as there are no girls around here for me. She intends to come and visit us this summer.

Well I will close for I guess you will



GROWING GLADIOLI ON A LARGE SCALE.



be tired of reading this letter.

PRAIRIE ROSE (13).

Sash. (a).

#### HOPE TO SEE YOU

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It has been a long time since I have written to your club. I think the Western Wigwam is a nice name for a club. I would send in a drawing, but it would never miss that terrible waste-paper basket. The Wigwam is getting bigger every day, don't you think so, Cousin Dorothy?

I think I am going to take in the Winnipeg fair this year, and then go from there to Portage la Prairie. I have never been to a fair at Winnipeg yet, and I think it would be very interesting. If I get time, I think I will go and see you, Cousin Dorothy.

We have got all of our wheat in, and are plowing for the oats, barley and flax. We are getting a lot of rain now. How are all the Wigs going to spend the 24th of May. We are going to hold it down at Minette for a change. I do not know if I will go or not. Then we are going to hold it again on the 10th of June.

I would like to have a few correspondents of either boys or girls, about my own age (13). As I am in favor of pennames, I will sign myself—

LADYBIRD.

Man. (a).

#### A CHIRP FROM CHICKADEE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been reading the Western Wigwam for a long time, and would like to join the club. I am eleven years old, and I have two brothers, one fourteen and one six. I live a mile and a half from the Belly River, and twenty-five miles from town. I am in the third grade in school. I live two miles and a half from school. Last summer papa found a hawk's nest in a coulee with three eggs in it. They were about the size of turkey eggs. On the face of the cliffs at the river there are thousands of mud nests built by swallows. I bought "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "From Log Cabin to White House," two years ago, and I like them very much.

Alta. (a).

CHICKADEE.

#### OUR INDIAN CHIEF

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been a silent reader of your corner for a long time. I think you have a nice name for your corner now. My brother is a member of your club. I know Plow Boy. He is in the same book as I am. We have four little kittens, and two big ones, and two dogs. I like raising fowl. I have four hens sitting, three on hens' eggs and one on turkey eggs. I have a goose set too. We have four little colts. One has no mother; she died and father wouldn't have taken four hundred dollars for her, so it was quite a loss. We give the colt cow's milk, and it will drink out of a bowl. I am sending a two-cent stamp for a button. I am taking a great Indian chief's name for my pen-name.

Man. (a).

RED FEATHER.

#### GOOD WOLF HOUNDS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I think it is a very nice club. We don't take the Advocate, but a friend of mine does. The spring has come at last, and the crocuses are out now. I like Canada very much in the summer-time. We came here four years the 16th of May, and I have not been to school yet. We have two wolf hounds, and they caught a wolf when they were ten months old. They have caught a skunk, two foxes and two wolves since they were two years and seven months old. We have got two cows, two pigs, three oxen, a pony, and the fowls.

Sask. (a).

PATTIE BROWN.

#### A CELEBRATION

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is a long time since I have written to this club. I am going to shoot fire-crackers off on the twenty-fourth of May, and fireworks at night. Do any of the cousins play and sew for dolls, I do? I would like to have a

button. With kindest regards.

HELEN McLEAN.

Alta. (b).

#### GLAD TO GET THE STORIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am going to write to the Wigs again. It is raining to-day and looks like we are not going to have any summer at all. But I go to school, rain or shine. School will soon be out. It won't be long before June will be here, and my sister and cousins will come. Are you going to go away to spend your summer, Cousin Dorothy? I have a little Brownie, and I will send you some pictures. To-day isn't a very nice day for our Queen's birthday. I am going to enclose a two-cent stamp for a button. I am going to try my drawing again, and please let me know if it is well enough to put in. Don't you think it would be nice for some of the members to write a story about different things, and put it in the page like the Ingle Nook? Please let me know. I am not very fond of reading, but like your paper.

Alta. (b).

CORA BARKER.

#### A GENEROUS LOSER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I wrote to your paper once before and I also sent in a drawing to decorate the top of the Western Wigwam column, but I can say that one which you chose is better than the one I sent in.

Spring has at last arrived, and quite a bit of grain has been sown.

I wonder how many of the members know how to play French and English. Take a dozen sticks of wood and pile them up for a goal. Then appoint two or three persons (according to the number playing) to watch them. The rest of those who are playing are to try and take the sticks away without being touched by those who are watching them. If a person has been touched, they have to go and stand on the sticks until they are recaptured by those who are trying to get the sticks. If a person touches a stick without himself being touched he takes the stick and goes off with it. After he has gone out six feet from the goal, if he does not get away, he can be caught.

So the game goes on until all the sticks have been taken, or all the people who are to get the sticks are caught. If all the people are caught, those watching the sticks are the winners, and if all the sticks are taken they have been beaten. I enclose a stamp and wish to receive a button to remember the club by.

I will now close my letter with a riddle. "If a man was sitting at his Christmas dinner, and the table suddenly broke down, what great nations would it represent?" Ans.—The downfall of Turkey, the upset of Greece (Greece), and the smashup of China. I do not favor the pennames, so will sign my own name.

MAGGIE F. POTTER.

Sask. (a).

## THE GOLDEN DOG

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

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### CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

The eyes of Le Gardeur shone with a light of loyal affection. Angelique saw there was no escaping a declaration. She sat irresolute and trembling, with one hand resting on his arm and the other held up deprecatingly. It was a piece of acting she had rehearsed for herself for this foreseen occasion. But her tongue, usually so nimble and free, faltered for once in the rush of emotions that well-nigh over-powered her. To become the honored wife of Le Gardeur de Repentigny, the sister of the beautiful Amelie, the niece of the noble Lady de Tilly, was a piece of fortune to have satisfied, until recently, both her heart and her ambition. But now Angelique was the dupe of dreams and fancies. The Royal Intendant was at her feet. France and its courtly splendors and court intrigues opened vistas of grandeur to her aspiring and unscrupulous ambition. She could not forego them, and would not! She knew that, all the time her heart was melting beneath the passionate eyes of Le Gardeur.

"I have spoken to Amelie, and promised to take her your answer to-night," said he, in a tone that thrilled every fibre of her better nature. "She is ready to embrace you as her sister. Will you be my wife, Angelique?" Angelique sat silent; she dared not look up at him. If she had, she knew her hard resolution would melt. She felt his gaze upon her without seeing it. She grew pale and tried to answer no, but could not; and she would not answer, yes.

The vision she had so wickedly revelled in flashed again upon her at this supreme moment. She saw, in a panorama of a few seconds, the gilded halls of Versailles pass before her, and with the vision came the old temptation.

"Angelique!" repeated he, in a tone full of passionate entreaty, "will you be my wife, loved as no woman ever was,—loved as alone Le Gardeur de Repentigny can love you?"

She knew that. As she weakened under his pleading and grasped both his hands tight in hers, she strove to frame a reply which should say yes while it meant no; and say no which

he should interpret yes.

"All New France will honor you as the Chatelaine de Repentigny! There will be none higher, as there will be none fairer, than my bride!" Poor Le Gardeur! He had a dim suspicion that Angelique was looking to France as a fitting theatre for her beauty and talents.

She still sat mute, and grew paler every moment. Words formed themselves upon her lips, but she feared to say them, so terrible was the earnestness of this man's love, and no less vivid the consciousness of her own. Her face assumed the hardness of marble, pale as Parian and as rigid; a trembling of her white lips showed the strife going on within her; she covered her eyes with her hand, that he might not see the tears she felt quivering under the full lids, but she remained mute.

"Angelique!" exclaimed he, divining her unexpressed refusal; "why do you turn away from me? You surely do not reject me? But I am mad to think it! Speak, darling! One word, one sign, one look from those dear eyes, in consent to be the wife of Le Gardeur, will bring life's happiness to us both!" He took her hand, and drew it gently from her eyes and kissed it, but she still averted her gaze from him; she could not look at him, but the words dropped slowly and feebly from her lips in response to his appeal:

"I love you, Le Gardeur, but I will not marry you!" said she. She could not utter more, but her hand grasped his with a fierce pressure, as if wanting to hold him fast in the very moment of refusal.

He started back, as if touched by fire. "You love me, but will not marry me! Angelique, what mystery is this? But you are only trying me! A thousand thanks for your love; the other is but a jest,—a good jest, which I will laugh at." And Le Gardeur tried to laugh, but it was a sad failure, for he saw she did not join in his effort at merriment, but looked pale and trembling, as if ready to faint.

She laid her hands upon his heavily and sadly. He felt her refusal in the very touch. It was like cold lead. "Do not laugh, Le Gardeur, I cannot

laugh over it; this is no jest, but mortal earnest! What I say I mean! I love you, Le Gardeur, but I will not marry you!"

She drew her hands away, as if to mark the emphasis she could not speak. He felt it like the drawing of his heartstrings.

She turned her eyes full upon him now, as if to look whether love of her was extinguished in him by her refusal. "I love you, Le Gardeur—you know I do! But I will not—I cannot—marry you now!" repeated she.

"Now!" he caught at the straw like a drowning swimmer in a whirlpool. "Now? I said not now but when you please, Angelique! You are worth a man's waiting his life for."

"No, Le Gardeur!" she replied, "I am not worth your waiting for; it cannot be, as I once hoped it might be; but love you I do and ever shall!" and the false, fair woman kissed him fatuously. "I love you, Le Gardeur, but I will not marry you!"

"You do not surely mean it, Angelique!" exclaimed he; "you will not give me death instead of life? You cannot be so false to your own heart, so cruel to mine? See, Angelique! My saintly sister Amelie believed in your love, and sent these flowers to place in your hair when you had consented to be my wife,—her sister; you will not refuse them, Angelique?"

He raised his hand to place the garland upon her head, but Angelique turned quickly, and they fell at her feet. "Amelie's gifts are not for me, Le Gardeur—I do not merit them! I confess my fault: I am, I know, false to my own heart, and cruel to yours. Despise me,—kill me for it if you will, Le Gardeur! better you did kill me, perhaps! but I cannot lie to you as I can to other men! Ask me not to change my resolution, for I neither can nor will." She spoke with impassioned energy, as if fortifying her refusal by the reiteration of it.

"It is past comprehension!" was all he could say, bewildered at her words thus dislocated from all their natural sequence of association. "Love me and not marry me!—that means she will marry another!" thought he, with a jealous pang. "Tell me, Angelique," continued he, after several moments of puzzled silence, "is there some inscrutable reason that makes you keep my love and reject my hand?"

"No reason, Le Gardeur! It is mad unreason,—I feel that,—but it is no less true. I love you, but I will not marry you." She spoke with more resolution now. The first plunge was over, and with it her fear and trembling as she sat on the brink.

The iteration drove him beside himself. He seized her hands, and exclaimed with vehemence,— "There is a man—a rival—a more fortunate lover—behind all this, Angelique des Meloises! It is not yourself that speaks, but one that prompts you. You have given your love to another, and discarded me! Is it not so?"

"I have neither discarded you, nor loved another," Angelique equivocated. She played her soul away at this moment with the mental reservation that she had not yet done what she had resolved to do upon the first opportunity—accept the hand of the Intendant Bigot.

"It is well for that other man, if there be one!" Le Gardeur rose and walked angrily across the room two or three times. Angelique was playing a game of chess with Satan for her soul, and felt that she was losing it.

"There was a Sphinx in olden times," said he, "that propounded a riddle, and he who failed to solve it had to die. Your riddle will be the death of me, for I cannot solve it, Angelique!"

"Do not try to solve it, dear Le Gardeur! Remember that when her riddle was solved the Sphinx threw herself into the sea. I doubt that may be my fate! But you are still my friend, Le Gardeur!" added she.

July 28, 1909

seating herself again her old fond, coquettish flowers of did not place in them in my bosom; them up as she s and placed them in "You are still in eur?" Her eyes with the old look assume.

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"Oh stop! stop, not leave me so!"

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She lay upon the flo her hands in a violent glorious hair, torn and lay over her like the roy queen stricken from her lying dead upon the t palace.

It was long after midn cold hours of the morning woke from her swoon. herself feebly upon her e looked dazedly up at ti feeling stars that go through the ages, making sympathy with human gr seus had risen to his me Algol, her natal star, darkened and brightened a the scene of some fierce co powers of light and da that going on in her own

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seating herself again by his side, in her old fond, coquettish manner. "See these flowers of Amelie's, which I did not place in my hair; I treasure them in my bosom!" She gathered them up as she spoke, kissed them, and placed them in her bosom.  
 "You are still my friend, Le Gardeur?" Her eyes turned upon him with the old look she could so well assume.

"I am more than a thousand friends, Angeliqne!" replied he; "but I shall curse myself that I can remain so and see you the wife of another."

The very thought drove him to frenzy. He dashed her hand away and sprang up towards the door, but turned suddenly round. "That curse was not for you, Angeliqne!" said he, pale and agitated; "it was for myself, for ever believing in the empty love you professed for me. Good-by! Be happy! As for me, the light goes out of my life, Angeliqne, from this day forth."

"Oh stop! stop, Le Gardeur! do not leave me so!" She rose and endeavored to restrain him, but he broke from her, and without adieu or further parley rushed out bareheaded into the street. She ran to the balcony to call him back, and leaning far over it, cried out, "Le Gardeur! Le Gardeur!" That voice would have called him from the dead could he have heard it, but he was already lost in the darkness. A few rapid steps resounded on the distant pavement, and Le Gardeur De Repentigny was lost to her forever!

She waited long on the balcony, looking over it for a chance of hearing his returning steps, but none came. It was the last impulse of her love to save her, but it was useless. "Oh, God!" she exclaimed in a voice of mortal agony, "he is gone forever—my Le Gardeur! my one true lover, rejected by my own madness, and what for?" She thought "For what!" and in a storm of passion, tearing her golden hair over her face, and beating her breast in her rage, she exclaimed,—"I am wicked, unutterably bad, worse and more despicable than the vilest creature that crouches under the bushes on the Batture! How dared I, unwomanly that I am, reject the hand I worship, for sake of hand I should loathe in the very act of accepting it? The slave that is sold in the market is better than I, for she has no choice, while I sell myself to a man whom I already hate, for he is already false to me! The wages of a harlot were honestly earned than the splendor for which I barter soul and body to this Intendant!"

The passionate girl threw herself upon the floor, nor heeded the blood that oozed from her head, bruised on the hard wood. Her mind was torn by a thousand wild fancies. Sometimes she resolved to go out like the Rose of Sharon and seek her beloved in the city and throw herself at his feet, making him a royal gift of all that he claimed of her.

She little knew her own wilful heart. She had seen the world blow to every caprice of hers, but she never had one principle to guide her, except her own pleasure. She was now like a goddess of earth, fallen in an effort to reconcile impossibilities in human hearts, and became the sport of the powers of wickedness.

She lay upon the floor senseless, her hands in a violent clasp. Her glorious hair, torn and disordered, lay over her like the royal robe of a queen stricken from her throne and lying dead upon the floor of her palace.

It was long after midnight, in the cold hours of the morning, when she woke from her swoon. She raised herself feebly upon her elbow, and looked dazedly up at the cold, unfeeling stars that go on shining through the ages, making no sign of sympathy with human griefs. Perseus had risen to his meridian, and Algol, her natal star, alternately darkened and brightened as if it were the scene of some fierce conflict of the powers of light and darkness, like that going on in her own soul.

Her face was stained with hard

clots of blood as she rose, cramped and chilled to the bone. The night air had blown coldly upon her through the open lattice; but she would not summon her maid to her assistance. Without undressing she threw herself upon a couch, and utterly worn out by the agitation she had undergone, slept far into the day.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE HURRIED QUESTION OF DESPAIR.

Le Gardeur plunged headlong down the silent street, neither knowing nor caring whither. Half mad with grief, half with resentment, he vented curses upon himself, upon Angeliqne, upon the world, and looked upon Providence itself as in league with the evil powers to thwart his happiness,—not seeing that his happiness in the love of a woman like Angeliqne was a house built on sand, which the first storm of life would sweep away.

"Holla! Le Gardeur de Repentigny! Is that you?" exclaimed a voice in the night. "What lucky wind blows you out at this hour?" Le Gardeur stopped and recognized the Chevalier de Pean. "Where are you going in such a desperate hurry?" "To the devil!" replied Le Gardeur, withdrawing his hand from De Pean's, who had seized it with an amazing show of friendship. "It is the only road left open to me, and I am going to march down it like a garde du corps of Satan! Do not hold me, De Pean! Let go my arm! I am going to the devil, I tell you!" "Why, Le Gardeur," was the reply, "that is a broad and well-travelled road—the king's highway, in fact. I am going upon it myself, as fast and merrily as any man in New France."

"Well, go on it then! March either before or after me, only don't go with me, De Pean; I am taking the shortest cuts to get to the end of it, and want no one with me." Le Gardeur walked doggedly on; but De Pean would not be shaken off. He suspected what had happened.

"The shortest cut I know is by the Tavernne de Menut, where I am going now," said he, "and I should like your company, Le Gardeur! Our set are having a gala night of it and must be musical as the frogs of Beauport by this hour! Come along!" De Pean again took his arm. He was not repelled this time. "I don't care where I go, De Pean!" replied he, forgetting his dislike to this man, and submitting to his guidance,—the Tavernne de Menut was just the place for him to rush into and drown his disappointment in wine. The two moved on in silence for a few minutes.

"Why, what ails you, Le Gardeur?" asked his companion, as they walked arm in arm. "Has fortune frowned upon the cards, or your mistress proved a fickle jade like all her sex?"

His words were irritating enough to Le Gardeur. "Look you, De Pean," said he, stopping, "I shall quarrel with you if you repeat such remarks. But you mean no mischief I dare say, although I would not swear it!" Le Gardeur looked savage.

De Pean saw it would not be safe to rub that sore again. "Forgive me, Le Gardeur!" said he, with an air of sympathy well assumed. "I meant no harm. But you are suspicious of your friends to-night as a Turk of his harem."

"I have reason to be! And as for friends, I find only such friends as you, De Pean! And I begin to think the world has no better!" The clock of the Recollects struck the hour as they passed under the shadow of its wall. The brothers of St. Francis slept quietly on their peaceful pillows, like sea birds who find in a rocky nook a refuge from the ocean storms. "Do you think the Recollects are happy, De Pean?" asked he, turning abruptly to his companion.

"Happy as oysters at high water."

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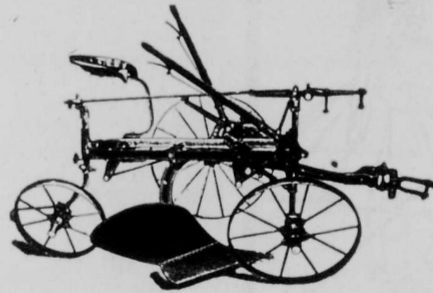
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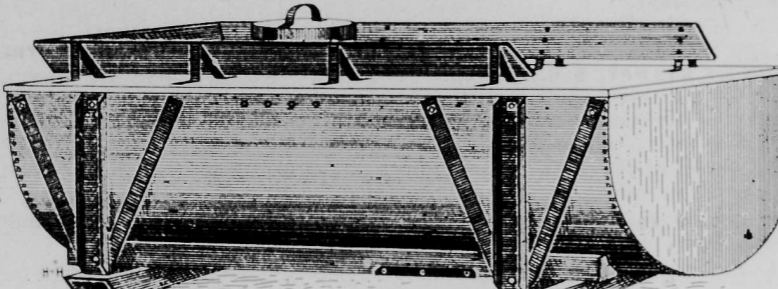
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est strain on such topics as interested their class, were the amusements of the night. The vilest thoughts, uttered in the low argot of Paris, were much affected by them. They felt a pleasure in this sort of protest against the extreme refinement of society, just as the collegians of Oxford, trained beyond their natural capacity in morals, love to fall into slang and, like Prince Hal, talk to every tinker in his own tongue. De Pean and Le Gardeur were welcomed with open arms at the Taverne de Menut. A dozen brimming glasses were offered them on every side. De Pean drank moderately. "I have to win back my losses of last night," said he, "and must keep my head clear." Le Gardeur, however, refused nothing that was offered him. He drank with all, and drank every description of liquor. He was speedily led up into a large, well-furnished room, where tables were crowded with gentlemen playing cards and dice for piles of paper money, which was tossed from hand to hand with the greatest nonchalance as the game ended and was renewed. Le Gardeur plunged headlong into the flood of dissipation. He played, drank, talked argot, and cast off every shred of reserve. He doubled his stakes, and threw his dice reckless and careless whether he lost or won. His voice overbore that of the stoutest of the revellers. He embraced De Pean as his friend, who returned his compliments by declaring Le Gardeur de Repentigny to be the king of good fellows, who had the "strongest head to carry wine and the stoutest heart to defy dull care of any man in Quebec." De Pean watched with malign satisfaction the progress of Le Gardeur's intoxication. If he seemed to flag, he challenged him afresh to drink to better fortune; and when he lost the stakes, to drink again to spite ill luck. But let a veil be dropped over the wild doings of the Taverne de Menut, Le Gardeur lay insensible at last upon the floor, where he would have remained had not some of the servants of the inn who knew him lifted him up compassionately and placed him upon a couch, where he lay, breathing heavily like one dying. His eyes were fixed; his mouth, where the kisses of his sister still lingered, was partly opened, and his hands were clenched, rigid as a statue's. "He is ours now!" said De Pean to Cadet. "He will not again put his head under the wing of the Philiberts!" The two men looked at him, and laughed brutally. "A fair lady whom you know, Cadet, has given him liberty to drink himself to death, and he will do it." "Who is that? Angelique?" asked Cadet. "Of course; who else? and Le Gardeur won't be the first or last man she has put under stone sheets," replied De Pean, with a shrug of his shoulders. "Gloria patri filioque!" exclaimed Cadet, mockingly; "the Honnetes Gens will lose their trump card. How did you get him away from Belmont, De Pean?" "Oh, it was not I! Angelique des Meloises set the trap and whistled the call that brought him," replied De Pean. "Like her, the incomparable witch!" exclaimed Cadet with a hearty laugh. "She would lure the very devil to play her tricks instead of his own. She would beat Satan at his best game to ruin a man." "It would be all the same, Cadet, I fancy—Satan or she! But where is Bigot? I expected him here." "Oh, he is in a tantrum to-night, and would not come. That piece of his at Beaumanoir is a thorn in his flesh, and a snow-ball on his spirits. She is taming him. By St. Cocufin! Bigot loves that woman!" "I told you that before, Cadet. I saw it a month ago, and was sure of it on that night when he would not bring her up to show her to us." "Such a fool, De Pean, to care for any woman! What will Bigot do with her, think you?" "How should I know? Send her adrift some fine day I suppose, down the Riviere du Loup. He will, if he is a sensible man. He dare not marry any woman without license from La Pompadour, you know. The jolly fish-woman holds a tight rein over her favorites. Bigot may keep as many as Solomon—the more the merrier; but woe befall him if he marries without La Pompadour's consent! They say she herself dotes on Bigot,—that is the reason." De Pean really believed that was the reason; and certainly there was reason for suspecting it. "Cadet! Cadet!" exclaimed several voices. "You are fined a basket of champagne for leaving the table." "I'll pay it," replied he, "and double it; but it is hot as Tartarus in here. I feel like a grilled salmon." And indeed, Cadet's broad, sensual face was red and glowing as a harvest moon. He walked a little unsteady too, and his hard brain never gave way beyond a point under any quantity of liquor. "I am going to get some fresh air," said he. "I shall walk as far as the Fleur-de-Lis. They never go to bed at that jolly old inn." "I will go with you!" "And I!" exclaimed a dozen voices. "Come on then; we will all go to the old dog-hole, where they keep the best brandy in Quebec. It is smuggled of course, but that makes it all the better." Mine host of the Taverne de Menut combatted this opinion of the goodness of the liquors at the Fleur-de-Lis. His brandy had paid the King's duties, and bore the stamp of the Grand Company, he said; and he appealed to every gentleman present on the goodness of his liquors. Cadet and the rest took another round of it to please the landlord, and sallied out with no little noise and confusion. Some of them struck up the famous song which, beyond all others, best expressed the gay, relieving spirit of the French nation and of the times of the old regime: "Vive Henri Quatre! Vive le Roi vaillant! Ce diable a quatre A le triple talent, De boire et de battre, Et d'etre un vert galant!"

When the noisy party arrived at the Fleur-de-Lis, they entered without ceremony into a spacious room—low, with heavy beams and with roughly plastered walls, which were stuck over with proclamations of governors and intendants and dingy ballads brought by sailors from French ports. A long table in the middle of the room was surrounded by a lot of fellows, plainly of the baser sort,—sailors, boatmen, voyageurs,—in rough clothes, and tuques—red or blue,—upon their heads. Every one had a pipe in his mouth. Some were singing; their ugly, jolly visages—half by the light of tallow candles stuck in iron sconces on the wall—were worthy of the vulgar but faithful Dutch pencils of Schalken and Teniers. They were singing a song as the new company came in. At the head of the table sat Master Pothier, with a black earthen mug of Norman cider in one hand and a pipe in the other. His budget of law hung on a peg in the corner, as quite superfluous at a free-and-easy at the Fleur-de-Lis. Max Grimeau and Blind Bartemy had arrived in good time for the eel pie. They sat one on each side of Master Pothier, full as ticks and merry as grigs; a jolly chorus was in progress as Cadet entered. The company rose and bowed to the gentlemen who had honored them with a call. "Pray sit down, gentlemen—take our chairs!" exclaimed Master Pothier, officiously offering his to Cadet, who accepted it as well as the black mug, of which he drank heartily, declaring old Norman cider suited his taste better than the choicest wine. "We are your most humble servi-

tors, and highly este your visit," said Ma he refilled the black "Jolly fellows! stretching his legs does look comfort drink cider because because you cannot a "There is nothing l man cider, except C replied Master Pothie ear to ear. "Norma king, and with a lin drink for a Pope! man see stars at noon Bartemy?" "What! old turn-pe here?" cried Cadet, old beggar of the gat Ville. "Oh, yes, your Ho Bartemy, with his prof "pour l'amour de Die "Gad! you are the I know out of the Fr Cadet, throwing him a "He is not a jollier am, your Honor," said grinning like an Als Strasbourg pie. "It bass in the ballad as y you might have hea Honor?" "To be sure I did; I there is not a jollier b bec than you, old Max crown for you too, to C tendant's health and you, you roving limb Master Pothier! Co Pothier! I will fill gown full as a demijohn you will go on with th were singing." "We were at the old l Pont d' Avignon, your l plied Master Pothier. "And I was playing rupted Jean La Marche; have heard my violin, it one!" Jean would n talent in a napkin on so occasion as this. He ra over the strings and pl bars,—that was the Honor." "Ay, that was it! jolly old song! Now Cadet thrust his thumb arnholes of his laced wais listened attentively; roug he liked the old Canadian Jean tuned his fiddle a placing it with a knowin his chin, and with an air worthy of Lulli, began to play the old ballad: "A St. Malo, beau port Trois navires sont arri Charges d'avoine, charge Trois dames s'en vont chander!" "Tut!" exclaimed Var cares for things that have point in them than a dumpl us a madrigal, or one of t ditties from the Quartier La "I do not know a 'devil and would not sing one if I llied Jean La Marche, jealo ballads of his own New Fra dians cannot swear because t no oaths, and habitants can devil's ditties because t learned them; but 'St. Ma) port de mer,—I will sing t any man in the Colony!" "Sing what you live' ar mind Varin, my good fellow Cadet, stretching himself in h "I like the old Canadian better than all the devil's ditt made in Paris! You must si devil's ditties yourself, Varii habitants won't,—that is sure. The gentlemen, on their ret the Taverne de Menut, found l in a rage. Pierre Philibert l owed Amelie to the city, and ing the cause of her anxiety a concealed tears, started off wi determination to find Le Gardi The officer of the guard at t of the Basse Ville was able to him to the right quarter. H tened to the Taverne de Menut in haughty defiance of De Pear whom he had high words, he e unfortunate Le Gardeur awav. him in a carriage, and too home, receiving from Amelie



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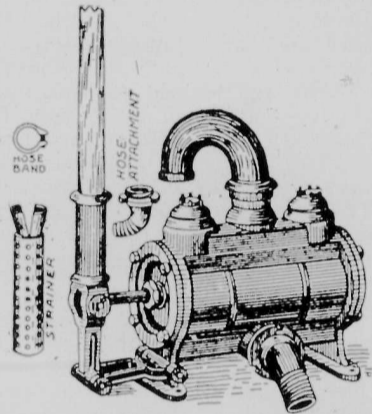
tors, and highly esteem the honor of your visit," said Master Pothier, as he refilled the black mug.  
"Jolly fellows!" replied Cadet, stretching his legs refreshingly, "this does look comfortable. Do you drink cider because you like it, or because you cannot afford better?"  
"There is nothing better than Norman cider, except Cognac brandy," replied Master Pothier, grinning from ear to ear. "Norman cider is fit for a king, and with a lining of brandy is drink for a Pope! It will make a man see stars at noonday. Won't it, Bartemy?"  
"What! old turn-penny! are you here?" cried Cadet, recognizing the old beggar of the gate of the Basse Ville.  
"Oh, yes, your Honor!" replied Bartemy, with his professional whine, "pour l'amour de Dieu!"  
"Gad! you are the jolliest beggar I know out of the Friponne," cried Cadet, throwing him a crown.  
"He is not a jollier beggar than I am, your Honor," said Max Grimeau, grinning like an Alsatian over a Strasbourg pie. "It was I sang bass in the ballad as you came in—you might have heard me, your Honor?"  
"To be sure I did; I will be sworn there is not a jollier beggar in Quebec than you, old Max! Here is a crown for you too, to drink the Intendant's health and another for you, you roving limb of the law, Master Pothier! Come, Master Pothier! I will fill your ragged gown full as a demijohn of brandy if you will go on with the song you were singing."  
"We were at the old ballad of the Pont d'Avignon, your Honor," replied Master Pothier.  
"And I was playing it," interrupted Jean La Marche; "you might have heard my violin, it is a good one!" Jean would not hide his talent in a napkin on so auspicious an occasion as this. He ran his bow over the strings and played a few bars—"that was the tune, your Honor."  
"Ay, that was it! I know the jolly old song! Now go on!" Cadet thrust his thumbs into the armholes of his laced waistcoat and listened attentively; rough as he was, he liked the old Canadian music.  
Jean tuned his fiddle afresh, and placing it with a knowing jerk under his chin, and with an air of conceit worthy of Lulli, began to sing and play the old ballad:  
"A St. Malo, beau port de mer,  
Trois navires sont arrives,  
Charges d'avoine, charges de bled;  
Trois dames s'en vont les mer-  
chander!"  
"Tut!" exclaimed Varin, "who cares for things that have no more point in them than a dumpling! give us a madrigal, or one of the devil's ditties from the Quartier Latin!"  
"I do not know a 'devil's ditty,' and would not sing one if I did," replied Jean La Marche, jealous of the ballads of his own New France. "Indians cannot swear because they know no oaths, and habitants cannot sing devil's ditties because they never learned them; but 'St. Malo beau port de mer,'—I will sing that with any man in the Colony!"  
"Sing what you live! and never mind Varin, my good fellow," said Cadet, stretching himself in his chair; "I like the old Canadian ballads better than all the devil's ditties ever made in Paris! You must sing your devil's ditties yourself, Varin; our habitants won't,—that is sure!"  
The gentlemen, on their return to the Taverne de Menut, found De Pean in a rage. Pierre Philibert had followed Amelie to the city, and learning the cause of her anxiety and unconcealed tears, started off with the determination to find Le Gardeur.  
The officer of the guard at the gate of the Basse Ville was able to direct him to the right quarter. He hastened to the Taverne de Menut, and in haughty defiance of De Pean, with whom he had high words, he got the unfortunate Le Gardeur away, placed him in a carriage, and took him home, receiving from Amelie such

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TANK PUMP AT \$6.50

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2 in., 20 ft. length.....	6.75	2 in. 25 ft. length.....	8.25
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2 in., 25 ft. length, 17.50		1 in. discharge hose, 3 ply per foot.....	.13



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2 in. wide, 3 ply, per foot.....	.12	5 in. wide, 4 ply, per foot.....	.26
4 in. wide, 4 ply, per foot.....	.21	6 in. wide, 4 ply, per foot.....	.32

A very full range of all supplies necessary for the harvest is given on page 291 of our Spring and Summer catalogue.

# THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

sweet and sincere thanks as he thought a life's service could scarcely have deserved.  
"Par Dieu! that Philibert is a game-cock, De Pean," exclaimed Cadet, to the savage annoyance of the Secretary. "He has pluck and impudence for ten gardes du corps. It was neater done than at Beaumanoir!" Cadet sat down to enjoy a broad laugh at the expense of this friend over the second carrying off of Le Gardeur.  
"Curse him! I could have run him through, and am sorry I did not," exclaimed De Pean.  
"No, you could not have run him through, and you would have been sorry had you tried it, De Pean," replied Cadet. "That Philibert is not as safe as the Bank of France to draw upon. I tell you it was well for yourself you did not try, De Pean. But never mind," continued Cadet, "there is never so bad a day but there is a fair to-morrow after it, so make up a hand at cards with me and Colonel Trivio, and put money in your purse; it will save your bruised feelings. De Pean failed to laugh off his ill humor, but

he took Cadet's advice, and sat down to play for the remainder of the night.  
"Oh, Pierre Philibert, how can we sufficiently thank you for your kindness to my dear, unhappy brother?" said Amelie to him, her eyes tremulous with tears and her hand convulsively clasping his, as Pierre took leave of her at the door of the mansion of the Lady de Tilly.  
"Le Gardeur claims our deepest commiseration, Amelie," replied he; "you know how this has happened?"  
"I do know, Pierre, and shame to know it. But you are so generous ever. Do not blame me for this agitation!" She strove to steady herself, as a ship will right up for a moment in veering.  
"Blame you! what a thought! As soon blame the angels for being good! But I have a plan, Amelie, for Le Gardeur—we must get him out of the city and back to Tilly for a while. Your noble aunt has given me an invitation to visit the Manor House. What if I manage to accompany Le Gardeur to his dear old home?"  
"A visit to Tilly in your company

would, of all things, delight Le Gardeur," said she, "and perhaps break those ties that bind him to the city."  
These were pleasing words to Philibert, and he thought how delightful would be her own fair presence also at Tilly.  
"All the physicians in the world will not help Le Gardeur as will your company at Tilly!" exclaimed she, with a sudden access of hope. "Le Gardeur needs not medicine, only care, and—"  
She blushed, and only replied, with absolute indirection, "Oh, I am so thankful to you, Pierre Philibert!" But she gave him, as he left, a look of gratitude and love which never effaced itself from his memory. In after-years, when Pierre Philibert cared not for the light of the sun, nor for woman's love, nor for life itself, the tender, impassioned glance of those dark eyes wet with tears came back to him like a break in the dark clouds, disclosing the blue heaven beyond; and he longed to be there.  
To be Continued.



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

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

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**IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE**—320 acres, five miles from Glenboro; school at door; 1 1/2 miles from church. Price \$8,500. For full particulars apply to R. T. Carrothers, Box 97, Glenboro, Man.

**SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS**—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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**RHODE ISLAND REDS**—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

**R. P. EDWARDS**, South Salt Springs, B. C.: Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

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## Questions & Answers

### ABOUT ABORTION

What should I give a two-year-old mare colt which, by accident, was served by a very undesirable stallion? I would like very much to bring on abortion.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We could not advise you to attempt to bring about abortion in your mare. The risk is too great. It would be better to let her go her full term. The colt may be of some value.

### SWOLLEN LEGS

One of my horses, six years old, "stocks up" every night on one of his hind legs. The swelling is very hard and has a lumpy feeling. Both legs are very "puffy." About three months ago he had the scratches in his leg, and ever since that he has "stocked up." Veterinary has been treating him for lymphangitis and says legs will come down in time. This horse is apparently in fair condition, but a bit thin. I should be very glad of your opinion on this matter.

H. G.

Ans.—You may try hay rope bandages, applied from the hoof up to a point a little above the swelling. The bandages can only be used of course while the horse is in the stable. It should be put on firmly, but not too tight. We agree with your veterinary surgeon, and think the swelling will go away in time if you keep up the treatment for lymphangitis.

### EMACIATED COW

An eight-year-old milch cow has been in very poor condition since winter. She doesn't seem to gain flesh since going on grass. She had a fine calf this spring and has been milking since, but of late she has fallen off considerably in her milk flow. She grinds her teeth a lot, as if she were in pain, but seems all right in other respects, barring that she seems to be getting thinner all the time. Do you think she is suffering from tuberculosis? She does not seem to have any cough. She was always a first class milker until this year. I might say that I have given her a dose of raw linseed oil, but it didn't seem to help her much. What disease is she suffering from and what treatment should I give?

L. H. G.

Ans.—Emaciation is one of the symptoms of tuberculosis. On account of the great wasting your case points strongly to this disease. These cases are by cattlemen called "wasters," or "piners." A physical examination might reveal the evidence of tuberculosis but the only way to arrive at a correct diagnosis is to have your veterinary surgeon apply the tuberculin test. She should be kept isolated from the rest of the herd, as tuberculosis is highly contagious. One diseased animal will infect a whole herd and possibly transmit the disease to her attendants and the consumers of her milk. If you can isolate her you may try a course of tonic medicine for a few weeks and note the result. If improvement is noted marked she should be destroyed. You will find the following a good tonic: Powdered sulphate of iron 4 ounces, powdered nux vomica 2 ounces, powdered gentian 8 ounces, mix. Give a teaspoonful mixed with mash three times a day.

### SWEENEY

Horse, aged, was bogged in slough and hurt his front leg. Lameness is gone now, but the muscles at the back of the point of the shoulder sunk badly, and the leg is swollen at the elbow. It seems to jump back when horse is in motion. Is the shoulder out? I have rubbed it well with liniment. The horse is in good condition.

J. T.

Ans.—This is sweeny, or, to use

the proper term, sprain of the posterior spinate muscle. The shrinking or atrophy constitutes the sweeny. The best treatment is blistering, and exercise or light work on level ground. Clip the hair off over the shrunken muscle, and well rub in the following blistering ointment for fifteen minutes. Then tie his head up so he cannot get at it with his mouth or rub the blistered part against the stall, etc. Wash off the blister in forty-eight hours, and smear every three days with vaseline. Immediately give exercise. Powdered cantharides, 4 drams; vaseline, 3 ounces. Mix well. The swelling will disappear in time with exercise.

### TUMORS ON SHOULDERS

After plowing two or three days, two of my horses had large, soft lumps form on their shoulders about where the draft is the heaviest. I blistered them with Gombault's caustic balsam. This seemed to take them down a little, but left hard lumps about like the flat of one's hand. "Did I do right by blistering?" What should I do to remove the hard lumps? Will it hurt to work the horse?

A. A. S.

Ans.—The swellings were serous abscesses, the result of bruising by, or friction of the collar. These swellings contained serum—a watery substance—and should have been lanced at the time instead of being blistered. The serum has now become more or less organized, and formed tumors of a fibrous nature. These tumors are often difficult to get rid of, and frequently have to be dissected out. But if you can allow the horses to run at grass for the summer, the enlargements may disappear without any further treatment. If the collar is worn it keeps up the irritation, and consequent inflammation. But if you desire to work them, a breast collar may be used, providing it does not come in contact with the tumors.

### UMBILICAL HERNIA

I have a six-weeks-old mare colt which has a small rupture directly behind the navel. Will she outgrow this, or will an operation be necessary, and if an operation is necessary, should it be done now or after the colt is a little older? I have just purchased the colt so I don't know what caused the rupture, or how long it has been there.

F. M. H.

Ans.—This condition is frequently met with in young colts, and often disappears as the colt grows older and develops. You may assist nature to overcome the defect by using a pad of some soft material on the swelling and a surcingle to keep the pad in place. Be careful not to chafe or gall the parts with the pad or surcingle. If the swelling remains when the colt is a year old, have your veterinary surgeon operate.

### GENERAL DEBILITY

My mare, aged ten years, foaled all right, though foal only lived one hour. Since then she has gone down all the time, coat rather staring, is very thin. She has a very poor appetite. Have had teeth filed by veterinarian, and have treated her for worms, but have never seen any signs of any.

UNEASY.

Ans.—The mare is evidently in very poor health, and very much run down. Possibly, if you can turn her on the grass and feed her liberally on grain as well, she may pick up and do better. Get your druggist to put up the following powder, and give her a tablespoonful in damp grain three times a day. Powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered conchona, 2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 3 ounces; common salt, 6 ounces. Mix well. If she happens to be infested with worms this medicine will dislodge them. At the same time it is a good general tonic mixture.



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2. Could he collect what wages he had earned by giving two weeks' notice.

A. J.

Ans.—1. If a person hires out to a farmer for the season and leaves before the end of the season without giving notice he cannot collect any wages for the time he has worked.

2. Neither two weeks' notice nor any other notice would entitle him to any wages. When a man undertakes to work for a certain length of time for which he is to receive certain pay, unless he carries out his part of the bargain and works the full time stipulated, he is not entitled to receive any pay.

**POLE EVIL—PERSISTENT URACHUS**

I bought a mare with a fistula on her neck about four inches from the ears, close to the mane. I don't know how long it has been there nor the cause of it. There is a small hole about one-eighth of an inch. I am injecting carbolic and water and then I put on carbolic ointment, (one part carbolic acid to eight parts lard). Is this the right treatment and will there be much trouble in getting it cured.

2. I have had trouble with a colt. I tied his navel when born and washed it in carbolic. It came off all right and he was doing fine till nine days old. Then I noticed there was matter on the navel and when he made his water he passed some through the navel. The navel was too short to tie so I tied it higher up and tied some of the skin with it. He seems to be getting all right now. Was this the right thing to do?

J. R. F.

Ans.—1. This is a case of "pole evil" and the treatment is surgical, together with the proper use of antiseptics. The sinus must be explored and laid open to the bottom and all necrosed (dead) tissue removed. This can only be done by an experienced veterinary surgeon. It is very seldom that a cure can be brought about by simply injecting medicines. It is generally time lost and in the meantime the case is getting worse and may become hopeless, so we advise prompt action.

2. This condition is known as persistent urachus and occurs only in the new-born. It consists of the non-closure of the natural channel (urachus). Through this tube the urine is discharged into the outer water bag—allantois—during fetal life. At birth this tube closes up, and the urine takes the course intended in extra uterine life. Imperfect closure sometimes occurs when we have the condition you describe. You did well to operate as you did. It was the only way to overcome the defect.

**COLTS WITH SWOLLEN NAVELS**

I have two fillies four weeks and two weeks old that have enlarged navels. The cord was bathed immediately after birth in a solution of kresol, then tied with string dipped in carbolic acid (pure) immediately afterwards. The scab has now come off and slight pus and blood exudes, especially on pressure, although there is no string left there to cause irritation. Is there still danger of joint ill? The colts are otherwise in splendid condition.

L. W. T.

Ans.—We are of the opinion that you used the pure carbolic acid too freely, on the stump of the umbilicus. Not only did it produce its caustic effects, but when the scab dropped off the parts beneath were found to be sloughing. When the pure acid is used in these cases the parts should only be lightly touched with the drug. Otherwise it will penetrate deeply and destroy healthy tissue, and in many cases produce a sore that is very difficult to heal. Make the following lotion and apply to the sores with a piece of clean cloth several times a day. Shake the bottle before using: Sugar of lead one ounce, sulphate of zinc one-half ounce, boiled and strained soft water three pints. Add to this one ounce of creolin. Since the cord was disinfected immediately after birth there should be no fear of infection.

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**ON SHOULDERS**

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F. M. H.

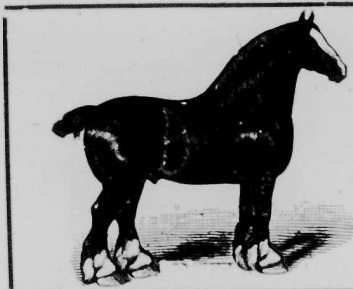
condition is frequently young colts, and often the colt grows older You may assist name the defect by using e soft material on the a surcingle to keep the e. Be careful not to the parts with the pad If the swelling re- the colt is a year old, etary surgeon oper-

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### Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

### A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated F. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale

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



### Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

### HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD  
I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON  
Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

### Shorthorn Dairy Cows \$50.00 to \$75.00

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers. Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.  
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Quo.  
Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.  
Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.



### STOCKMEN

Why not advertise your stock and receive a good price for it. Send us your ad. TODAY, or write for rates.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

## Stockmen!

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



### To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

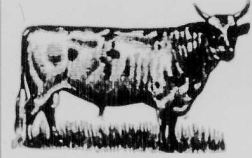
I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

### STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd now headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Dalmeny strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.

R. W. CASWELL,  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER.  
Phone 375, Box 13 Saskatoon, Sask.  
C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.



### J. C. POPE Regina Stock Farm Regina, Sask.

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

### Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

### PLEASANT VIEW FARM



### Herd of Poland and Chinas

In this herd will be found America's best Strains of Blood. I have spared no labor or money to get this Best Blood, and Best Hogs, an inspection of my herd will be convincing. I have between 50 and 60 to select from of May and June farrowing. Both sexes for sale with pedigrees.

J. M. STOWE & Sons Davidson, Sask.



### CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS F. G. JAMES Bowmanville Ont.

### Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May. We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

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

### GOSSIP

#### INNISFAIL STOCK SALE

The dispersion sale of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle held at Innisfail on July 16th, was not largely attended by stockmen in general. The Shorthorn offerings came from the herds of James Wilson, of Grand View Stock Farm, and John Robinson, of Eagle Ridge Farm. W. Hodge had in the sale 25 head of Herefords. While a number of the animals were sold, still the prices realized were not large. S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, was the auctioneer, and most of the stock sold went to local buyers.

#### WHY HAY IS GRADED LOW

The rules of the National Hay Association recognizes 23 grades of hay, which seem to fall into 5 classes: Timothy, clover, mixed timothy and clover, wild grasses, and alfalfa. Choice timothy hay must be sound, properly cured, of bright natural color, not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses, and well baled. Lower grades of timothy are Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and "no grade." Clover hay has two grades, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 clover must be medium clover, sound, properly cured, not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses, and well baled. Choice alfalfa hay must be reasonably fine leafy alfalfa of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet, and well baled. Other grades of alfalfa are Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and "no grade." These rules are used by most cities that have official inspection.

A large percentage of the timothy on the market is graded below No. 1. The reasons are that many meadows are cut for years, until they become weedy and mixed with other grasses, and that the hay is often cut too late, so that it loses the bright natural color and palatability. If the farmer would send to market nothing but what the feeder considers good he would get a higher price. It might be necessary in some cases to educate the country buyer also.

Timothy has the lead, especially among city feeders, because it is not only nutritious but palatable and nonlaxative, and the horse is not likely to overfeed. Nevertheless, other kinds of hay would often prove better for the feeder. Alfalfa, for instance, has high muscle-building qualities and is especially valuable for draft horses. It is highly relished, however, and the horse may overfeed. Doubtless the feeder will in time learn that hay from legumes has great value when properly used.

Meantime the farmer is obliged to include clover and other legumes in his rotation in order to maintain the fertility of his land. The farmer who sells hay should seek to produce the highest grade by keeping his meadows pure and by proper methods of cutting, curing, and stacking. Further points may be found in Farmers' Bulletin 362, "Conditions Affecting the Value of Market Hay," which may be obtained free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### POULTRY AWARDS AT WINNIPEG

Some of the awards in the utility breed classes at Winnipeg Industrial Fair were:  
Plymouth Rocks, Buff.—Cock—1, Success Poultry Yards, Chatfield, Minn.; 2, F. E. Taylor, Dugald; 3, Success Poultry Yards; 4, Hintonburg Poultry Yards. Hen—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3 and 4, Success Poultry Yards. Cockerel—1, Success Poultry Yards; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, F. E. Taylor. Pullet—1, Success Poultry Yards; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, F. E. Taylor.

Plymouth Rocks, White.—Cock—1, Mutchmor Bros.; 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, E. G. Roberts. Hen—1, 2 and 3, Mutchmor Bros. Cockerel—1, F. W. Niesman. Pullet—1 and 2, F. W. Niesman.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred.—Cock—1, Richard Lea, Bridge Creek; 2, R. M. West, Glenboro; 3, Geo. Wood, Holland; 4, Richard Lea. Hen—1, Geo. Wood; 2, E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson; 3, Maw & Sons, Parkdale.

### Horse Owners! Use



### GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR SLEMSH.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

### Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis

Are hard to cure, yet

### ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, \$1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Varicose Veins, Nerve-pain, Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.B.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Role & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

### PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

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

### CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

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

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

## FIT'S

CURED Trial Free

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

Oatmeal Scones.—When making scones, the chief point to remember is that they should be rolled as little as possible; over-rolling makes them of a totally wrong consistency, making them resemble puff pastry. One pound of fine oatmeal, 3 ounces butter, salt, ½ ounce baking powder, one egg, a little milk. Mix together the oatmeal, baking powder, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Next rub in the butter; beat up one egg, add it to the other ingredients with enough milk to make a light dough. Roll it out on a floured board, shape it into rounds about three-quarters of an inch thick, put them on a greased baking-tin, and bake in a quick oven from 25 to 30 minutes.

## DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY

## The Danger of Summer

Many dangerous diseases prevail in summer they occur suddenly fatally before aid can be given. Complaints, such as cholera, Colic, Cramps, Cholera Infantum, Stomachic, etc., are quickly cured

### DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

the country during this summer. You do not experiment with an old and tried remedy your druggist for you are getting what you take some substitute which a druggist says is cheap imitations your health.

Mrs. Jeff Flaherty, writes:—"In the month of last, my youngest child complained and the doctor hopes for her. My neighbor Dr. Fowler's Strawberry, so that night I gave it, and when she gave the baby one dose hour there was a change and after the third dose completely cured. We feel beyond any other remedy Complaint and besides I doctor. I advise every Don't accept a substitute The original and only 1 of Wild Strawberry is made by The T. Milburn Co., L. Ont., Price 35 cents.

### GAM CANB

I will gladly furnish ample evidence of my professional life. I received scores of testimonials from grateful patients who claim that my treatment cured them. I will also furnish ample evidence of my professional life. I received scores of testimonials from grateful patients who claim that my treatment cured them.

Dr. O. A. Johnson  
1233 Grand Ave., Suite 509

DO NOT GIVE UP  
but write for my new book, "Cancer which is sent FREE together with testimonials. If you want books, they tell you just what this dread disease do to the sending them this advertisement.

## Consumption

### 200 PAGE MEDICAL BOOK ON CONSUMPTION

This is a plain, practical, and complete book on consumption. You know you suffer from consumption or any other trouble, or are afflicted with it. Even if advanced stage of the disease, there is no hope, this book will show others how cured themselves. Remedies they had tried failed, loved their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkumpton Remedy Co., 1333 1st St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you a generous supply of the New absolutely free, for they want to have this wonderful cure be late. Don't wait—write today mean the saving of your life.



# The Dangers of Summer.

Many dangerous and distressing diseases prevail in summer and fall, and as they occur suddenly, often terminate fatally before aid can be had.

Complaints, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaints, etc., are quickly cured.

This wonderful bowel complaint remedy has been on the market for 64 years and it has been used in the thousands of homes throughout the country during this time.

You do not experiment when you buy an old and tried remedy like this. Ask your druggist for Dr. Fowler's, and insist on getting what you ask for. Do not take some substitute which the unprincipled druggist says is "just as good." These cheap imitations are dangerous to your health.

Mrs. Jeff Flaherty, Belfountain, Ont., writes:—"In the month of September, last, my youngest child took Summer Complaint and the doctor had very little hopes for her. My neighbor told me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so that night I sent my daughter to get it, and when she came home I gave the baby one dose, and in half an hour there was a change for the better, and after the third dose she was completely cured. We feel it is far and beyond any other remedy for Summer Complaint and besides it saves paying a doctor. I advise everyone to use it. Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Fowler's. The original and only Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto Ont., Price 35 cents.



## CANCER CAN BE CURED

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

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

Dr. O. A. Johnson

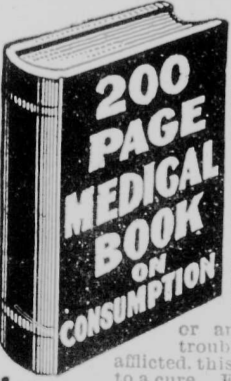
I will also furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, financial, and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be, no matter what treatment you have tried.

### DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE

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

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO. 1233 Grand Ave., Suite 509 KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the VonKerman Consumption Remedy Co., 3333 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

4, Frank C. Hart, Winnipeg. Cockerel—1, R. M. West; 2, Geo. Wood; 3, E. G. Roberts; 4, E. Waby, Enderby. Pullet—1, R. M. West; 2, A. G. Luxton, Mount Forest; 3, E. G. Roberts; 4, E. Waby.

Wyandottes, Silver-laced.—Cock—1, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2, Mutchmor Bros.; 3 and 4, Hintonburg Poultry Yards. Hen—1, 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 4, A. F. W. Severn. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry Yards. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Wyandottes, Golden-laced.—Cock—1, E. S. Roberts; 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry Yards. Hen—1 and 4, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, Mutchmor Bros.

Wyandottes, Buff.—Cock—1, Success Poultry Yards; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, J. M. Tapley. Hen—1, J. M. Tapley; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, F. W. Niesman; 4, Stanley Bros. Cockerel—1, E. G. Roberts. Pullet—1, E. G. Roberts.

Wyandottes, White.—Cock—1, Mutchmor Bros.; 2, Milne Bros., Brandon; 3, F. W. Niesman. Hen—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, Hoyt & Reynolds. Cockerel—1, E. G. Reynolds. Pullet—1, E. G. Reynolds.

Rhode Island Reds, S.-C.—Cock—1, J. E. Shutte, Lebanon; 2, E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson; 3, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 4, E. E. Roberts. Hen—1, E. W. Harrison, Winnipeg; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, E. E. Roberts; 4, E. W. Harrison. Cockerel—1, J. M. Kennedy, Winnipeg; 2, J. J. Buchanan, Kawendee; 3, E. W. Harrison; 4, E. W. Harrison. Pullet—1, 2, 3 and 4, J. E. Shutte.

Rhode Island Reds, R. C.—Cock—1, E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, J. H. M. Kennedy, Winnipeg; 4, Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall. Hen—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, Henry H. Pearson; 3, J. H. M. Kennedy; 4, F. W. Niesman, Freeport. Cockerel—1, J. H. M. Kennedy; 2, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3, Hoyt Reynolds Co., Whitewater; 4, E. G. Roberts. Pullet—1, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2, E. R. Roberts; 3, J. H. M. Kennedy; 4, Henry H. Pearson.

Minorcas, Black, S.-C.—Cock—1, Niesman; 2, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3, E. G. Roberts. Hen—1, R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2, Niesman; 3, Hintonburg Poultry Yards. Cockerel—1, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, Niesman. Pullet—1, Niesman; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Leghorns, Buff, R.-C.—Cock—1, W. Nixon; 2, E. G. Roberts. Hen—1, E. G. Roberts; 2 and 3, W. Nixon. Leghorns, Buff, S.-C.—Cock—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, Hoyt & Reynolds; 3, F. W. Niesman. Hen—1, Mrs. F. C. Mitchell, Crookston; 2, Hoyt & Reynolds; 3, E. G. Roberts.

Leghorns, Brown, S.-C.—Cock—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, W. H. Palmer. Hen—1, W. H. Palmer; 2, John Van Gister; 3, E. G. Roberts. Cockerel—1, W. Waas. Pullet—1, W. Waas.

Leghorns, Brown, S.-B.—Cock—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, Hoyt & Reynolds; 3, F. W. Niesman. Hen—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3, Hoyt & Reynolds. Cockerel—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, H. E. Waby, Enderby, B. C. Pullet—1, H. E. Waby; 2, E. G. Roberts.

Leghorns, White, R.-C.—Cock—1 and 4, Dunsmore, Franklin; 2 and 3, F. A. Sargent, St. Louis Station. Hen—1, E. G. Roberts; 2 and 3, F. A. Sargent; 4, C. M. Atwood, Dundee, Minn. Cockerel—1, Sargent. Pullet—1, Sargent.

Leghorns, White, S.-C.—Cock—1, A. P. Mutchmor; 2, A. P. Mutchmor; 3, E. Syer, Milton, West Park; 4, E. G. Roberts. Hen—1, W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro; 2, C. H. Baird; 3, A. P. Mutchmor; 4, E. Syer. Cockerel—1, E. Syer; 2, C. H. Baird; 3, C. H. Baird; 4, W. J. Heaslip. Pullet—1 and 3, W. J. Heaslip; 2, E. G. Roberts; 4, E. Syer.

Awards for turkeys went to E. G. H. Roberts and Maw & Son. In the geese classes, prizes fell to Roberts, R. D. Laing, F. E. Phillips, A. H. Salman, and A. G. H. Luxton.

# BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

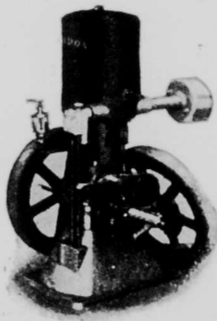
Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity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

## YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:— Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" ..... 8c Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" ..... 8 1/2c Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof" ..... 9c

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

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



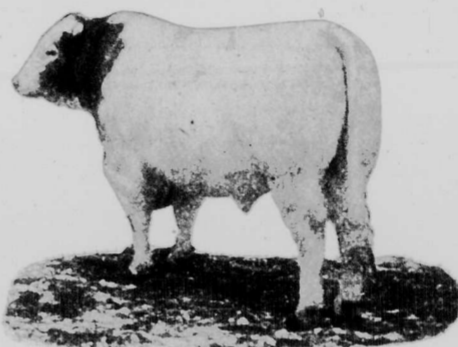
An Engine that an ordinary man can run. No Machinist Needed.

## "LONDON" Gas or Gasoline Engines

2 1/2 and 4 1/2 Horse Power

CATALOGUE 20 G.

SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY Limited LONDON CANADA



ADMIRAL CHESTERFIELD

## Golden West Stock Farm

After having used Admiral Chesterfield for 4 years at the head of our herd, we now offer him for sale. He is 6 years of age, true and vigorous, and a stock getter that has proved himself. His stock this year made the highest price at the Regina Bull Sale and a bull of his get won Grand Championship at Regina. Our females are now in good condition and a few are for sale.

## P. M. Bredt & Sons

EDENWOLD Via Balgonie, SASKATCHEWAN

### 40 Head High Grade Shorthorns for Sale

20 cows with calves at foot, balance consist of one and two year old heifers. This is an excellent opportunity for any desiring to get a good foundation of a grade Shorthorn herd as they have been carefully self selected and all sired by noted prize winning Shorthorn Bulls.

Only reason for parting with them is to reduce herd as my summer pasture is limited. Will be sold very reasonable if applied for at once to: BRYCE WRIGHT Ailsa Stock Farm DE WINTON, ALTA.

### CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK OF CANADA

We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.

To complete sets we can supply to members' volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1.00 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2.00 each. Address—

ACCOUANTANT National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Can.

## PRIZE-WINNING

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE at prices that will interest intending purchasers I will sell young cows bred or with calves at foot. Also young heifers that will make a start for a herd second to none. Sales must be made to make room. James Wilson, Innisfail, Alberta.



### AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Pure-bred animals and a number of high class grade dairy females—cattle of all ages. We are offering a number of imported animals of A1 quality from many of the best herds in Scotland and Canada. Our prices are right and terms easy. Write for particulars.

J. J. RICHARDS, Box 201, Red Deer, Alta. Long distance phone.

### Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs—off prize winning stock for sale.

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA. Glenalmond Stock Farm

## Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

BLISTER never used. Takes pains for mild or severe action, or Blemishes from Horses ERSEDES ALL CAUTERY POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR

id is warranted to give satisfaction 1.50 per bottle. Sold by express, charges paid, with its use. Send for descriptive

WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont

## Capped sinitis. ure, yet BINE

nd leave no blemish. Blister or remove y puff or swelling. Horse can bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free. FR., (mankind), \$1.00 bottle. Old Sores, Swellings, Goures, icesties, Allays Pain. 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Montreal, Canadian Agents: in Bale & Wayne Co., Winnipeg; emical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; - Ltd., Vancouver.

## BLACKLEG

IG VACCINE FREE ill send one 10-dose package' alue \$1.00) of

## BLACKLEG PILLS

STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE

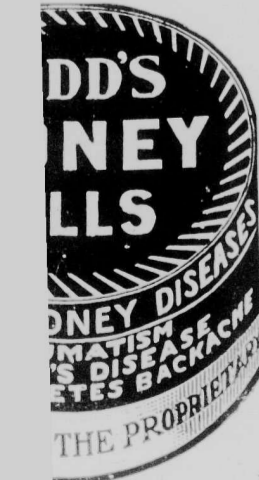
on Blackleg and Anthrax stockman who sends the issues of 20 cattle-raisers. nt Vaccine, send us your s on a post card and we d the booklet. It is up- and interesting. Men- Address

BORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

## TS Trial Free

ness, Epilepsy St. Vitus us Troubles, etc., posit- y LIEBIG'S PIT CURE. otte sent on application. -Co., Phoebe St., Toronto

ones. — When making point to remember is ld be rolled as little er-rolling makes them on consistency, mak- ble puff pastry. One atmeal, 3 ounces but- e baking powder, one lk. Mix together the powder, and a quar- nful of salt. Next ter; beat up one egg, ther ingredients with make a light dough. a floured board, shape about three-quarters hick, put them on a -tin, and bake in a 25 to 30 minutes.









# Sleep in the Dark

NERVES WERE RESPONSIBLE THE DOCTOR SAID.

Many a man and woman after night upon a sleepless

tional disturbance, worry so debilitated and irritated system that it cannot be

Stark, Rossmore, Ont., at two years ago I began with a smothering sunlight, when I would lie so bad I could not sleep and would have to sit up limbs, they would become y doctor said my heart were responsible. I saw rt and Nerve Pills advert box to try them. I took ad can now lie down and the light burning and can an recommend them highly and run down women. heart and Nerve Pills are or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all diled direct on receipt of T. Milburn Co., Limited,

One cupful of butter, 1/2 cupfuls of rice flour, 6 e and rind of one lemon. tter to a cream, then t in the sugar and add Beat the whites and tely, and add them to sugar and butter. Also Pour into a shallow depth of about two ke from thirty-five to nutes in a moderate

# People OF THE EARTH

verstrained their highly stems give way and ion and suffering is intense.

nade these days at the brain and nerve rather r tissues.

ful men and women are highest strung nervous d active—but with too force.

extra worry and anxiety es the nervous system. onths are often required and vigor are regained.

so does fresh air and the blood must also be and red by use of such s Dr. Chase's Nerve

ey may disagree on some est physicians are unaniming that an abundance life-sustaining, nerve inood is positively neces- restoration of the ex-ous system.

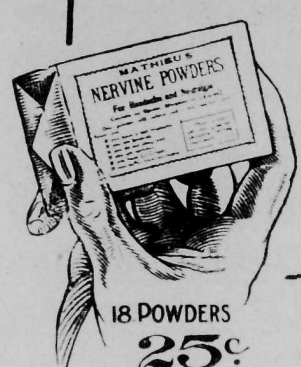
o often little sympathy us sufferer. When as a t his sufferings are most g of mind as well as

neuralgia, indigestion, irritability, pains and ften the lesser felt be depressed spirits and ats which come with ry, and gloomy forebod-iture.

r from nervous exhaus- rostration can use Dr. e Food with positive as- the benefits derived ll be both thorough and

reaction from this great because it is not a restorative and re- of the wasted nervous cts. a box, all dealers, Bates & Co., Toronto.

This Box Contains



**18** **18 POWDERS** **25c**

**Mathieu's Nervine Powders**

the speediest, purest and safest of any known CURE FOR HEADACHE used with success by thousands throughout Canada.

If your dealer does not keep them send us 25c for box of 18 powders. 1-5-09 J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Sold by wholesale trade everywhere. Distributors for Western Canada **FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO** WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

**WHEELER & CARLE**

**ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS**

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

**CAST IRON BRAZING**

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

**AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS**

Get the best results from your negatives at right prices.

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Finishing a specialty, plates, films developed and prints made. Groups, interiors, animals, photo post cards and all kinds of souvenirs. If you want some pictures taken for a souvenir book, pictures of your prize stock, family group, or residence, I come out to your farm and take them. Write me for terms. Try some of Kilroe's "non-abrasion developer." Sample packet, enough for 24 oz. for 25 cents.

Don't Throw it Away



**USE MENDEL'S METAL PATCH**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, galvanized, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS-SORTED SIZES, 50c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. N. Collingwood, Ont.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Special Summer Rates**

**TO THE EAST**

Via Port Arthur or Duluth and Northern Navigation Co., including new **STEAMSHIP HAMONIC**, the largest and finest on the lakes. Special coaches and car Sarnia Wharf to London, Woodstock, Hamilton, and **GRAND TRUNK RY.**

Or Via **CHICAGO and GRAND TRUNK RY.**, the only **DOUBLE TRACK LINE** to Eastern Canada. Stop over privileges. Agents for all **STEAMSHIP LINES and COOK'S TOURS**, for rates, reservations, apply to **A. F. DUFF**, Gen'l. Agent Passenger Dept. Phone Main 7088. 260 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Man.

## TRADE NOTES

**MAKING PHONOGRAPHS**

A return of prosperity is presaged by the fact that at the Edison factories ten thousand phonographs are being made every week and one hundred and fifty thousand records are being turned out every day. In all the departments four thousand five hundred people are employed. All of these are now working over-time, and in the record department the demand is such that the labor continues every night in the week save Sunday.

To keep the public in touch with the marvellous output of "The Wizard's" creation, an almost incredible amount of printer's ink is required. Catalogues to the number of three million six hundred thousand copies are printed every year, and the lists of new records issued annually average twenty-four millions. The public need never be without music, since the fairly generous amount of two million records is at all times kept in stock at Orange. While the sapphire is not the most costly of precious stones, when it is considered that more than ten thousand of them are used every week in the making of phonograph records it will be realized that the bill for this item alone is not an insignificant one. The sapphires must be of absolute smoothness, having a higher polish than, for example, a three hundred dollar diamond. It is here, too, that Edison has outdistanced his imitators, all of whom require a different needle for every individual record.

While he has disposed of his interest in almost all the other Edison companies, he retains a financial, personal and daily interest in the manufacture and ceaseless improvement of the machine that is the most widely known and most popular of his nearly one thousand inventions. His laboratory adjoins the phonograph works, and his beautiful home at Llewellyn Park, nestling amid the trees, is visible from the factory's upper windows.

The most minute of parts, everything connected with the phonograph, even to the smallest screw, is made in this factory by modern machinery that to a layman seems to do its work by magic.

Yet this does not mean that the workmen are not skilled. For example, an exact number of vibrations are necessary to produce a certain tone. If that number varies and the tone in the most minute degree is not correct it will be evident that a mechanic of rare skill be required to remedy the defect. Again, in the making of reproducing and recording points, which are sapphires, twelve distinct operations are gone through during the transformation of the rough stone into the finished point, each operation being done under a powerful microscope. The sapphires are ground by the use of diamond dust, and the utmost skill is required in the work.

The diversified uses of the phonograph are exemplified by their use in the recent campaign in disseminating the speeches of candidates for the Presidency. But the invention of a method of reproducing sound has had its chief ultimate popularity because you can anywhere place the music of the world's greatest singers and composers on tiny tubes, that can be sent to any part of the world to delight millions of people who never would have heard such harmony from any other source.

Through the generosity of Mr. F. K. Babson, of Chicago, it is now possible for everybody to actually hear the latest and most improved Edison Phonograph right in their own homes. Mr. Babson offers to send an Edison phonograph and one dozen records to any responsible person on an absolutely free trial. He does not consider that the person who asks for a free trial of the phonograph is under the slightest obligation to purchase. He even offers to pay the return transportation on the outfit. So many people, however, desire to keep

the phonograph after having heard it in their own homes that Mr. Babson has arranged to allow them to do so by paying him only the actual net-bottom price and on terms as low as \$2.00 a month, without interest. For further particulars of this remarkable offer, write direct to F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Edison Bldg., Chicago, Illinois. Mention "The Farmer's Advocate" when writing him.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada have opened branches in Alberta at Trochu and Carbon.

The Waterloo Manufacturing Co. report heavy sales of their threshing outfits for this season's work. Last week twenty-one cars of threshing machinery passed through Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, where this firm now has extensive headquarters and an up-to-date plant.

**ALBERTA SHORTHORNS**

Three miles south-west of Innisfail in Alberta is that splendid stock farm, Grand View, the property of James Wilson, one of Western Canada's most noted breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Wilson is an extensive farmer, and in laying the foundation for his herd some years ago he procured the best that money could buy. At the two leading exhibitions in Alberta this summer the animals he exhibited stood to the fore, and when one goes through his herd, they are found to be a uniform, prizewinning lot. The females are richly bred, descendants of many of the best families in Scotland. For herd bulls, Mr. Wilson uses nothing but the best, both as to breeding and individuality. For various reasons, Mr. Wilson is compelled to dispose of the greater part of his herd, and at low prices is offering young heifers and cows bred or with calves at foot. Anyone desirous of securing good stock should write Mr. Wilson.

**FREE ROOFING SAMPLE**

Since the appearance on the market of ready roofings that need no painting, there has been a very lively curiosity on the part of many people to see the goods. Accordingly the makers of Amatite, the best-known of this class of roofings, have arranged to supply samples to any inquirer free of charge. These samples show the goods complete with the mineral surface which replaces paint as a protection against the weather, and it is easy to obtain a very good idea of just what Amatite is like.


All you have to do in order to obtain the sample is to send a postal card request for same to the nearest office of Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

The Marquis of Bute, who is very popular in Scotland on account of his philanthropy, tells an amusing story concerning a poor Scotch widow and her family whom he used sometimes to visit. This woman was so extremely poor that very often she and her children lived almost solely on oatmeal porridge throughout the week. Occasionally, on Sabbath mornings, however, the little ones were allowed a cup of weak tea as a special treat. One Saturday evening Lord Bute visited the widow for the purpose of giving her some pecuniary assistance, and during his stay one of the little girls came into the room and went up to her mother.

"Mither, mither," she asked, "will we hae tea for breakfast to-morrow morning?"

"Yes, dearie," replied her mother, somewhat sadly, "if we're spared."

"And if we're no' spared," inquired the child anxiously, "will we just hae parritch?"



An old Rocky Mountain guide, whose specialty is goats, says **Dominion Ammunition** gets results with greater regularity than any other make. More than a hundred thousand other shooters in Canada will agree with him. The new **Dominion System** of inspection proves every cartridge or shot shell perfect. **Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.**

**Dominion Ammunition**

IMPROVE & PROVE

**SEED**

**BUCKWHEAT VETCHES**, also open for shipments

**Butter, Eggs and Cheese**

**LAING BROS.**

234, 236 and 238 King St., Winnipeg

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**

**LEASING OF LANDS**

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

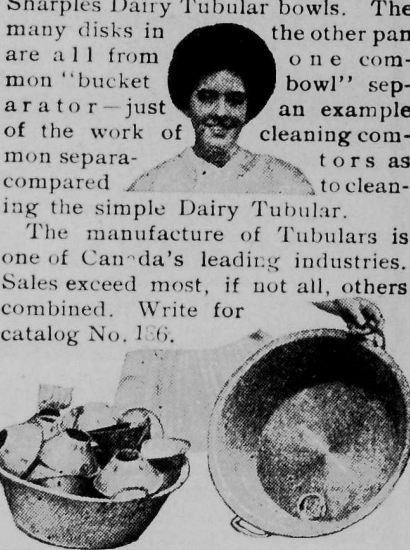
**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES**

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners

**LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO**

**Beats All**

This picture shows just one of the many ways in which Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators beat all others. The little piece in the almost empty dish pan is all there is inside Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls. The many disks in the other pan are all from one common "bucket bowl" separator—just an example of the work of cleaning common separators as compared to cleaning the simple Dairy Tubular.



The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for catalog No. 136.

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

**29 Yrs**

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# ROOFING! SIDING! AND CEILING!

**The Best and Most Lasting Covering Made!**

Proven by 60 years actual experience—from every standpoint the most economical covering you can use.

**Lightning Proof!**  
**Fire Proof!**  
**Water Proof!**

## FREE SAMPLES!

**GALVANIZED  
RUST  
PROOF  
IRON  
NO. 1  
CORRUGATED**

**GALVANIZED  
RUST  
PROOF  
IRON  
NO. 2  
(V CRIMPED)**

**GALVANIZED  
RUST  
PROOF  
IRON  
NO. 3  
STANDING SEAM**

**GALVANIZED  
RUST  
PROOF  
IRON  
NO. 4  
PLAIN-FLAT**

**SUPERIOR TO SHINGLES**

### Special Offer to Readers of Farmer's Advocate

Fill in carefully coupon below. Mail it to Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, at once. We will send you, free of all cost, samples of the very best roofing, ceiling and siding made.

These samples are large and generous enough to give an idea of the quality of the large sheets from which they are taken.

Or drop a postal card saying "Send free samples of Galvanized Iron Coverings as advertised in FARMER'S ADVOCATE." Sign your name and address, carefully, in full. These samples are absolutely free. Send no money or postage.

Our galvanized rust proof iron (see No. 1) is made of the very best grade of specially manufactured iron sheets. The galvanizing process protects these sheets from rust for all time.

This thorough coat of non-corrosive metals—tin, lead and zinc—called spelter, is made a part of each sheet through the special dipping process employed. This gives the heaviest possible coat of galvanizing necessary for any covering purpose. Galvanized iron roofing has been used for over 60 years. It has always been and is today the best material for covering buildings made. Keeps buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Positively does not taint your rain water—is never injured by contraction or expansion.

### Suitable for Farm Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, City Dwellings, Poultry Houses, etc.

Galvanizing is the life of a metal roof. Our light weight sheets with their heavy galvanizing give better service, besides saving considerable in freight. Do not require painting. Have a mottled, sparkling effect, pleasing to the eye.

Anyone can lay our galvanized rust proof coverings. Ordinary hatchet or hammer are the only tools needed. No previous experience required to lay.

**Illustration No. 1** is Corrugated (galvanized rust proof iron), an all around covering. It is the best. Suitable for ceiling, siding or roofing. Corrugation 1 1/2 inches apart—inch closer than others. Makes a firmer and better looking sheet.

**Illustration No. 2** shows the "V" Crimped Roofing (galvanized rust proof iron) suitable for roofing only—makes a splendid water tight roof—requires "V" sticks to put on.

**Illustration No. 3** shows Standing Seam Roofing (galvanized rust proof iron), requiring set of tools furnished at low price. Makes first-class covering for any kind of a building.

**Illustration No. 4** shows Plain Flat Sheets (galvanized rust proof iron), suitable for many special purposes, such as lining, ceiling, roofing sheds and buildings and innumerable purposes independent of roofing, siding or ceiling. It can be soldered.

**Illustration No. 5**—Beaded Ceiling or Siding (galvanized rust proof iron) makes a handsome ceiling or siding. Easy to apply—suitable for stores, etc.

**Illustration No. 6**—Brick Siding (galvanized rust proof iron), an exact imitation of regular brick—most suitable exterior for buildings of any kind. Easy to apply, requiring only nails and hammer.

Many fires originate on shingle roofs. The natural life of a shingle is less than ten years, besides requiring constant attention. The quality of shingles grows poorer each year.

### Our Galvanized Rust Proof Roofing is Better than Slate

Slate weighs seven times as much and will break from freezing and thawing.

### Excels Ready Roofings in Every Way!

Compared to ready roofing, whether rubber surface or felt, cost considered, metal roofing will outlast it eight to one. Patent, prepared or composition roofings crack and curl with age. Tar roofings rot and spoil. Most ready roofings soften in the warm air and sun. They stick to your feet when walked upon.

**\$2.10 to \$3.75 PER SQUARE!**

### Our Galvanized Rust Proof Iron Coverings

These six galvanized rust proof iron coverings come in sheets all 6 ft. long. Can supply sheets 2, 3 and 4 ft. long. Flat sheets are 26 in. wide. All others 24 in. wide, sold by the square of 100 square ft., not including lap.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:  
Flat, per square \$3.50  
Corrugated and all other designs, per sq., 3.75  
When ordering mention lot No. 18.

### Our Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing (Not galvanized)

In addition to this galvanized iron, we have a plain light weight steel roofing of superior quality. It is good for general purposes and can be painted after it is on the roof. Sheets when flat are 24 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. All other patterns, except the brick siding, are 24 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. Finished either painted or unpainted. Prices mentioned are for sheets unpainted. At 10c per sq. additional, we will supply it painted red, two sides.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:  
Flat, per square \$2.10  
Corrugated and all other designs, per sq., 2.35  
When ordering mention lot No. 19.

**GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON (NO. 5 BEADED CEILING OR SIDING)**

**GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON (NO. 6 BRICK SIDING)**

### SPECIAL FREIGHT PREPAID OFFER!

At above prices freight prepaid to Canada

### FREE SAMPLES!

Mail this coupon to the Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.

I saw your advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Send me free of all cost:

- 1st—Roofing Samples
- 2nd—Your Big General Catalog
- 3rd—Your Furniture Catalog
- 4th—Your "Book of Plans"

Kind of building.....

Size of roof.....

If ceiling or siding is wanted give all dimensions.....

About when you expect to order.....

NAME.....

P. O..... E. F. B...

Co..... State.....

Send coupon today for samples.

The biggest and most liberal proposition ever offered.

### OUR GUARANTEE!

We will ship any of this material to any address in the United States, C. O. D., subject to examination, destination. You can decide from examination if it comes up to representation. If not satisfied your deposit will be refunded and material returned at our expense.

**\$1,000,000 OUR CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS** is sufficient evidence of our responsibility. We want your business on merchandise of any kind and character. Roofing coverings is but one department, although we sell more than any concern in the country direct from mill to consumer. In addition, we are constantly buying complete stocks of new high grade goods at **SHERIFFS', RECEIVERS' and MANUFACTURERS' SALES**. We carry in stock a full line of building material, including lumber, sash, doors, everything needed for a building of any kind—wire fencing, machinery, gasoline engines and traction outfits—furniture and household goods—plumbing material—boating apparatus—water works systems—hardware of every kind.

**Ask For Big Bargain Catalog No. 769 FREE for the Coupon!**

It is a book every one ought to have. No matter what you need in your home or on your farm or property, we can save you big money by buying our bargain catalog. It is packed at low prices of any house in America. The coupon will bring it free.

**CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., W. 35th & Iron St. CHICAGO**

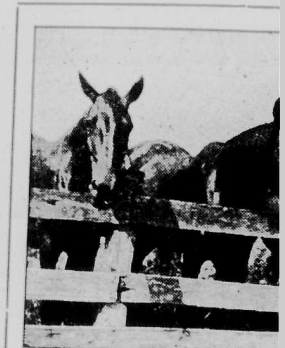
### Our 30 DAYS' OFFER!

The above proposition holds good for 30 days only. This does not mean you must order goods shipped at once. You can make a small deposit on the order and we will ship when you are ready to use it. Order must be placed within 30 days at above quotations. Prices in the metal business have never been so low. Order promptly.

# FARMER'S

THE ONLY

Vol. XLV



"The Kodak the Farmer"

Is the title of a beautiful little book that we have just issued. It contains a series of pictures that show how interesting and easy it is to use the Kodak camera. It explains clearly the Kodak system of photography—the system that has made the dark-room and the camera taking easy for everyone. It shows something of the side of photography for the farmer as well as telling by both text and picture of the many delightful camera offers to country people. Ask your local dealer for a free copy of "The Kodak the Farmer."

CANADIAN KODAK CO. TORONTO, CAN.

### AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

Get the best results from your camera at right prices.

**W. G. B. KILRO**  
Commercial Photographer at 112 5th Ave. West, Calgary

Finishing a specialty, plates, film and prints made. Groups, inter photo post cards and all kinds of you want some pictures taken at home or residence, I come out to your residence. Write me for terms. The price is "non-abrasion developer," enough for 24 or for 25 cents.

When answering advertisement mention the Farmer's Advocate.

Farmers who have been paying actively high prices which they can only buy by a first class commission. We possess unsurpassed standing and experience in all grain entrapment. We always give our best prices. When in Winnipeg please write us for

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