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MISSING**

Stephens Barn and Elevator Paints unequalled for exposed wood or metal

The railways use Stephens Barn and Elevator Paints to protect their bridges and freight cars. The leading milling companies protect their elevators with them. The shrewdest farmers protect their barns and granaries with them.

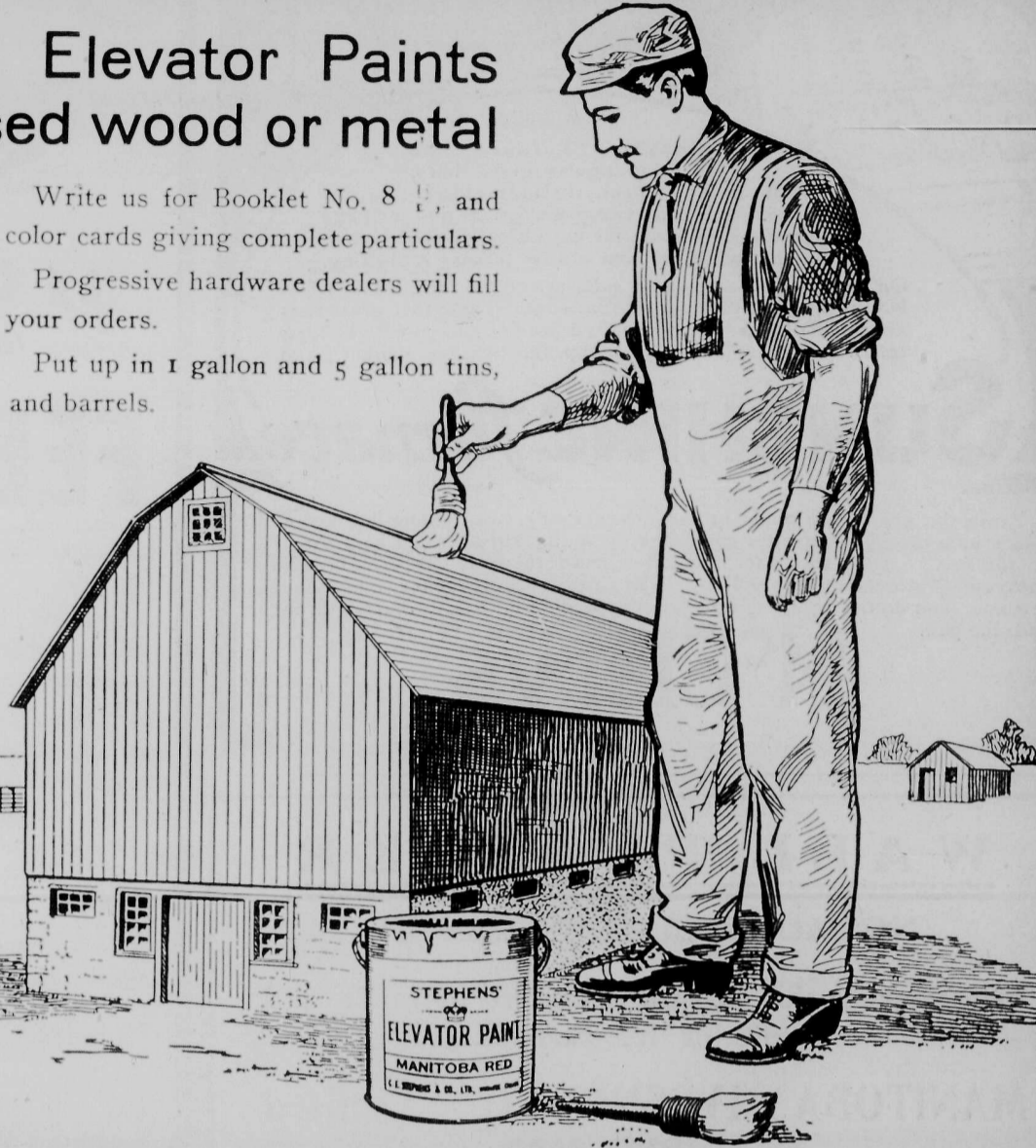
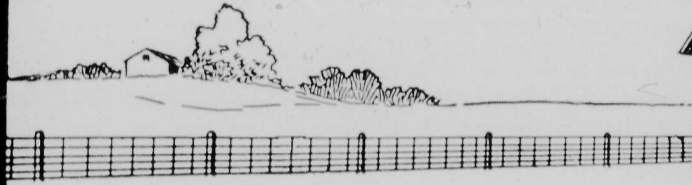
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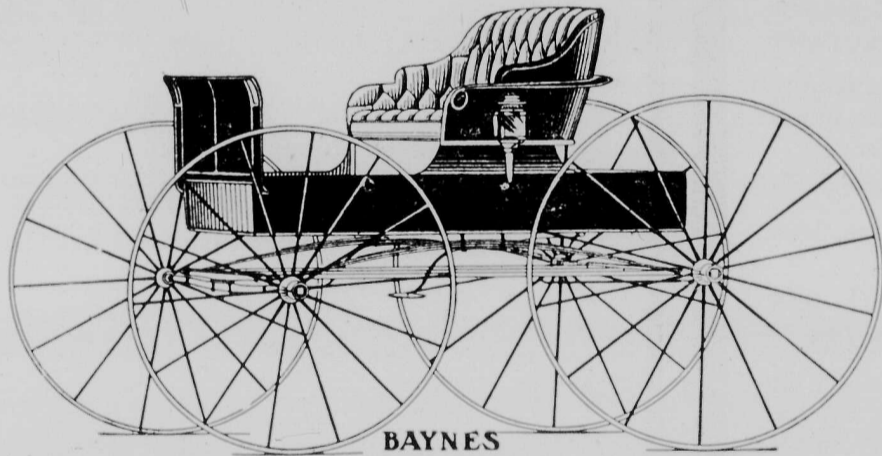
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Put up in 1 gallon and 5 gallon tins, and barrels.



Stephens

G. F. STEPHENS & CO., LIMITED,
Paint and Varnish Makers,
Winnipeg, Canada.



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For sale by dealers everywhere.
If your dealer has none in stock
write us and we will give you
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THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO LIMITED

Bear in mind that every vehicle we build is fitted with LONG DISTANCE AXLES that will run ONE YEAR with ONE OILING.

Binds More Sheaves with Less Twine



Plymouth Binder Twine is made right. It works smoothly, ties properly, and the last of the ball feeds as freely as the first. No knots or breaks. Fifty per cent stronger than the strain of any machine actually requires.

PLYMOUTH Binder Twine

is used more than any other twine because it is known to be the best. Made by the oldest cordage establishment in the United States, where quality and honesty are spun into every ball of twine. Farmers who insist on seeing the wheat-sheaf tag on every ball of twine save money and avoid harvest delays. Get Plymouth Twine of the local dealer.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
Largest Rope Makers in the world—Oldest in America.
Plymouth, Mass.

Mention the Farmer's Advocate



Sunshine grates have maximum strength

Sunshine Furnace has four triangular grate bars, each having three distinct sides. In the single-piece and two-piece grate no such-like provision is made for expansion or contraction, and a waste of coal always follows a shaking.

On the left- and right-hand sides are cotter pins, which when loosened permit the grates to slide out. These four grate bars are made of heavy cast iron, and are finished up with bulldog teeth. The teeth will grind up the toughest clinker; and

SUNSHINE furnace

because the grates are made in sections, not only can nothing but dust and ashes pass through, but after each shaking a different side can be presented to the fire. Also, with the Sunshine grate there is no back-breaking movements attached to the shaking. By gently rocking the lever, first on the left and then on the right, the ashes are released on both sides, and fall through into the pan.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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A SHEEP DIP
A CATTLE WASH
A DISINFECTANT

Absolutely indispensable on farm and ranch. Highly concentrated—non-poisonous. Mixes with cold water—suitable for all animals—won't stain wool or hair.

Positive cure for Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, Ticks, Lice, Ringworm, Sores etc.

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For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from
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THERE'S NOT A FLAW

In a Pail or Tub made of

EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask For EDDY'S MATCHES.

CREAM SEPARATOR "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE

Last week we referred to the recklessly untrue statements as to separator "DISCS" by desperate would-be competitors struggling to retain any cream separator business.

We made the point that the DE LAVAL COMPANY owned the first "HOLLOW" bowl and the first "DISC" bowl and has originated all the improvements upon both, so that we are free to use the best and any combination of the best features, while would-be competitors are forced to get along with twenty to thirty year old types of construction upon which DE LAVAL patents have expired.

We made the point that anyone however unfamiliar with separators can readily understand that DE LAVAL "DISCS" are as necessary to the bowl of the cream separator as teeth to the human mouth.

Comparing the "DISC" with the "HOLLOW" bowl we made the point that a man can chew without teeth and that you can separate without discs, but in both cases at a great disadvantage.

We made the point that so far as imitating "DISC" separators are concerned they compare with the IMPROVED DE LAVAL about as artificial teeth do with a perfect set of natural ones.

Now we would make a most important addition to the illustrative comparison, or in other words, the "SPLIT-WING" SHAFT or FEEDING DEVICE used in conjunction with DE LAVAL "DISCS," which protecting patents prevent the use of in any other separator.

The "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE distributes the incoming volume of full milk throughout the separating body of the bowl, between the "DISCS" and between the walls of cream and skim milk, preventing all conflict of currents and any remixing of the cream and skim milk in process of separation.

In a practical sense the "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE is as necessary a part of the combination with "DISCS" in the cream separator bowl as the tongue with the teeth in the human mouth.

The "HOLLOW" bowl separator is like a mouth without teeth and imitating "DISC" separators are like mouths with artificial teeth but without tongues to facilitate mastication.

It requires IMPROVED DE LAVAL "DISCS" and the DE LAVAL "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE to complete the PERFECT cream separator bowl, thereby doubling capacity, doubling efficiency and doubling durability.

In addition, the DE LAVAL supporting and driving mechanism, the result of thirty-one years of world-wide separator experience, is better quality, better designed, better made and superior in every way to that of the best of would-be competing separators.

That's the whole separator problem briefly stated. A DE LAVAL catalogue explaining it all in full detail is to be had for the asking, as well as an IMPROVED DE LAVAL MACHINE for practical demonstration of every claim made to any intending separator buyer.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

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Vol. XLV.

FARMER'S
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Canada's Foremost
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Farmer's Advocate

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Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, June 23, 1909

No. 874

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14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

The Inquiry of the Swine Commission

It may reasonably be expected that the persons who suggested and urged for the appointment of the Swine Commission, notice of which appeared in last week's number, will make many suggestions as to the line of investigation to be followed. The circumstance that gives rise to the demand for a commission of inquiry is the fact that prices for hogs have been so unsatisfactory. Not that the average price has been extremely low, but that the fluctuations in the prices paid have been so mysterious, and unaccountable. This in turn resulted in the falling off of supplies until today the exports of bacon and hams, from Canada, are not more than two-thirds of what they were five years ago.

To discover a cause and remedy for the situation is the object of the swine commission.

To get at the root of the trouble inquiry will have to proceed in two directions, first to secure all the information possible on cheap production and secondly to endeavor to discover, if it is not possible, to improve the conditions surrounding the packing and marketing. If we mistake not the trouble lies and the remedy is to be applied in the second instance. The farmers of Canada have had a thorough schooling in the economical raising of hogs, and while it is possible to lower the cost of raising the average hogs by the more general use of forage crops, roots and dairy slops, it is yet probable that the Canadian hog is raised as cheaply as his brother in any other country. And not only that, but the packer, the buyer, the country merchant, the public school teacher and editors know about as much about hog raising as the man who actually does the work, which goes to show that if education in the science of breeding and feeding held the panacea for the

economic ills of pork production the trouble would have disappeared long ago.

There is only one thing wrong with the hog raising industry and that is it is questionable economy to feed grain having a definite market value to hogs with the possibility of getting less for the grain afterwards than before. A margin of profit in the value of the grain is never sufficiently certain. The real competition for the British market seems to be not between the Canadian and European farmer, but between European and Canadian capital. Reports giving the percentage earned by capital invested in Danish packing plants are not to hand, but it is safe to say that enlightened self-interest would prevent it going above twenty-five or thirty per cent., and reports of dividend of over fifty, sometimes up to one hundred, as given by Canadian packing plants would be sufficient to demoralize the trade. In almost all Canadian enterprises capital is grasping, but probably not more so in any other than in the pork packing business. It would be interesting to know what the price of hogs to the farmers might have been had the packers been satisfied with a dividend of not more than twenty per cent. It would not simply mean the paying to the producers of the difference between this amount and the actual, but in every establishment where the earnings are large there is a certain generous expenditure for current needs. And also the making known of profits would not tend to drive farmers out of production as at present.

So far we have not learned whether or not the swine commission is to be vested with royal powers to enable it to inquire into the details of the management of our packing plants, but unless it is vested with such authority the enquiry cannot be complete.

The Question of Hail Insurance

The question of hail insurance and farm insurance generally is up for discussion in this issue, and in another column a number of our readers set forth their views on the subject. To insure or not to insure against damage to grain crops from hail is a question on which difference of opinion may exist. Those in districts liable to a visitation of this form of natural destruction — and certain sections of the country are certainly more liable to hail than others, — usually see the advantages of protecting themselves against damage to the extent at least of the value of the seed and labor of putting in the crop. Others whose location is such that hail storms are a more rare phenomenon, usually assume that insurance is scarcely worth the cost, and at any rate can be carried by themselves more cheaply than protection can be purchased from the hail insurance companies.

There is, however, a sense of security in having one's crop insured to the extent at

least of the seed and seeding. The cost of this amount of protection is small. To the man who has funds sufficient laid aside to tide him over in case his crop is destroyed, this amount of protection may not appear as large as to the settler commencing operations where one year's crop is depended upon to provide for a living and running expenses during the year to come. It is the latter who stands most in need of insurance against hail damage but, unfortunately, he is the one who too frequently, either from neglect or inability to meet the premiums, small as they are, fails to provide himself against loss from hail damage. Hail insurance, as a general proposition, is sound, as necessary as fire or life insurance.

A Work Agricultural Societies Could Do

The plowing match has become, in some sections, an important phase of institute and agricultural society work. Successful matches have been held already at Bird's Hill and Carrol, the former, one of the oldest annual events of its kind in Manitoba, and the latter, this year, the provincial competition. One or two others will be held during the remaining days of June.

Since the work of Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural Societies is educational in nature, and the function of these institutions the encouragement of better farming, the raising in every way possible the status of agriculture in the community where they are situated, it follows that a good deal may be done in the interests of the objects sought by means as common as plowing matches. If men can be induced to plow their land better they will be better farmers for doing so. By saying they will be better farmers we mean to apply the statement in the sense that they will make more money from their business by attending to their business better. Few men in this money getting age will respond to any stimulus save that of the almighty dollar and the value of the educational work carried on by our institutes and agricultural societies, whether it take the form of fairs, demonstrations of one kind or other, or lectures, it must be judged finally on the basis of the dollar. The cultivation of the soil has an important bearing, very nearly the whole bearing, upon the returns resulting from it. For this reason any line of work that tends to induce more painstaking methods of cultivation is worth the while of our agricultural organizations engaging in. The plowing match is justifiable for the results attaining from it, and a good many of the institutes and agricultural societies, especially, in any of the prairie provinces could develop this department of their work to the advantage of the communities they exist to serve.

HORSE

Recent importations of pure-bred horses to the west together with the report that other horse-men are preparing to go abroad for more stock emphasizes the fact that horse breeding is even now one of our most progressive industries. Nothing is more certain than that we must have horse power and that even when mechanical power is cheaper to buy than animal power the advantage is with the latter for the reason that it is home produced. In this sense the farmer who raises horses becomes the manufacturer of his own motor traction and by the way, has about as large a margin of profit as the manufacturers of mechanical traction.

* * *

A meeting of breeders and others interested in Standard-bred Trotting and Pacing horses was recently held in Toronto, for the purpose of organizing an association and establishing a pedigree register under the National Live-stock Association of Canada. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which, at a subsequent meeting, were adopted. The standard will be the same as that of the American Trotting Register Co. Robert Davies, Toronto, was elected President, and John W. Brant, Ottawa, Secretary.

Some Diseases of the Respiratory Organs

PART I.

By J. FIELDING COTTRILL, V.S.

When speaking of the diseases of the respiratory organs we must first know what those organs are. Roughly we may name them thus:—First, the nostrils, leading to the nasal chambers, into which open the sinuses or hollow chambers in the skull. Next we come to the pharynx, common to both the windpipe and the gullet. The larynx or voice-box, containing Adam's apple, comes next and is followed by the windpipe or trachea, and this, as everyone knows who has killed and dressed a pig, divides into the left and right bronchi, and each of these branches into the bronchial tubes, which divide and subdivide until they become almost microscopic in diameter, and ultimately end in the minute air cells. It has been said, and very rightly, that this tube and its sub-divisions bears a great resemblance to a tree, the trachea being the trunk, the bronchi, the arms or limbs, and the bronchial tubes, the branches and twigs. Finally the air cells may be said to represent the leaves. Anatomically this description is very crude, but it is sufficient for our purpose. The lining membrane, of such delicate structures, must be still more delicate and, therefore, extremely liable to get out of order.

Then surrounding these delicate parts are the blood vessels, so small that the combined walls of the two air cells, with the blood vessels separating them, does not exceed 1-3500 of an inch.

Just fancy for a moment what this means! There is a lining membrane to each air cell; there are the structures composing the walls of the air-cells; there is the blood vessel with its three walls, doubled of course, and the blood space or lumen between, and the whole combined does not exceed the tiny particle which would be left if an inch were divided into three thousand five hundred parts. 100 sheets of the paper I am writing upon measure $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, therefore, each sheet of paper is about thirteen times the thickness of all the structures I have just named.

Can one wonder that such delicate structures are very susceptible to foreign matters in the air! They are very little affected by the natural atmospheric changes, for Nature has arranged things upon a most admirable plan, provided some parts to warm the air before it reaches these sensitive bodies; planned others to add moisture to or withdraw it from the air, according to the requirements of the lungs. There are sieves, as we might term them, to arrest dust or germs. There are other minute organs for providing a special lubricant for this delicate machinery, and others still more minute, working incessantly to carry to the outside any excess of this lubricant, together with the dusty particles or arrested germs. Treated properly these bodies are ample to answer all the requirements of Nature. They need no assistance from us to adapt themselves to the changes from summer to

winter, from the Canadian zero to the African tropical heat, but such change does not occur naturally without warning or giving time for these structures to adapt themselves to the changed conditions.

Here it is we often go wrong. Instead of proceeding gradually, we jump from one extreme to the other, and compel this delicate machinery to do the same. Loyally it tries to do so, but the strain is too great. Some frail, tender link gives way, and the whole machinery is thrown out of gear, the balance is lost, every part works furiously or not at all, there is nothing to check them, nothing to keep them in harmony, all is confusion and the result is disease.

The whole interior of these tubes and air cells is, as I have said, lined with a very delicate kind of membrane, which is termed a mucous membrane, because one of its duties is the secretion of a kind of lubricating substance known as mucus.

This membrane, being tender, is especially subject to disease. It requires but little to cause it to become inflamed, and then, at first, the secretion of mucus is temporarily arrested, but this is soon followed by a profuse and superabundant secretion, which passes up the trachea to the head and is discharged from the nostrils, hence we speak of it as a nasal discharge.

It is this discharge which is in many cases the first thing seen by the owner.

Very often, we are asked to stop this, and probably we could, but think for a moment about the wisdom of doing so. This secretion is not normal either in quantity or quality. It is most unhealthy, most abnormal. And Nature is getting rid of this unhealthy substance by means of the nostrils.

Do you want the horse to retain this poisonous germ-laden mucus, or to get rid of it?

Quite right. You want it to come away. But this is an effect and every effect has a cause. Therefore, the cause of this abnormal secretion must be found and removed. Then the effect will cease by itself. Rain falling upon our bed is an effect, the cause of which is a hole in the roof. We may move the bed, but this is of little practical use. Remove the cause, fill up the hole and the effect will cease by itself. For a time, therefore, we will consider what are some of the causes of these lung troubles.

We may briefly state them to be:—

(a) Badly ventilated stables, some not even being ventilated at all.

(b) Stables too hot. They may even be too hot as well as unventilated. Far better use blankets, if in a cold stable, than use a hot close stable.

(c) Stables cold and damp. The coldness, I have just said, may easily be corrected by blankets. Besides cold stables, if not draughty, will cause very little disease; but dampness is deadly.

(d) Stables badly drained. The air, here, is constantly polluted with foul gases, which act as chemical irritants to the lungs.

(e) Allowing an overheated animal to dry by evaporation. The result is practically certain to be disease. Far better rub the animal down, cover with a light blanket, and walk till cool. If the walking cannot be done at least the rubbing and blanketing can.

(f) One other fertile cause may be named and that is overwork and over exertion when not in condition. The result is practically certain to be congestion of the lungs. It is an easy matter to prepare the horse for work by doing a little every day for a few days before the bulk of the work comes on. If this is too much trouble, tie a long rope to the bridle and make him run in a circle for five or six minutes every day. Surely you can spare time for this. However, you want to know about the diseases. Those of the nostrils, nasal chambers, sinuses, etc., may all be omitted, not because they are not important, since they may even be fatal in extreme cases, but because they are not an every day occurrence. We shall confine ourselves to some diseases of the lungs, that is, to the smaller air tubes, bronchi, bronchial tubes, air cells, lung substance and the lung covering.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS

Congestion really means an excess of blood to a part.

This may, therefore, be abnormal or normal, healthy or unhealthy.

Whenever an organ is used Nature hurries an extra supply of blood to it, to allow it to perform

its physiological functions, and if the demand is not excessive, the nerves have the power of increasing the power of the bloodvessels to allow this greater volume of blood to pass to this organ and to diminish the size, when it is desirous of checking this flow. It may even happen that an organ may be trained to do a much greater amount of work than usual. Of course, more blood will pass to this organ when functioning, and the vessels by the training will have acquired stronger and more elastic coats.

When the demand for this blood ceases, the stimulus is withdrawn, the nerves, acting the part of the drill sergeant to his soldiers, cry, "Stand at ease," the elastic coats of the blood vessels resume their normal condition, that is, the elastic tissues recoil, the diameter of the vessels is decreased, the blood driven back from the lately active organ and everything is again quiet.

I have just said an organ could be trained. It will even increase in size and strength, and though this extra strength is not required when at rest, it is there whenever there is a demand for it.

Let me give an example:

The heart of the trained racer is much larger and stronger than that of his untrained brother, and the volume occupied by the lungs is increased, together with the quantity of elastic tissues in them, because during the race there is an imperative demand for an increased amount of blood to the lungs. The ordinary heart could not supply this, therefore, the pumping organ is increased in size and power, and unless the lungs were also increased proportionately in size and power it would result in congestion. But, having gained the increased size and strength of these organs, it is necessary that they be exercised regularly, or they will lose their power, since disuse will weaken any organ.

Suppose now that your horse has been doing little or nothing all winter, and on the approach of spring you hitch him up, and drive him along at a smart pace for say five or ten miles. He will start off as in the previous fall, full of fire and go. The air whistles past your ears, the regular pad, pad, of his hoofs on the ground strike your ears with musical regularity, and you mentally say, "By Jove, Jack is better than ever!" Then you almost decide to enter him in the race at the fair, but while you are building your castles in the air Jack begins to go slower. You churp and he picks up his stride again, but soon slackens. Then you touch him with the whip and once more he answers to the demand, but almost at once reduces his speed. He appears to be tired and wants to stop. This is queer, you think. You pull up and go to his head, and what do you see? Why, the nostrils are dilated, the head stretched out, the breath is coming almost in sobs, the flanks heave, the countenance looks worn and haggard, and the horse appears almost to be suffocating. If you are unwise enough to make him move, he will stagger, and may even fall. Now you are alarmed and wonder what is wrong.

Well, it is simple enough.

The blood vessels in the lungs have become weakened by disuse. You suddenly make a great demand upon them. They are unable to control the great volume of blood pumped into them, and you have what we term congestion of the lungs. This is, of course, abnormal. Had your horse been in condition the elasticity of the vessels could have controlled this blood supply.

Notice the word "condition." In it you have the key to the whole affair.

To prevent congestion of the lungs, get your horse into condition. Exercise him gradually after a rest. Make him go a little further or a little faster every day until he does his best, then exercise him frequently to prevent him getting out of condition.

However, that won't cure Jack as he stands in the road or maybe, in the stable after a sharp run.

Let us look at him again and make a list of what we see and feel. Here it is:—

Head.—Extended but hanging down.

Eyes.—Probably wild and staring, but may be dull and sunken.

Nostrils.—Dilated.

Breath.—Coming in gasps or sobs.

Ears.—Probably cold.

Feet.—Probably cold.

Flanks.—Heaving spasmodically.

Body.—Covered with perspiration and perhaps trembling.

Legs.—Stretched out of falling and require

Pulse.—Very frequent.

Heart.—May be heard probably 100 a minute.

It may be seen to be felt to strike the lungs.

These then are the lungs brought on, the horse is out of condition.

There may be other results of suffocation but these do not present and are not, as a rule, mortem examination of the lungs" we generally observe.

Now for treatment.

If on the road, stop. If in the stable, give him stand still. He is moving.

His market value two and one-half dollars!

Remove this smartly with cloths.

It may draw some out to the skin, and that at, viz: to ease the

all the better. Set one at each side of the

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Legs.—Stretched out as though he were afraid of falling and required propping up.
Pulse.—Very frequent.
Heart.—May be heard pumping away furiously, probably 100 a minute.

It may be seen to thump, and may generally be felt to strike the hand placed against the ribs. These then are the signs of congestion of the lungs brought on by over exertion when the horse is out of condition.

There may be other congestions of the lungs, the results of suffocation and other diseases, but these do not present the above symptoms, and are not, as a rule, discovered without a post mortem examination. Therefore by "congestion of the lungs" we generally mean the one described above.

Now for treatment. If on the road, stop at once. Don't go a yard. If in the stable, give all the air you can, but let him stand still. He has all he can do without moving.

His market value at this moment is about two and one-half dollars, that is, the price of his hide! Remove his harness and rub him down smartly with cloths, brushes, straw, anything. It may draw some of his blood from the lungs to the skin, and that is the thing you must aim at, viz: to ease the lungs. If you can get help all the better. Set half a dozen men at work, one at each side of the body, and one to each leg, and rub for all you are worth. (If the sweat does not pour out of you, and your arms ache frightfully, you are not doing justice!) When the legs appear warm, put on bandages at once, from the hoofs as high as you can. You may even put a blanket on the body, and continue the rubbing under that. For medicine you will find everyone has his favorite cure-alls, but you are probably 5 or 6 miles from everywhere, when the trouble occurs, and it is of no use to talk about drugs when you cannot get them.

Let me whisper something to you. You want a stimulant. Alcohol is just the thing. So give a good dose of spirits, half a cup full of brandy, whiskey, rum or gin, in say a small pint of water and repeat it every hour. Even a quart of good ale is better than nothing.

N. B. Personally I drink none of the above beverages, but many people do, and like them. Therefore, it may be wise to see that your horse has them. Vicarious application is not very effective. On the hunting fields of England it is common to take away from a gallon to a gallon and half of blood, and this disease, by the way, is one of the very few in which I still believe in bleeding. With luck, the alarming symptoms will gradually pass away and Jack's value will slowly rise from \$2.50 to near \$200.00, but you are not out of the wood yet, so don't begin to hallo too soon.

Pneumonia is extremely likely to supervene. Therefore, for a few days, keep him quiet, and still use the bandages and rugs with plenty of fresh air and clean cold water. Oh, food? Yes, well, try bran mashes, boiled oats, or green stuff if you can get it. Then when all danger is past for goodness sake get him into condition before you work him again.

N. B. The word pneumonia above will tell anyone with a grain of common sense that professional advice should be sought at once, and not delayed until that dread disease has set in. Still there are times when help is at hand, then follow my advice carefully. Omit nothing, and you will succeed in nine out of ten cases.

STOCK

Our Scottish Letter

Ayrshires have been very much in evidence during the past few weeks. The month of May saw many changes in the tenancy of noted Scottish farms, and one which excited unusual attention was that of Andrew Mitchell, the well-known breeder of Ayrshire cattle, who left the farm of Barcheskie in the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright. His ancestors had occupied this farm for many years, but on account of differences with his landlord Mr. Mitchell relinquished his tenancy at the earliest opportunity, which offered. His displenishing sale, as we call the event, here, occupied two days and in the end he came out of the farm with a realized capital of over £10,000. He was paying about £900 of annual rent, and his two farms adjoining one another carried a dairy herd of between 90 and 100 Ayrshire dairy cows, Mr. Mitchell was a firm believer in the dairying properties of the Ayrshires. He does not go in for what is known

as "milk stock" that is, cows with fancy vessels and teats; what he aims at is the large frame stylish cow, with good body, and both the appearance and the reality of a large milk yield. At the sale friends rallied around him from all quarters. The most extensive individual buyer was R. R. Ness, "Burnside," Howick, P. Q. who got 44 head including the highest priced bull, and the highest priced cow as well as the pick of the herd of all ages. The top price for a bull was 100 gs. or £105; for a cow 72 gs. or £75, 14s; and for a three year-old heifer, 62 gs. or £65, 2s. 297 head of all ages made an average of £19, 16. 2. The average for 18 bulls was £31, 13. 6, and for 94 cows £24, 1s. 2d. The average for 21 three-year-old heifers was £21, 13s. 2d., and for 53 two-year-old heifers £23, 8s. 40 yearling heifers made £18, 18s. 9d. a piece; 25 bull calves £6, 18s. 2d. and 41 heifer calves £7, 1s. 2d. One heifer calf sold for £39, 18s, and a bull calf made £27, 6s. The big feature of a great sale was the value of pedigree and reputation. Mr. Mitchell had a splendid quey named Orange Blossom, which carried all before her in the show-yards in her time. She and her descendants sold better than anything else in the sale all through. Her heifer calf made the top price of her section, and through the enterprise of Mr. Ness, Canada got nearly all the best. It would be well were our breeders to put the value where Mr. Ness puts it, the Ayrshire with a constitution and a large frame, which fills the pail is the animal wanted in our time. Happily, this is being increasingly recognised, and the results of the Barcheskie sale will speed the day when no other dairy cow but the one that leaves a substantial profit will be tolerated in the dairy.

Two important measures dealing with agriculture have recently been introduced into Parliament. They are noteworthy because of the principles involved rather than on account of their intrinsic value. Bills to regulate the milk supply both of England and of Scotland have been read a first time. Both made drastic proposals, but the Scots bill is in advance of the English bill. In Scotland we have had for years pretty advanced legislation dealing locally with the regulation of dairies and controlling the health of the cows. These bills have usually been promoted by the corporation of Glasgow, which in this particular has been the pioneer in this country. The leading principles of the new Scots dairy and milk supplies bill is the provision for local authorities through their medical and veterinary inspectors having powers to examine and test the animals by which the milk is produced, the premises in which the animals are housed and whence the milk is distributed and the persons by whom the cows are tended and milked or the milk is distributed. It is not easy to frame regulations which will accomplish the end in view and at the same time conserve the priceless vintage of the Briton, the liberty of the subject. In the bill now before the country an effort is made with a fair measure of success to hold the balance even. There is, however, likely to be opposition, the sanitary inspectors and a body of men who take themselves very seriously. It is their business to see that the regulations for insuring a sound milk supply are honoured that the milk is sold up to the standard and so on. But they would like to have the control of everything, and as they are not once named in this new bill they naturally feel aggrieved. That they will endeavor to find all the fault possible with this measure goes without saying, and already the note of battle has been sounded by Peter Fife, the Sanitary Inspector, for the City of Glasgow. He is not at all pleased that the members of his honourable company are treated as non-existent and he does not mean to take it lying down. There will be a fight and in the battle for precedence between the Medical Officer of Health, the Veterinary Inspector, and the Sanitary Inspector, possibly the much greater interest of the public weal will be overlooked. Your public official is in many cases a sorry creature. He thinks a deal about himself and sometimes seems to forget that he is not himself an end, but only a means to an end.

The other measure is strictly speaking not Parliamentary, but administrative. It may, however, lead to Parliamentary action in the long run. The Board of Agriculture has issued an order, which, however, does not come into force until 1st. of January 1910, in which a kind of provision is made for compensating owners of tuberculous cattle where these are destroyed in the public interest. These provisions in themselves may not amount to much. Their value lies in the recognition of a principle which has hitherto been challenged if not denied that compensation should be paid for tuberculous animals destroyed in the public interest. In these regulations no definite provision is made for payment of the compensation. Unless otherwise provided for it will require to come out of the local rates, and this is precisely the point about which parties are not at all agreed. It is argued by some that such compensation should be paid out of imperial taxation. We are not mindful meanwhile about the source whence the compensation may be drawn; the gratifying thing is that now a provision is sanctioned for paying compensation in lieu of animals slaughtered in the public interest. Such an arrangement means that the stockowner becomes the ally of the authorities in tracing out tuberculosis to its source. This is a great step gained, and when so much has been attained, more will follow. The fact that the order will not come into force until January 1st-10 indicates a disposition on the part of the authorities to have the matter thoroughly thrash-

ed out and a satisfactory result in the end arrived at.

A keen discussion goes forward here on the subject of the formation of a Department of Agriculture for Scotland separate from the British Board of Agriculture. Many of those familiar with the splendid work which has been done by the Irish Department of Agriculture are anxious to see something of a like nature established in Scotland. The conception is worthy, and were it possible to have here a duplication of the Irish Department it would be well worth aiming at and striving to attain unto. No department of State has more to show for its work than the Irish Department of Agriculture. It is splendidly endowed and equipped. Its staff is one of the best and most complete known in the Empire, and in all sections of its activities it has abundant evidence of its success. But Scotland is different from Ireland in more ways than one, and the very condition which assures success to Irish agriculture through its Department is lacking in Scotland. Geographically Scotland is linked to England as Ireland is not. Then there is no borderland between England and Scotland agriculturally. The markets on either side of the border are open indiscriminately to patrons from both England and Scotland. It would not be impossible, but it would be highly dangerous to place the administration of the Contagious Diseases Act under the control of a dual authority. It might mean ruin to Scots stockowners were they to be at the mercy of an independent administrative authority in London. Besides there is no difference between the problems confronting the Department in England and those by which they are confronted in Scotland. Diseases like abortion, louping-ill, braxy, trembling, and such like are the same on either side of the line which divides England from Scotland. What is really wanted is a thoroughly-equipped and endowed department having ample resources, the best men in their several departments at its call, and the best facilities for research. The way to get this is not to duplicate agencies but to thoroughly equip one department so that it may undertake all the tasks to which attention need be directed. No one with any regard for accuracy means to affirm that the existing conditions are what they should be, but to place the agricultural interests of Scotland under the control of an official like the Secretary for Scotland, whose office is already overburdened, and its duties most unsatisfactorily performed, would not be to improve matters. It would be a sure method of ensuing disaster to agriculture. Parochial ideas have a wonderful attraction for some minds. For ourselves, we avow our imperialistic proclivities. We desire British agriculture to flourish, and wish it to be represented in the Imperial Parliament by efficient ministers and administered by men the pick of their profession, who will do what must be done in the best possible way, and to the advantage of the community at large.

"SCOTLAND YET."

FARM

Topics for Discussion

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is entirely and altogether their own. They are invited at all times to write the editor fully and freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted. They are invited to suggest topics to be discussed. If any reader has in mind any question which he or she may think could be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if brought to the notice of the editor, and is 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 discussed. 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.

June 30.—*Taking everything into consideration is it advisable to seed to brome grass? A recital of experiences with this grass will be valuable as opinions upon it are quite contradictory.*

July 7.—*Tell how your beef ring is run giving all the details as to number of members, time of operation, size of animal used, arrangement with butcher, etc.*

July 14.—*Outline your method of working, feeding and caring for the farm teams during hot weather.*

July 21.—*What is your method of feeding and caring for chickens in summer? Sketch your system of managing the flock up to the time the chickens are ready for market.*

SOME HITCHING DEVICES FOR THE FARM

Requests for plans of hitching devices of one kind or other are received by this journal more frequently perhaps than information of any other kind is asked for, so we are publishing herewith cuts of a number of devices that have been asked for lately. Extensive farming requires the use of machinery larger in type than does smaller farming more intensive in nature. With larger machinery more horses are required for motive

power, and until farm motors reach that stage of development where uniform satisfaction attends their use, and they are more economical to use than horse power, there will be an open field for man's inventive genius devising means for hitching more and more horses to our farm machinery.

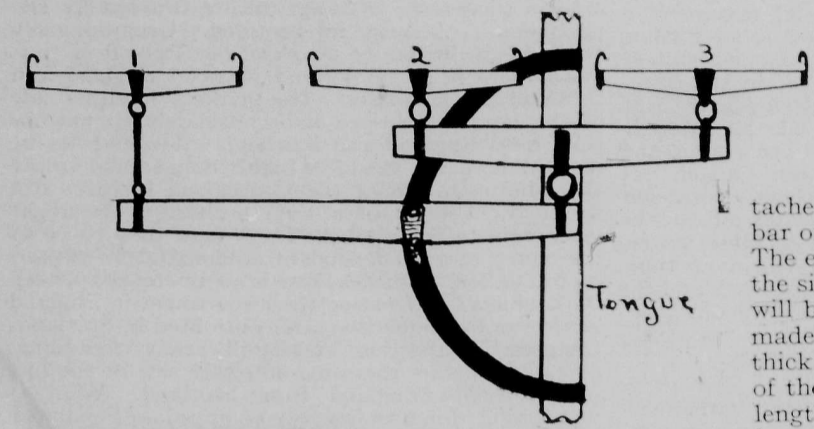


FIG 1. DEVICE FOR HITCHING THREE HORSES TO A WAGON ABREAST.

There was a time in the development of agriculture in Western Canada, when a two horse team was an outfit for one man. Gradually we have seen that number increase to six and seven and we have no assurance that we will not soon be working ten or twelve on one machine with one man in charge. The size to which horse driven machinery may be developed is limited by economic bounds. There is a point somewhere up to which it is economy to use horses to haul our machines, and beyond which it would be a saving in the unit cost of the work performed to use other kind of power, motors of some kind or steam engines. The improvements being made all the time in farm motors leads us to believe that at some not distant time, engines may decrease the number of horses that may be employed with advantage in one outfit on one machine, but for the present the number that can be employed as one team may be expected slightly to increase.

HITCHING THREE HORSES TO A WAGON.

There is no particular advantage in hitching three horses to the ordinary farm wagon. If engaged in heavy hauling over long distances the logical way, if more than a two horse team is required, is to use four horses, two abreast tandem style. However, by request we give here two methods of hitching three horses abreast to a wagon. In Fig. 2 two tongues are used the centre horse working between the two as in shafts. This plan of hitching is followed to some extent around cities on freight and ice wagons, where three horses can handle the loads better than two could and where it would not be practicable to use four hitched in pairs tandem. The plan is

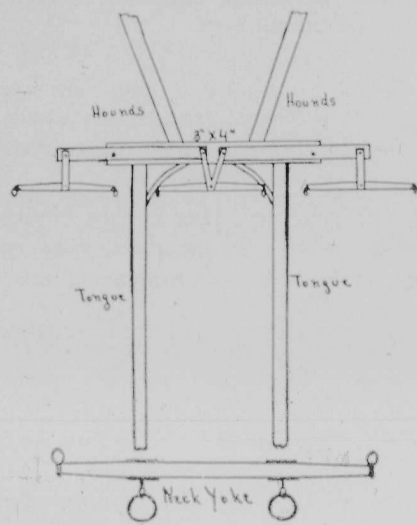
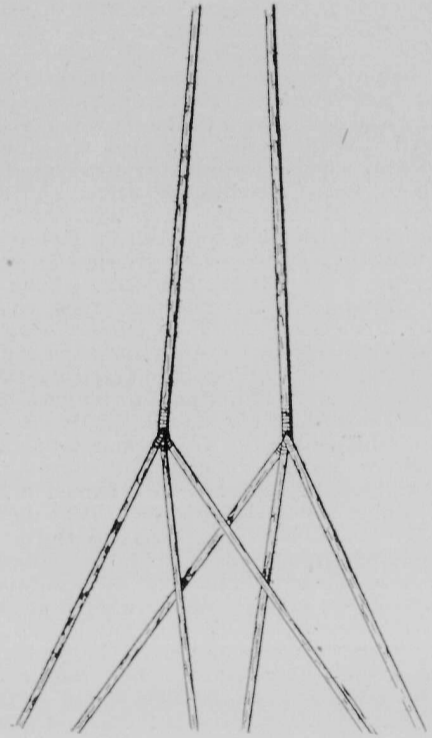


FIG. 2. A THREE-HORSE ARRANGEMENT FOR WAGONS.

hardly practicable on the farm or on country roads, since it necessitates removal of the ordinary tongue and the attachment in its place of the device shown. Nor do three horses work well on the road either with this or the other three-hitch device shown, since country roads are tracked usually for two horse teams, or single rigs only. The other evener, Fig. 1, is more readily attached to ordinary wagons. It consists of a bar of iron made in the form of a half circle. The ends may be bent down so as to hold against the side of the tongue. The one bolt in each end will be enough to hold it in place. It should be made of iron two inches wide and one-half inch thick. There should be 12 inches from the center of the tongue to the draw hole in the iron. The length of the long evener may be found by placing a single tree at the end of a set of whipples.

It will be about 54 inches between the end holes. This would bring the draw hole 18 inches from the hole in the short end. The side draft caused by the offset may be remedied by a strap from the hames of the third horse to the end of the neck-yoke. Care must be taken to



ARRANGING THE LINES FOR THREE HORSES.

hitch the second horse so that the iron semicircle will not interfere with his freedom of action while at work.

HITCHING FOUR HORSES TO A PLOW.

It is convenient to have a four-horse hitch for a plow that will work with one horse in the furrow and the other three on the land. The one shown Fig. 3., will give this advantage, but may

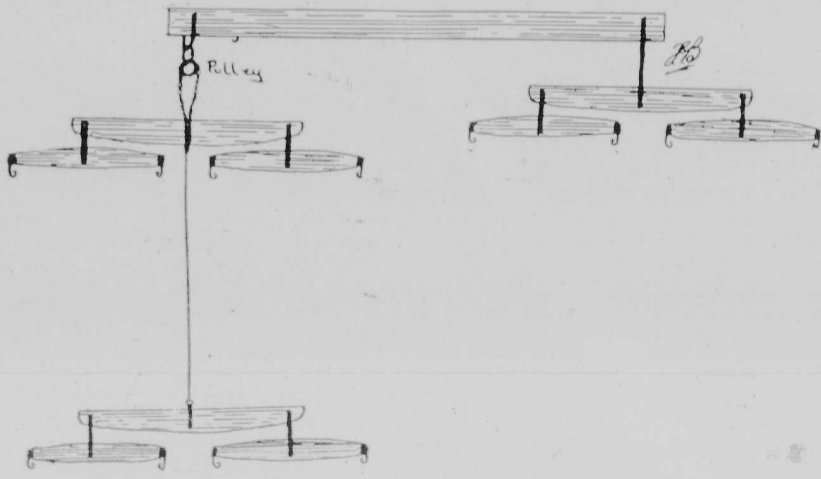


FIG 4. A SIX-HORSE HITCH.

require some adjustment on the left hand double tree to get an even draft. The proper place of attaching the chain to the plow beam can be found by experiment. The two double trees are of the ordinary length and the stick used for evener needs to be of tough oak and five feet four inches in length. The two pulleys should be large enough to allow a small link log chain to work through them. Two bolts are required for

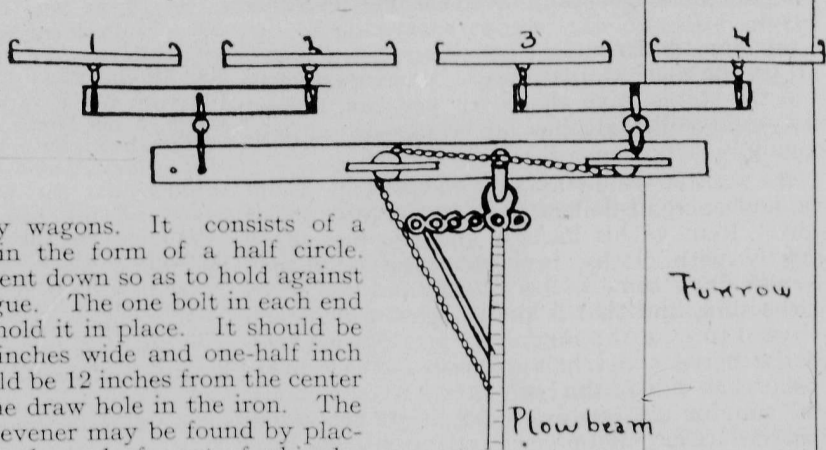
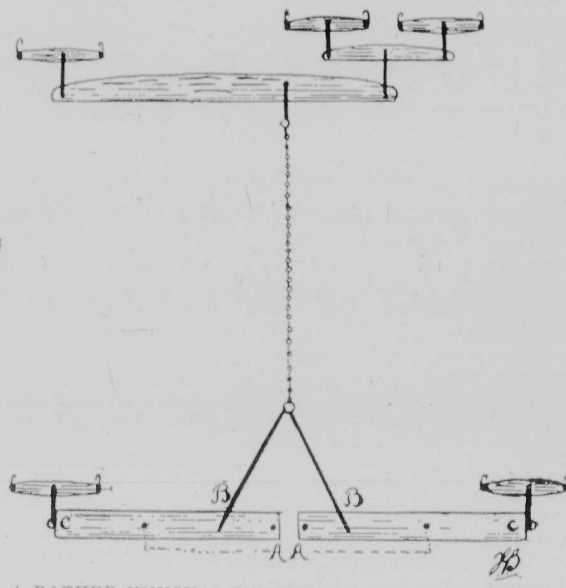


FIG 3. A FOUR-HORSE EVENER FOR A PLOW.

the pulleys, and two pieces of strap iron two inches wide, used as braces. The illustration does not indicate exactly the distances between the different points which should be as follows: From the right end to the first pulley, 7 inches; from the point of attachment of the plough to the centre of right hand pulley, 15 1/4 inches; from the point of attachment of the plough to the centre of the left hand pulley 8 1/4 inches. This places the two pulleys almost 24 inches apart. At the left end have three or more holes into which the double tree for left hand team can be hitched.

For an even distribution of the draft the proper point of attachment of the left hand double tree will depend solely upon the point of attachment of the chain to the plough. If the chain is carried far back, its draft will be different from what it would be if it were attached closer to the nose end of the plough. Assuming that the angle of attachment of the chain to the plough is 30 degrees the left hand double tree should be attached to the main piece of the evener at a point about 26 1/4 inches from the point of attachment of the plough to the double tree. There is no reason why this evener should not work on any kind of plough provided that the lengths of the parts are adjusted to suit the distance of the point of attachment of the main tree from the furrow and that there is a rigid brace to which to attach the chain.

A correspondent in Saskatchewan, Mr. W. Steir, furnishes us with the six horse evener shown in Fig. 4. An advantage of this evener over the ordinary six horse hitching device is that if one of the tandem teams steps up a little faster than the other, there is no danger of locking the device and causing one pair to haul alone on the short end of the long evener. The pulley and chain overcomes this disadvantage common to the ordinary six-horse evener of this type. The pulley is fastened to the long evener by a



A RATHER UNUSUAL METHOD OF ARRANGING FIVE HORSES.

clevis and ring. The tree for the rear is fastened to the one of the chain on the upper of the pulley. Then for the front team, the chain on the upper of the pulley. The of the chain should be or three feet.

FIVE-HORSE EVENER BINDER.

Mr. John Parke, katchewan, sends sketches of the two horse eveners for shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In Fig. 5 the four-horse binder is attached in the shown, supported piece C, at the forward and braced back to hardwood plank 2 by 6 inches and 20 in length of which hitch for the single D, takes 15 inches; four horse evener 5. The lengths of the pieces are shown in and are self explanatory. Mr. Parker informs he cut 300 acres last using this evener harvester and could no side draft whatever.

Fig. 6 shows another horse attachment for simpler in construction.

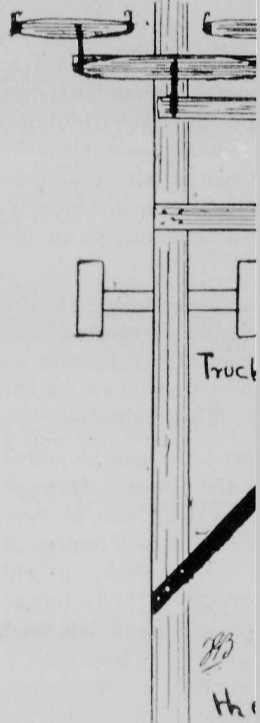


FIG 6.

said to be quite a main evener B, sits means of a bolt and

Fig. 7 shows a method sketched by Mr. Parke cut and measure is an old hitch and localities. The piece in the diagonal man of place to illustrate is in proper place tongue and B works of evener is well received occasion to use it

This same correspondent he used four horse gang plow by putting treble left of the wheels in slightly so. While the plow did when one horse was saving in horse flesh groyness in the plow

Several other curious methods of arranging

clevis and ring. The double tree for the rear team is fastened to the one end of the chain on the upper side of the pulley. Then the rod for the front team is fastened to the other end of the chain on the under side of the pulley. The length of the chain should be two or three feet.

FIVE-HORSE EVENER FOR BINDER.

Mr. John Parker, Saskatchewan, sends us sketches of the two five-horse eveners for binders shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In Fig. 5 the ordinary four-horse binder hitch is attached in the manner shown, supported by the piece C, at the forward end and braced back to G, a hardwood plank 2 inches by 6 inches and 20 inches in length of which the hitch for the single horse D, takes 15 inches and the four horse evener 5 inches. The lengths of the various pieces are shown in the cut and are self explanatory. Mr. Parker informs us that he cut 300 acres last season, using this evener on his harvester and could detect no side draft whatever.

Fig. 6 shows another five-horse attachment for binders simpler in construction and

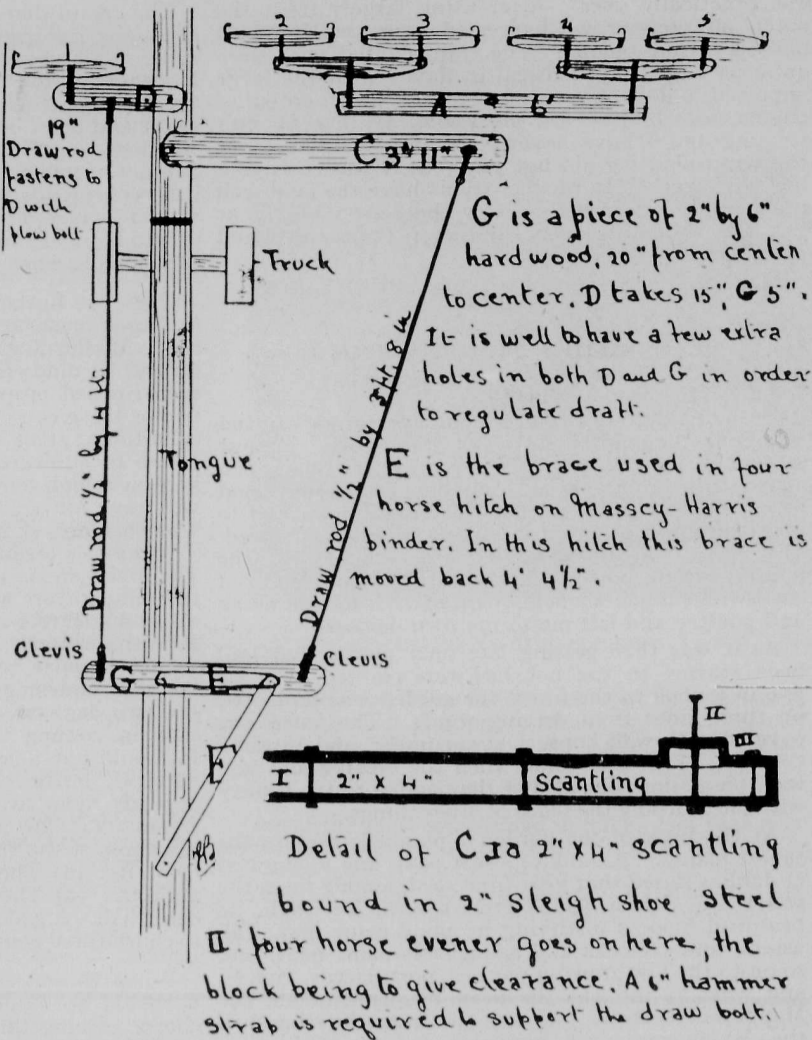


FIG 5. A FIVE-HORSE BINDER HITCH.

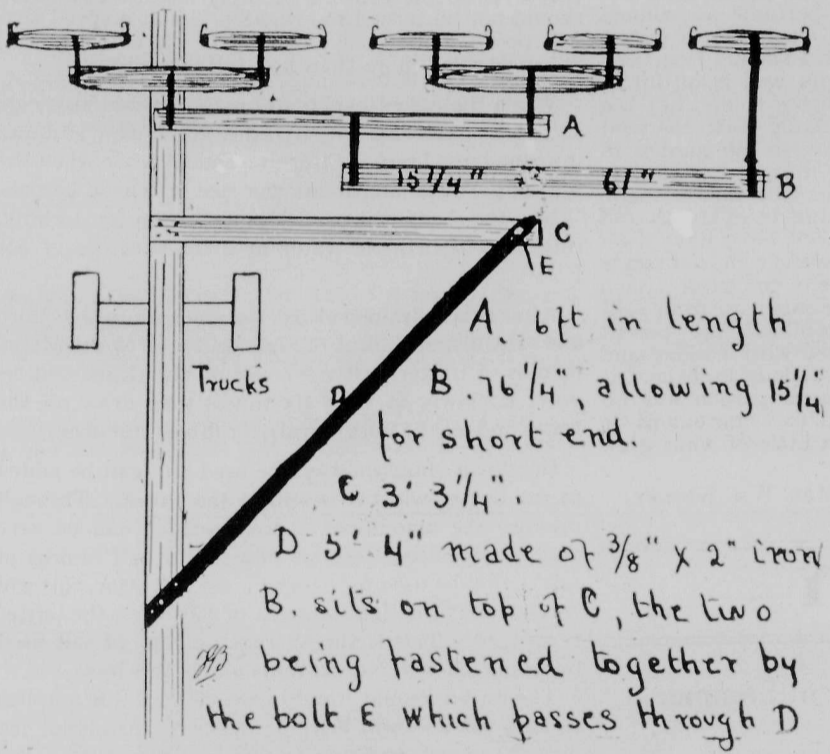


FIG 6. ANOTHER STYLE OF FIVE-HORSE HITCH.

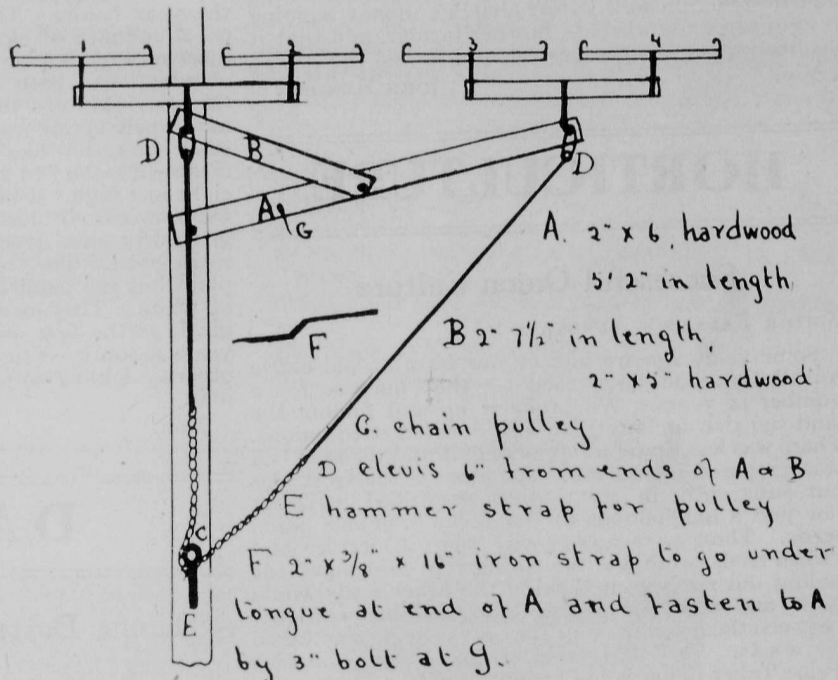


FIG 7. A FOUR-HORSE BINDER HITCH.

said to be quite as satisfactory to use. The main evener B, sits on top of C, and attaches by means of a bolt and hammer strap.

Fig. 7 shows a four horse evener for binders sketched by Mr. Parker and fully explained by the cut and measurements noted thereon. This is an old hitch and is used a good deal in some localities. The pieces A and B are not attached in the diagonal manner shown, being drawn out of place to illustrate the construction. When A is in proper place it is at right angles to the tongue and B works directly over it. This style of evener is well recommended by those who have had occasion to use it.

This same correspondent writes us that last fall he used four horses abreast on an Emerson gang plow by putting the double trees to the extreme left of the plow and setting the furrow wheels in slightly so as to counteract side draft. While the plow did not run as satisfactorily as when one horse was on the plowed land, yet the saving in horse flesh more than balanced a little groginess in the plow.

Several other cuts are given of eveners and methods of arranging lines. If any reader has

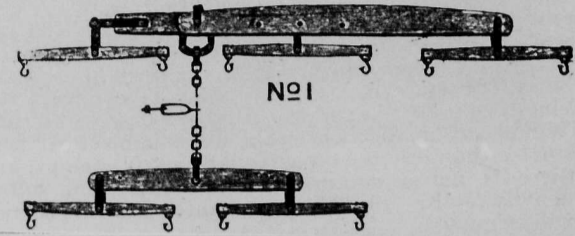
any style of hitch that fills his requirements better, to his mind, than any here shown, we would like very much if he would favor us with a sketch and explanation of it. Reciprocation is a good thing.

The Question of Hail Insurance

The subject for discussion in this week's issue is expressed in the following question: "Would you advise a man under all circumstances to insure his grain crop against hail? If not, what would be the exceptions? Some three or four contributions are published herewith on the subject and opinion is expressed unanimously in favor of a farmer in all circumstances insuring his grain crops against damage from hail. We had expected more reference to methods of hail insurance. On the question of methods we scarcely think opinion is so unanimous. Some advocate compulsory government hail insurance, others would advise freedom of action on the part of the farmer with the liberty of insuring or not insuring, just as he wished, and others would let matters drift along very much as they always

have. Experience has shown that government hail insurance is not all that an ideal system of hail insurance ought to be. Criticism has been offered of mutual insurance companies for other reasons; compulsory insurance is objected to by those not liable to be hailed out, while those in a district in danger of being visited by this form of crop destroyer are usually firm advocates of a compulsory system of insurance. The hail insurance question has problems within itself as well as being one of considerable magnitude. It will not be settled for a year or two yet.

From the contributions received we have selected that of Mr. S. J. Neville, Sask., for first place and that of Mr. John Hendry, Man., for second.



ORDINARY METHOD OF HITCHING FIVE HORSES.

Hail Insurance When Practicable

Few men, at present, doubt the advisability of insurance against fire. Property may be destroyed anywhere, at any time, by the flames, and a small outlay from time to time may prevent heavy loss. Hail insurance, however, is a slightly different matter. There are many localities in which a severe hail storm is a novelty, occurring perhaps once in fifteen years, and then only affecting a narrow strip of country. But some districts are frequently visited and severely handled, losses being sustained which stagger the financial footing of the best and most prosperous farmers.

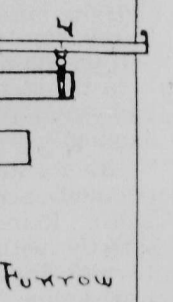
Among the many plans of insurance, there are two which seem to have met with favor. Under the first, the farmer pays a low rate of two or three cents per acre, and in case of loss the company pays him the

price of his seed wheat. By the second, for a premium of perhaps fifteen cents per acre, the farmer is reimbursed to the extent of two-thirds or one-half of the probable yield. Under the first plan, there are few cases in which a land holder would make a decent return for his outlay. When a young man is starting out on a homestead, and is depending on the proceeds of his second and third years' crop to pay his living expenses, he will be safer if in no danger of losing his seed. Or if a farmer has bought an improved farm, made a large payment, and intends to use the crop for a further instalment, insurance would pay him.

A farmer in ordinary circumstances, with funds laid by in the bank sufficient to tide him easily over a loss, may calculate what chance he has of making a fair profit. Suppose that he expects a yield of fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, which would sell for, say, fifteen dollars. If he pays a premium of fifteen cents to insure two-thirds of the crop, in case of total loss he would receive ten dollars. Computing the value of the premiums, with compound interest, he finds that he would pay the value of the policy in between thirty and forty years. The chances favor, not a total, but a partial loss, of say half the crop, which would amount, in insurance, to half the premiums covering fifteen years. At this rate, it would pay him to insure, if in a district which is liable to be hailed out within the fifteen year limit; and in any case he

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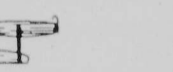
Furrow

TRAP FOR A PLOW.

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wan, Mr. W. horse evener of this evener ing device is eps up a little anger of lock- to haul alone r. The pulley itage common of this type. evener by a



ANGING FIVE

might prefer the slight annual drain on his pocket, with exemption from large loss which might occur at some time. We suppose, of course, that he keeps his premiums paid regularly, and does not allow his policy to lapse and become a total gain to the company.

To sum up, hail insurance is largely a speculation with the majority of farmers; and after all, the best insurance is a good bank account.

Sask.

S. J. NEVILLE.

Mutual Insurance Companies

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To insure or not to insure, that is the question. In my opinion it all depends on the farmer's financial standing. If his bank account is sufficient to tide him over provided there are no receipts from his wheat fields he is practically independent, but on the other hand if he depends on his crop to pay the current year's running expenses, and to provide feed and seed grain for the following year—it is imperative that he carry insurance on at least part of his acreage. Some farmers claim, that as they have never been "hailed out" it is unnecessary expense to insure. While certain districts seem more subject to hailstorms than others no particular part is exempt, and there is not a summer but some portion suffers heavily, and no one has a guarantee that his section will be missed.

Another argument used against insurance, is that our mutual companies have no stability, and that the policy held by the farmer is no protection. This argument was used to a considerable extent in the case of the mutual company that was able only to pay 4 per cent of their losses two years ago. True the history of hail insurance in this province has been chequered. At the same time no one can deny that the position of the mutual companies is much sounder than ten years ago. And this in spite of the fact that hail insurance is a most precarious business for any mutual company to undertake—even provincial governments find it better to leave alone.

Until some better scheme is devised let the farmers stick to the mutual system and help on the good work, elect to the board of directors the best men available—pay their assessments promptly—and let our companies make every effort to keep down operating expenses, so that every dollar possible will go back to the members. If that is done the farmer who is fortunate enough to escape this worst form of crop destruction well knows that his money is going to help some unfortunate brother farmer, and that it has been spent in a good cause.

Man.

JOHN HENDRY.

HORTICULTURE

Successful Onion Culture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some years ago we had on our farm an old cattle corral that had been used for that purpose for a number of years. We broke it up and finding the land too rich for anything else devoted it to onions. There was less than half an acre of it and the seed bed was prepared in the fall. As soon as the frost was out sufficiently in the spring, we drilled in about one and a half pounds of the best obtainable onion seeds. These were mixed with spinach, lettuce and radish seeds, so that if the spring proved dry and the onions did not sprout quickly the other seeds would grow and mark the rows, we could then cultivate between them and prevent the onions being smothered by weeds. Very early that spring I sowed Spanish Prize Taker onion seeds in boxes and as part of the patch was low and wet we reserved it to fill with transplanted seedlings from the boxes.

With my hoe I opened trenches about an inch deep keeping them in line with those already seeded. Having opened a trench I would pass along it with a bunch of young onions from the boxes, laying the roots in the trench and the tops, of course, at right angles with it, placing them about four inches apart. Then I would draw the earth over the roots and firm it down. As this work took all my spare time for two weeks the ground became too dry at last and we poured water in the trenches before putting in the plants. By this time the spinach and lettuce were up and even onions were beginning to show as also innumerable tiny weeds. Then a hand rake was brought into requisition and the whole plot thoroughly raked between the rows. That done I began at the first again with a Dutch hoe, hoed the ground and drew the earth slightly away from the tiny bulbs. Then over it again this time crawling between the rows on my knees, thinning the onions and removing weeds from between the plants with my fingers. Meanwhile the onion grub was taking a hand in the thinning, but as he touched nothing but onions we had delicious spinach and lettuce where he did his work.

We hoed the patch over twice after that for the old manure bed required eternal vigilance to keep the weeds down and the stinging nettle was as much in evidence as the mosquitoes, but by June the weeding

was practically over. After using largely from the patch all summer we harvested over two hundred bushels of fine onions. The transplanted ones were quite as large and identical in flavor with the large imported onions. We have raised large crops of onions since but we use the Planet Jr., hoe for cultivating and I have never since transplanted. Not that transplanting did not pay, but it was too much like hard work. In raising onions have the land well prepared the year before, sow the seed as early as possible, thin sufficiently, and keep them cultivated and there is no surer crop.

Man.

MRS. WM. KINLEY.

A Woman's Flower Garden

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to tell you of my flower garden "in the bush" as the "aristocrats" of the prairie call our section of the country. For several years I had been "gardening in catalogues" but one year determined to have a real flower garden. My family objected to my assuming additional work but generously helped. The men broke up a small piece of land near the house, put on top of that several wagon loads of earth from adjacent fields, fenced it from the stock and poultry and left me to my own devices.

As it was then getting late only plants that had been started in the hot bed were planted. As we live in a nook in the forest the garden was protected on three sides from driving winds. The fence was covered with wild hops, wild cucumber, and Virginia Creeper. The time came when the creeper and hop took possession, but at first they added to the beauty without usurping the place of other things.

At the back of the garden I planned to mass the tallest plants. A bank of sweet peas, and a long bed of dahlias raised that year from seed, among them the water lily dahlia, which grew several feet high, its beautiful blooms justifying in name came first, Tall asters, four o'clocks and salpiglossis came next, and so on to the low growing pansies, portulaccas, violets, and what to me was the most beautiful of all, the Mayflower Verbena. If any one from the "Land of the Mayflower" just homesick for the sight and smell of trailing arbutus, will plant a bed of Mayflower Verbena she will be almost satisfied. You can get them in pink and white, and the color of the blossoms, habit or growth and perfume are almost identical. The next year I had a number of perennials in bloom, the most of which I started from seed the year before. The Campanula was beautiful in its abundance of bloom and delicate colors, but the most noticeable plant was a tall holly-hock, the seed of which had been brought from an old garden in Ontario. It lived through the winter in the garden, and when spring came grew like the famous bean stock, or rather like a whole bed of bean stocks and meanwhile climbed skyward until it must have been eight feet high. I believe it bore thousands of single maroon-colored blossoms the size of tea cups. Each year after that little hollyhocks came up from self-sown seed. The blossoms resembled the parent plant but the petals were bordered with a wide band of white. They never grew as tall or branched as much as the first one. That flower garden was for years a source of joy to us and to some extent to others. I have only described a little of what grew in it.

Man.

MRS. WM. KINLEY.

DAIRY

Home Buttermaking in Summer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Kindly outline the best system of making butter on the farm in summer. I have a small herd of cows which should be milking in good quantities during the coming season, but I am not altogether clear as to the best method of making butter from this milk. A brief statement of the best way to proceed would be appreciated.

Sask.

J. C. S.

When cream is separated by a hand separator it is warm and should be cooled immediately to a temperature of 58° or less and kept there until there is enough cream to churn. The cream from cold, deep setting should also be kept cold until enough has accumulated to make a churning. The quality of butter depends a great deal on keeping the cream cold and sweet. The cream can all be kept in one vessel provided the warm cream is cooled before mixing it with the cold cream. Just before churning all the cream is mixed together and ripened.

This means mixing all the cream together at least twelve hours before churning and souring it. Cream should be soured at a temperature of 65 or 70° F. Every buttermaker should have a correct dairy thermometer, for one cannot do accurate work without it. It is necessary to know the temperature of the dairy room, the water the cream when ripening and the temperature of the cream at the time of churning. No one can guess every time the correct temperature, therefore, it is important to have a thermometer not only to save time, but to do good dairy work.

The cream that is separated by shallow pan system is usually ripe enough for churning before it is skimmed. It is necessary, however, to mix the different lots of cream together for a few hours before churning. Cream from cold, deep setting is usually cold and sweet and must be kept from 25 to 36 hours after it is skimmed to get it in the proper condition for churning. Separator cream is also kept for 24 to 36 hours after it is separated before it is ready to churn. All cream should be mixed together at least twelve hours before it is to be made into butter. It should also be stirred occasionally when it is being ripened.

The best butter is made by churning every day, but upon most farms there is not enough cream to do this. If churning is done but twice a week, good butter can be made if the cream has been kept cool and then ripened properly. Some farmers that own but two or three cows churn but once a week; under such conditions, great care should be taken to keep the cream to 50 degrees F., if possible. When cream is kept at a high temperature for a long time, the butter will have an old flavor. This is one of the reasons why so much of the dairy butter is sold so cheap.

After the cream is ripened it is ready to churn. The first step is to cool the cream from 65 degrees F., the temperature at which the cream was ripened, to about 55 degrees F. in the summer, and to 58 degrees F. in the winter. If at these temperatures the butter should come in ten minutes, and the butter is soft, the next churning should be cooled somewhat lower, say two degrees; on the other hand, if the cream is slow in coming the temperature should be raised. It should not take over 20 to 30 minutes to churn a batch of butter. The time that it takes to churn depends upon five things: (1) The ripeness of the cream. (2) The temperature of the cream. (3) The thickness of the cream or the per cent. of the butter-fat in it. (4) The length of time the cows have been milking. (5) The kind of feed that the cows are being fed. A gallon of cream should be heavy enough to churn three pounds of butter.

When the cream is cooled to proper temperature it should be strained through a hair sieve into the churn. Doing this will remove the large chunks of curd from the cream and prevent the butter from having white specks. After straining the cream, butter color, if used, is put into the cream and then the cover to the churn is securely fixed. The churn should not be turned too rapidly but at a speed that will produce the most concussion. A churn should never be filled more than half full of cream.

When the cream begins to break, considerable care should be exercised not to gather the butter granules into one large lump. Churning should cease when the butter particles are about the size of wheat kernels. When the butter is well drained from buttermilk, rinse it with a little water at a temperature of 55° F.

After this is drained away, put the cork in the churn and add a half pailful of well water to every fifteen pounds of butter; put the cover on the churn and revolve it slowly at least six times; then draw off the water and let the butter drain for fifteen minutes.

Good salt should always be used and can be added to the butter when it is still in the churn. Through practice the amount of butter churned can be very closely estimated. About one and a half ounces of salt should be used for every pound of butter, this will insure about the right amount of salt when the butter is finished. This is the average amount of salt used but some markets require more and others less.

The butter should stand in the churn a few minutes so that the salt will have a chance to dissolve; the it is taken out and put on the butter worker. The object of working butter is to press the granules together; to get the salt evenly distributed and to expel a portion of the brine.

It is a very easy matter to work butter too much, and have the butter greasy. Butter should never be worked with the hands for the warm hands will make it have a greasy and salty appearance. When the salt is evenly worked through the butter and it has an even color and the granules well pressed together, it is time to quit working.

With the lever worker the butter is worked by pressing the lever on the surface of it, and occasionally folding the butter over with a ladle. Never allow the lever of the butter-worker or butter paddle to slide over the surface of the butter, but press straight down when working the butter.

A starter can be made by souring some clean milk at a temperature of from 75 to 80 degrees F. and from 2 to 10 per cent. may be used. A commercial starter may be used and can be procured from any of the creamery supply companies. With each bottle is given the full directions for its use. However, when cream is churned but twice a week and kept under proper conditions there is very little use for a starter.

FIELD

Events of

The Anglican divinity will be transferred to Sask.

The auction sale of be show was held last we \$135 and the lowest \$2

The International Co at Toronto. Delegates of the world.

The last of the Monta the Dominion governme park near Wainwright, A

Canada received in £27,500,000 of British municipal, railway and tine came second with States third with £13,500

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A slight earthquake s afternoon last week, the a long term of years. in France during the we

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A socialist member created some excitement expressing the hope in get his desserts when h

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FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The Anglican divinity college at Prince Albert will be transferred to Saskatoon.

The auction sale of boxes for the Winnipeg horse show was held last week. The highest price was \$135 and the lowest \$24.

The International Council of Women is in session at Toronto. Delegates are present from all quarters of the world.

The last of the Montana bison herd, purchased by the Dominion government have reached the public park near Wainwright, Alberta.

Canada received in the year ending June 14, £27,500,000 of British capital for government, municipal, railway and other public issues. Argentine came second with £24,000,000, and the United States third with £13,500,000.

Trade figures for May indicate increases in both imports and exports.

The imports for month totalled \$28,060,076, an increase of \$5,183,547 over May of last year. For the first two months of the fiscal year the imports totalled \$50,592,549 an increase of \$7,792,625 over the corresponding period of last year. The customs revenue for the month shows an increase of \$670,000. The exports of domestic produce for the month totalled \$15,810,207, an increase of nearly two millions. For April and May the exports totalled \$27,673,004, an increase of \$2,471,704. The total trade of last month including coin and bullion amounted to \$44,911,726, an increase of \$7,029,650. For the first two months of the fiscal year the increase in total trade has been \$11,457,926.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

A slight earthquake shock was felt in England one afternoon last week, the only quake to be recorded in a long term of years. Serious earthquakes occurred in France during the week.

The delegates to the imperial press conference are being entertained lavishly in the old land. Last week the fleet was reviewed to give them an idea of Britain's fighting power on the seas.

A socialist member of the British parliament created some excitement in the House last week, by expressing the hope in a speech, that the Czar would get his deserts when he visits England early in July.

British warships to the number of 350 will take part in the annual manoeuvres. The forces this year will



AT THE BIRD'S HILL PLOWING MATCH. WINNER OF THE GANG CLASS, A. H. STUDHAM.

be divided into three fleets, one of which represents the German fleet making an attack on the east coast of Scotland. Vice Admiral Sir William Henry May is in command.

One of the most sensational divorce cases that ever came to trial in the United States is on in New York. Howard Gould is the defendant. His wife, a former actress, is suing for separation. Revelations are expected concerning the private lives of some of America's ultra-rich.

The budget is still under discussion in the Imperial House of Commons. It is probable that the proposals of Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be accepted by the Commons and passed on unamended to the Lords. No budget in recent years has attracted anything like the attention in Great Britain that this one has.

Carroll Plowing Match

The work done at the Provincial Plowing Match at Carroll last week demonstrated what good plowing means. The McMillan Cup was won by J. Sutherland, of Carroll, who scored 90 points out of a possible 100. The competitors in all classes totalled over 30. Competition was keen and the net result should be increased attention to turning over Manitoba soil as it should be turned in preparing it for crop.

The gathering was graced by the presence of Premier Roblin, Hon. G. R. Coldwell and A. H. Carroll M. P. P., all of whom gave addresses bearing upon the agricultural work of the province.

The plowing match was held under the auspices of the Carroll Grain Growers' Association. President M. Taylor and Secretary F. Carroll both were enthusiastic over the success of the day. Perhaps no com-

petitor on the field had more genuine supporters than Jimmy Sutherland of Carroll. As the place for holding the plowing match follows the winner, next year the match will again be held at Carroll.

Contestants came from Bird's Hill, Portage la Prairie, Carberry, Kennay, Beresford and the greater number from the vicinity of Carroll. The judges in the gang classes were J. Stott, of Oak Lake; W. Mayhew, of Wawanesa; T. Ross, of Wawanesa and W. J. Elder, of Blythe. In the walking plow competition H. Henderson, of Brandon and R. Realle, of Wapella made the awards.

Eight competitors contested for the challenge cup given by the Lieutenant-Governor. The winners were J. Sutherland of Carroll; Wm. Guild, Kennay; W. Turner, Carroll; A. Udell, Carroll; A. McLaughlin, of Bird's Hill.

In the walking plow class for men who have never won any prize the winners were, A. Elder, Carroll; T. Dawley, Carroll and W. Martin, Carroll. 14-in., gang plow open.—T. Turner, Carroll; F. Smith, Carroll; G. Taylor and J. Turner, Carroll.

14-in., gangs, green.—C. Lovett, Carroll; J. Mathewell, Hayfield and J. Metcalf, Carroll.

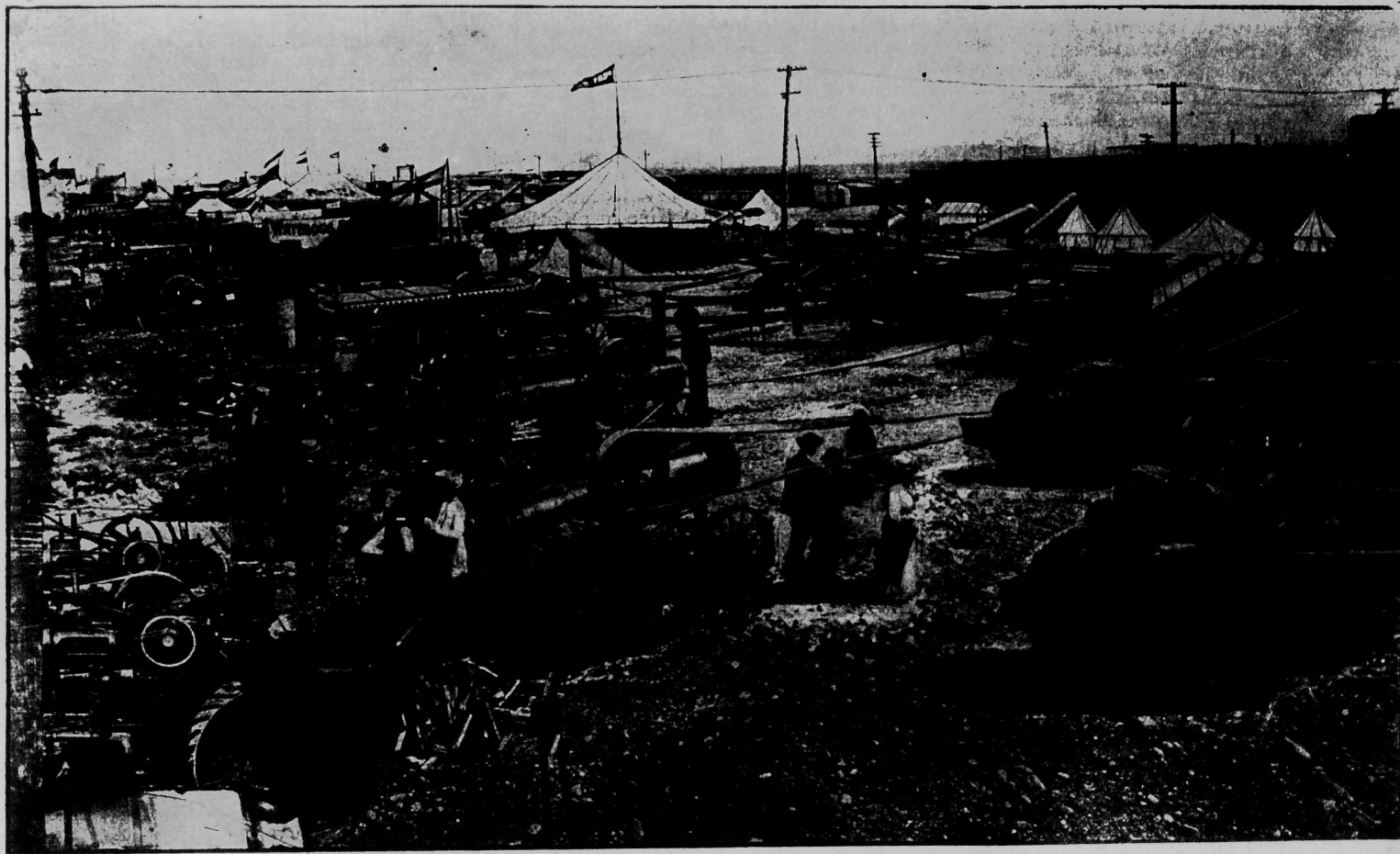
14-in., gangs, under 21 years.—A. Ames, Carroll; A. Fenwick, Carroll; and N. Turner, Carroll.

14-in., gangs, under 18 years.—R. Gibson, E. Smith and W. Fenwick, all of Carroll.

14-in., gangs, under 18 years.—M. Rose, E. Fenwick, G. Udell, A. Amer and Charles Amer, of Carroll. Sweepstake prize for best plowed land by gang, T. Turner.

Sweepstake prize for best plowed land, J. Sutherland.

Best kept team, A. Elder.
Best four-horse team, J. Turner.



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FIELD, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

This year twenty manufacturing firms from Canada, United States, England and Germany, will be represented in the greatest Field Motor Plowing test the world has ever seen

Things to Remember

Winnipeg Horse Show, June 24, 25, 26. Edmonton Exhibition, June 29, 30; July 1, 2. Neepawa Exhibition, June 30; July 1, 2. Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 5-10. Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8, 9. Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17. Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23. Highland Society's Show, Sterling, Scot., July 20-23. Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30. Central Saskatchewan Exhibition, Saskatoon, August 3-6.

Portage Plowing Match

A most successful plowing match was held on the farm of R. H. Rose, Portage la Prairie, on June 17th. Large crowds attended the event, the plowmen of the plains were out in force, and the quality of the work done was high. The money prizes at Portage are good, which is a stimulus, to some extent, to the competition. Between \$300 and \$400 were offered in cash prizes, in addition to championship cups and medals, and special prizes of one kind or other. The judging was done by J. Sutherland, Brandon, provincial champion plowman; J. A. Henderson, Bird's Hill; Thomas Murphy, Rounthwaite, John Brown, Carberry and William Guild, Kemnay.

The awards were as follows:

Class 1.—Walking plows, open to all: J. Cuthbert, 85 points out of possible 100; D. Little, 84; W. Rodgers 82; C. Demstedt, Carberry, 79.

Class 2.—Walking plows, open to men not first prize winners in a previous match: Fred Smith, 74; Floyd Bradley, 69; D. F. Turner, 68; J. Edgar, 61.

Class 3.—Boys under 18, walking plows: W. G. Brown, 59; Earl McDonald, 50.

Class 4.—Gang plows, open to all: G. McVicar, 91; T. Wishart, 82; W. J. McQuaig, 80; William Dow, 78.

Class 5.—Men's gang plows, previous first prize winners ineligible: W. F. Miller, 85; M. Brownridge, 81; T. Carroll, 80; A. B. Hood, 79.

Class 6.—Boys' gang plows: R. McMaster, 59; A. Burgess, 56.

Championship cup and medals, special by Murphy & Co., J. Cuthbert; special for best walking plow feering, D. Little; best walking plow finish, J. Cuthbert; best gang feering, T. Carroll; best gang finish, T. Wishart; silver medal for best four-horse turnout, T. Wishart; best team turnout, J. Brown; youngest prize winner in Class 1, Chester Demstedt, Carberry; youngest prize winner in Class 3, E. McDonald. Special for most natural holder of plow, J. Brown.

O'Halloran Selecting Locations for Experimental Farms

Mr. Duncan Anderson, land expert for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, arrived in the West recently to look over possible locations for the three additional experimental farms which the federal department intend to at once establish. Mr. Anderson will go up the Grand Trunk Pacific, from Winnipeg to the end of the steel, somewhere in the vicinity of Edmonton, and size up the country in that direction. Later with Mr. O'Halloran, deputy minister of agriculture, and Dr. W. E. Saunders, director of experimental farms, the final choice of locations will be made. One farm will be located on Vancouver Island, another in one of the fruit sections of the mainland in British Columbia, and the third in Alberta or Saskatchewan, along the new line of railway probably.

Lusty Alfalfa Plants

The agricultural salvation of the country is becoming every year a more certain fact. We have just had the pleasure of examining an alfalfa plant taken from a field at Manitou. The crop is growing on the farm of Mr. Jos. McGregor a short distance southwest of town on rolling prairie land. It was taken up the first week in June and had made a growth of 21 inches of top and 25 inches of root. By this time it will be ready to cut and will no doubt produce one or more crops by September. To find alfalfa flourishing in such profusion on our typical prairie soils is a most encouraging indication that a means of renovating our soil when it needs it is available.

Alfalfa at the Manitoba Agricultural college is also making fast growth this season. This is upon soil quite different to that at Manitou being a deep black silt. A strange circumstance is presented in the college field that goes to show there is considerable to learn about this great forage plant. The land upon which it is growing is level but on the crowns of the ridges is higher than where the ridges were finished. In these

lower places the alfalfa came up in the spring healthy and strong but on the ridges the root seemed to have been killed. The incident does not seem to contain any practical suggestion beyond the necessity of closely observing the peculiarities of plants.

Learning Engineering

There are fifty-four students in attendance at the two weeks' course for engineers at Manitoba Agricultural College. Great interest is evidenced in the explanations of the working parts of the machines in use. Many of those who are taking the course have for years been able to run engines of different kinds but little was known of the why or the how of steam or gasoline power transmission or of complicated repairing. The course is of great benefit to all who make any use of power engines.

The North American wheat harvest commenced in Kansas, U. S. A. on June 14th. Every week now the binder and header will start to work in some northerly section, until by the middle of September, the harvest of the world's largest wheat belt will be garnered. The header is being freely used in the Kansas crop this year, the grain being too short for cutting with the binders. Hands are reported more plentiful than usual.

Saskatchewan Confers Degrees

The annual convocation of the university of Saskatchewan was held at Regina on the 10th inst. Reports were received from several committees and officials, and committees elected for the coming year. President had a report of the work done by the university ready to submit, but as it is to be printed it was not read. Degrees of M.A., B.A., B.S.A. and M.D.C.M., were conferred; those receiving the distinctions in agriculture being Arthur George Hopkins and William J. Rutherford.

The first crop bulletins for 1909 issued by the provincial governments were published last week. In Saskatchewan the estimated increase in acreage for all crops is 10.86 per cent. The figures for the various crops are as follows:

Wheat, 3,912,497; oats, 2,192,416; barley, 235,463; flax, 278,835. Total, 6,619,211. 1908—Wheat, 3,703,563; oats, 1,772,976; barley, 229,574; flax, 264,728. Total, 5,970,841.

In Manitoba there is an estimated decrease in acreage for all crops of 201,420 acres. There is a decrease in the wheat acreage of 208,529 acres. Barley shows an increase of 157,051 acres and oats of 32,567. The total area under grain is 4,646,614 acres, made up as follows: Wheat, 2,642,111 acres; oats, 1,373,683 acres; barley 601,008 acres, other crops such as peas, rye, flax and corn making up the balance.

MARKETS

Wheat entered the third week of June featureless. World's shipment figures for the week previous showed an increase of 3,000,000 bushels over last week and 3,500,000 bushels over the same week last year. Visible in the United States decreased by 2,000 000 bushels and Canadian terminal stocks fell off 340,000. Conditions, so far as supplies went, were such as would lend strength to the bears, but Liverpool remained unchanged and North American markets remained steady. On Tuesday, however, a reaction occurred, all cables came lower, and Winnipeg dropped 4 1/2 cents. Prices continued to slump sharply on the strength of bearish views from all points, and bears, for the first time in months had a real innings at the game. The cereal developed a heaviness such as it had not known for weeks and all futures sold off. Decline for the most part was due to favorable harvesting reports from the winter wheat States in the south, from Kansas, particularly, from which State a 90,000,000 bushel crop is expected. European news was on the whole, bearish. Reports from most continental quarters regarding the crop outlook were favorable. On the whole, prospects are for a better than average crop in the Old World. On the strength of all this prices naturally declined and Winnipeg dropped from its high point of 139 for July, made on the Saturday of the previous week, to 127 1/2 on the following Thursday.

While news from foreign quarters is all bearish, and foreign prospects are for a good harvest, there is some reason to believe that if the present conditions continue much longer the wheat output of the Canadian provinces and the Northwestern American States may be seriously below the optimistic estimates being made of it, estimates that are now in some degree causing the slump in the cereal. The wheat crop over the entire spring wheat belt is in need of rain, and while no serious set back has been given so far through lack of moisture, the crop will be affected soon on light land. Reports from different parts of the country indicate that rain is needed. Oats slumped off slightly in sympathy with the decline in wheat but maintain a high level. The oat situation is fairly strong. Other grains are inactive. Flax has disappeared practically from the market. Prices for grains at Winnipeg are as follows:

Table of market prices for various types of wheat, feed, and other agricultural products, listing prices for different grades and quantities.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

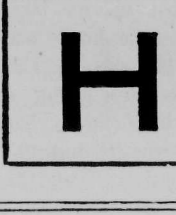
Table listing prices for various types of produce and mill feed, including bran, shorts, chopped feeds, hay, creamery butter, dairy butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, hides, potatoes, and vegetables.

LIVESTOCK

The run of stock at the local yards was light all week, and prices for all cattle classes were strong. Hogs have shown a tendency lately to weaken and are selling around \$7.25 for best grades. Export steers, 1,300 lbs. and over are in good demand at \$5.50, freight assumed. Butcher cattle are quoted at from \$5.00 to \$5.50, ranging lower for poor stuff. Bulls are worth from \$3.00 to \$4.50, and sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.00.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$6.30; choice butchers, \$5.30 to \$6.00; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.35; cows, \$4.50 to \$5.10; calves, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$7.85.



People and the

A sign of the times in movement is not rest the publication of the daily newspaper which pearance in China. lady, widow of a high ardent enthusiast for and believing that thi out the aid of her cou them through the col them to cast aside th and superstition, and work of preparing t revolution which she l

Two religious sect bitterly were found 1 Searching for the caus that one of the sects wheel should turn to was convinced that tl left. In the region of mountain which is so around it 13 times ha result of this belief is near infest this res started to ride around the pilgrims informed him no good.

The excavations f Italy, are yielding ve finds. There have al a sarcophagus of the two intact bodies, Corinthian vases, se unique terra cotta kneeling on the shoul considered to be the ever found.

A week or two ago of Helston, Cornwall festival. In the earl young folk went out flowers and green bo danced through the r of the "Furry" danc Later a ballad term chanted, the first four

Robin Hood and They both are g And we will go To see what the

Then came the off to the accompanime music. Headed by the dancers entered flowers, going in at t at the back, and vi banging knockers as tradition, the festi victory of St. Micha threatened the town pictorial representat valor forms the town

"Teach the boys heading of a leading The article continue

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121 1/4	122
114	114
105 1/4	105 1/2
95 1/4	95 1/2
85	
54 1/4	56
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149	149
147	147
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HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

A sign of the times indicating that the women's movement is not restricted to western nations is the publication of the Pekin Women's News, a daily newspaper which has recently made its appearance in China. The editress is a Chinese lady, widow of a high official, who has become an ardent enthusiast for the progress of her country, and believing that this cannot be achieved without the aid of her countrywomen, daily addresses them through the columns of her paper, urging them to cast aside their listlessness, indifference, and superstition, and devote themselves to the work of preparing their children for the social revolution which she believes is coming.

* * *

Two religious sects who hated one another bitterly were found by Sven Hedin in Thibet. Searching for the cause of this aversion, he found that one of the sects believed that the prayer wheel should turn to the right, while the other was convinced that the wheel should turn to the left. In the region of the Bramaputra he found a mountain which is so sacred that whoever walks around it 13 times has all his sins forgiven. The result of this belief is that criminals from far and near infest this region. When Sven Hedin started to ride around this mountain on his horse the pilgrims informed him that that would do him no good.

* * *

The excavations for a dry-dock at Taranto Italy, are yielding very important archaeological finds. There have already been brought to light a sarcophagus of the fourth century containing two intact bodies, many valuable Ionic and Corinthian vases, sepulchral furniture and a unique terra cotta group representing Cupid kneeling on the shoulder of Venus. The latter is considered to be the best specimen of terra cotta ever found.

* * *

A week or two ago the inhabitants of the town of Helston, Cornwall, celebrated the "Furry" festival. In the early hours of the morning the young folk went out into the country to collect flowers and green boughs. On their return they danced through the narrow streets to the strains of the "Furry" dance, an ancient Celtic melody. Later a ballad termed the "Halant-tow" was chanted, the first four lines of which are as follow :

Robin Hood and Little John,
They both are gone to fair O!
And we will go to the merry greenwood
To see what they do there O!

Then came the official dance through the town to the accompaniment of the inevitable "Furry" music. Headed by the Mayor and his partner, the dancers entered every house festooned with flowers, going in at the front door and coming out at the back, and vice versa, ringing bells and banging knockers as they went. According to tradition, the festival is in celebration of the victory of St. Michael over a fiery dragon which threatened the town with destruction. A crude pictorial representation of the saint's deed of valor forms the town arms of Helston.

* * *

"Teach the boys to spare the birds," is the heading of a leading editorial in an Ontario daily. The article continues :

"If the Terrapin scale and other scales are ruining our trees, if insect pests of various kinds are working immense havoc both in farm and garden, the community has only itself, or rather a good share of its members to blame. It is a hopeful sign that the youthful passion for killing every bird that crosses the line of vision seems to be dying out. The boys of to-day are apparently learning better sense than fell to the lot of their fathers, but a great deal of irretrievable loss has been done in the past by the ruthless and unnecessary killing of the birds which were the most relentless and effective enemies of all insect pests. The boys of a few years ago had their fun. It was a poor, mean, low-spirited variety of fun at the best. Fruit growers, farmers and gardeners of the present day are paying the price. If there is one thing that it is humane, wise and profitable to teach in the schools from one end of this country to the other, it is the fact that birds are among the best friends man has. They are nature's remedy for fighting the plague of destructive insects. Given a fair chance, they render a service that is beyond calculation and the schools of this country would be teaching something worth while if they devoted a few minutes of their time to teaching boys and girls to spare the birds."

* * *

A Philadelphia physician, lately returned from a trip to Jamaica, was greatly impressed with the almost total absence of many kinds of germs on the island. Infection is so rare as to be almost unknown, and it is not necessary for surgeons to take the precautions against it which are indispensable here. "I was amazed when I saw them dressing wounds in a Kingston hospital," said the physician. "They used no antiseptics of any kind, and did not even go to the trouble of sterilizing instruments. I questioned the surgeons in charge, and they said it was not necessary that there were so few infectious germs on the island that healing was almost never interrupted by infection. If we should do work in any of our Philadelphia hospitals as they do it, we would be overwhelmed with blood poisoning and other cases of that kind. They will not always have this freedom from germs, however. Intercourse with the United States and Europe will, in time, load them up with germs, unless great precautions are taken. It is a pity that such must be the case, just as the introduction of tuberculosis germs into America by the white man was a great pity. The Indians never had tuberculosis until the Europeans came, and then they were decimated by the disease. Many of the South Sea islands are totally free from malaria just because they do not have malaria germs nor the mosquitoes which transmit them. To me a country that had no germs would seem a paradise."

Death of Everett Edward Hale

Almost the last of a famous group of American literary lights was Rev. Everett Hale of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who died on the tenth of June. In his youth he knew such men as Webster and Lincoln and he grew up with Longfellow, Lowell and Emerson and enjoyed their personal friendship. Dr. Hale was born in Boston in 1822 and was educated there and at Harvard. After a theological course he entered the ministry, remaining in active church work until 1903, when he was unanimously chosen chaplain of the United States senate. He was a noticeable figure in all forms of reform and rescue work in his native city, his kindly manner and practical benevolence rendering this difficult work highly successful. During his busy life he yet found time to wield a telling pen, and a number of works of fiction, essays and magazine articles are signed by his name. Probably the best known to the general public was "The Man Without a Country" which was published nearly fifty years ago.

A Pernicious Example

In these days when modern means of publicity so persistently inform the public of the actions and remarks of men in high positions the responsibility which attaches to these personages becomes very great. In America we do not care what the big men are doing, not we, but we go and do very much the same things without being able to give any particular reason for it and unconsciously the actions of public men are reflected in the private citizen.

Take the case of Roosevelt. Many a man has adopted the ex-president's manner of blunt speech and erratic manner and excuses himself when obviously in error on the ground that his intentions are good. Nor does one's influence cease when he vacates an important position as Mr. Roosevelt has done. The camera and reporter have followed him into Africa on his mission of wanton slaughter of peaceful, gentle giraffe, sullen, slothful rhinoceros and other animals curious and interesting in life, but in death ugly and foul. To make a reputation for having slaughtered a larger number of nature's creatures than any other man is an ambition discreditably enough in itself but when indulged in by a high international figure is immeasurably lamentable.

For not only is the public informed through the papers of the wanton destruction of animal life, but over the whole continent this butchery is flashed before children's eyes in the five-cent theatres. The demoralizing effect upon young minds of such spectacles is beyond conjecture. Without exaggeration it will be directly and indirectly responsible for the committal of every fact of violence without the human mind to devise from clipping cats' ears to cold blooded murder. Why does not the editor of *Truth* (Mr. Roosevelt's present official position in life) adjust his actions more squarely with the example of the Nazarene?

Not Enough to Take a Collection

What have the nations done in the case of the horrible massacres in Asiatic Turkey? They have shivered, have sent gunboats to the coast, asked permission to land, been refused, and then have taken up a collection. Is that enough? Certainly it is not? The nations fail to do more simply because of international jealousies. Each fears that another will get an advantage by its presence. It is a pity that we cannot have a central Hague headquarters of the nations from which, in any such sudden emergency, orders could go forth to this or that nation that might be at hand to land a force and stop the disorder. We do not say that this is possible, but something of the sort is desirable. To be sure a sudden and brief outbreak cannot thus be quelled, if it occur in the interior, as in the case of the massacre of Armenians some years ago. But these last massacres were at Adana and thereabouts. Adana is less than fifty miles from the port of Messina by railroad, and Tarsus is half way between them. It is not more than a day's sailing from the neighboring island of Cypress, where British vessels of war must be always present, and other naval forces, French and Italian, must be near by. In the present case the Young Turk military force was busy and could do nothing for two weeks, with all its good will. It is a pity that an international executive could not have sent soldiers speedily, and given protection, at least sufficient to relieve the fear of the recurrence of massacres. It is a fine thing now to take a collection when all the killing has been done, and the girls carried off and distributed to the harems as slaves, but present protection, punishment and prevention would seem to be the duty of the nation. — *The Independent*.

INGLE NOOK

A NEW FRIEND

Dear Dame Durden,—Thank you so much for your helpful corner, and for not turning it into a matrimonial bureau. I quite agree with the editorial, "Don't Pity Him" in May 5th number. It always aroused my ire to be pitied because we live out on the prairies away from the towns. I wouldn't change places for anything. Of course we have environments, when starting up, but we have all the necessities of life and can afford to do a little "roughing it" when young. Compare our lot with that of our grandmother pioneers, and be thankful you are living in the twentieth century. Don't pity yourself or you will soon be a fit subject for pity.

I wrote you a letter about gardening last spring, when lying in bed, and found it several months later where the girl had put it for safe keeping, so this is the first you have received from me. There is to be a number devoted to answers to gardening soon, so shall not attempt to write on the subject, save to ask if you ever grow spinach? It grows so quickly, will come up again if cut off and is one of the best of greens. Cook with very little water and drain thoroughly. It is good alone or boiled with lettuce. Most of the young plants make good greens. The cabbages, turnips, young radish tops can all be boiled together, when thinning out. I often put the carrots, parsnips, onions, and new potatoes together and cook, when they are not larger than your little finger, and serve with white sauce. Add green peas if you have them too.

Here are a few ways of using sugar, which may be of service to some one: Add a small lump to green peas, a little sugar in milk will prevent its scorching so soon, if soup is only slightly scorched, a little brown sugar will correct it.

The next time you make lemon pies, try making them with half a lemon and half an orange, juice and rind, and I think you won't go back to the old way. Wring a cloth out of hot water and cover over your bread when rising, then butter the crust when baked and let cool in the air and the crust will always be sweet and soft, though you bake it for an hour and a half as I always do.

This is necessarily short and scrappy, as we are going on a homestead shortly, and there is so much to be done before leaving that there is no time for letter writing.

Will you be so kind as to send the enclosed letter to Willing to Learn, whose letter appeared in the May 5th number?

Sask. Annie M. W.

(If one can judge by this letter, the Ingle Nook was deprived of a pleasure last spring through that careful girl. Don't put off the next letter till next spring, please. Much luck to you on the homestead. Since you read the editorials on that first page of the Home Journal department, tell us what you think of "Should Divorce be Made Easier?" in May 26th issue. D. D.)

SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a silent inmate of your corner for some time, and now have not come with help, but for it.

Could you or any of the nookers be kind enough to give me the address of some schools for nervous or backward children who require more attention than the teachers in the public school have time to give? If any have had any experience with them, any information would be thankfully received.

I will sign myself,
Man. Observer.

(Just at present I do not know of any such school in the west, but perhaps some of our members can give some help. If they can they will. I am certain of that. D. D.)

AVOIDED A LOSS

Dear Dame Durden,—Our neighbor who sent to that firm in Winnipeg, for a skirt, received her money back, a short time after I wrote you about it. An express order was enclosed in a very curt note, typewritten on a perfectly plain sheet of paper, not even signed. No excuse was given. As the boys say, it looks "shady."

At last, gardening time has arrived. Has it not been a long cold spring? We cannot realize that May is more than half gone. We have a great many vegetables planted and have been using radishes out of the hot bed for a good while. Talking of gardens reminds me that "Bertal" inquired about "Planet Juniors" in the last issue. We have one and find it invaluable, it is so simple in construction—has so few of those puzzling bolts and nuts that are a terror to womankind—so easy to run, and does such good work that if we had to be without one, even, I am sure our garden would rise up and command the purchase of another. We do not consider them expensive even for a small garden. It would soon pay for itself in many ways.

I wonder if many of the Chatterers felt the earthquake on the fifteenth? Our poor old shack shook and trembled in every joint, the kettle danced a jig on the stove. My mother and I were alone and it made us very nervous. One hardly expects to encounter earthquakes on the prairies.

Last winter I joined a music club, the cost was only one dollar for the year, and I am to receive between fifteen and twenty copies of music. It is well printed on good paper, and one can choose the style of music one likes best,—classical, vocal, popular, or teacher's.—It is really very interesting. If any musical Chatterers would like the address, I would be glad to supply it. One can join at any time, and it is a great incentive to keep up one's music.

I have not forgotten you, Dame Durden, but I have not been able to find any person going to Winnipeg. Perhaps later on I shall be more successful. You are not tiring of your little home are you?

Sask. Madeline.

(No we are not a bit tired of house-keeping yet. Just to speak of "house-keeping" again, makes all the tasks seem light no matter how tired we may be from the day's work. Couldn't you manage a trip to the 'peg at fair time? Glad your friend got her money back, even if she didn't get much courtesy. D. D.)

GRUEL FOR BABIES

Dear Dame Durden,—I don't know how long I have read your letters, but I never had any time to write. Laziness I expect, for now that I want something, I can find the time all right, which is very ungrateful to say the least, for I have received so many hints that have been of service to me. I want to make my two little lads overalls for this summer, and seeing this pattern, I thought it would be just the thing, but I did not see the price or where to send for it in the number it was in, so I am taking the liberty of asking you to see that it reaches the proper department. My eldest boy is four, so would like the pattern for that size.

I wonder if any of the inexperienced mothers have ever tried putting thin oatmeal gruel with their baby's milk instead of water? So many babies can thrive so much better on it than just milk and water, especially delicate ones, through the hot weather. I have brought up three children on the bottle. I will stop now hoping I am not troubling you too much.

Alta. Mrs. Harry.

(I ordered the pattern for you and you should have it by now. Hope it will prove satisfactory. If you write again I shall be sure you had some other reason than to get help. D. D.)

OCTAVIA'S OPINION

Dear Dame Durden,—As you ask for our views on the suffrage question I will give you mine with pleasure. Everyone who is taxed has a right to vote. I am not speaking of aliens, their rights are as yet an open question. The opinion that a woman should only attend to her house and children is a bad one, as well suggest that a man should only attend to his bread-winning. A woman who cannot thoroughly attend to her home with only half her mind, cannot do even that well. She is only asked to think. Surely this is not too much. If woman would vote, the saloons would likely cease to exist. The town drunk and would not be voted into a responsible office to spend the public money on whiskey. If woman would vote, men would be forced to lead more moral lives, and women would become stronger minded. But one cannot have everything.

B. C. Octavia.

(Did you get the button safely? One was certainly due you under the circumstances, and we are both regretting that we were not bright enough to think of that for ourselves. D. D.)

ADDRESS WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—I read the letters in the Ingle Nook every week, and enjoy them very much.

Seeing that "Purr" wished for supplies for her Wanzer Sewing machine, I thought I might supply her. Kindly address the enclosed letter to her and oblige,

Norah.

(I'm sorry to have to delay placing your kind offer before "Purr", but she neglected to give her address, and I have no way of reaching her except through the paper, which is a slow method when one is in a hurry. Please write to us again and longer. D. D.)

DOWER AND SUFFRAGE

Dear Dame Durden,—Many thanks for your welcome. My idea of the dower law is that it is very unjust. When a woman comes west with her husband, in most cases she sacrifices considerable, and it is rather a rude awakening to find that her husband, if so minded, can dispose of the property without even telling her. Of course, I think there are very few men who would take advantage of such a law and I have heard of only one case. They claim that there were conditions at one time that made those laws necessary, but surely that time is past and the dower law will be amended in the near future.

I don't understand why any woman should wish to vote or take any part in politics. If she has a home and family, they need the very best she can give to them. The rising generation will to a great extent be what the mothers train them to be.—If a mother gives her children and home proper attention, she won't have much taste for politics. And if they have no family ties, there are plenty of opportunities to use their intellect, that are womanly without politics. I think with Rastus that that belongs to men. Of course, we all have our favorite candidate at election time (our husbands' usually). I had the pleasure of entertaining our candidate in the last campaign and was very glad that he was elected, but I say let the men do the voting. In nine cases out of ten, if we had liberty to vote we would first ask our husbands' advice and then cast our vote as he directed. With best wishes for all.

Mother Smith.

A CHANCE TO OBLIGE

Dear Readers,—I should like very much to exchange crocheted work for Royal Crown Soap coupons. If you have only a few even, write me and I will send you my list. You may choose your article, which will be forwarded at once, on receipt of the correct number of coupons. Very Sincerely,
Goose Lake, Sask. Maud Davidson.

A WELCOME FOR NANCY

Dear Dame Durden:—I see that some one asks how to clean the stains from a table oil-cloth. The following is very satisfactory:—Wash as clean as possible with warm suds. While still damp, sprinkle baking soda, a tablespoonful or more, over the cloth and scour as though with sand. Do thoroughly, then wash off with clean water and wipe up dry.

Table salt and soda also serve to keep white or gray enamel pie plates free from stains. If they are already burnt and encrusted, steep on the back of the stove in a solution of lye. After an hour or two of this, wash in hot water and finish with fine salt polish. They will be new.

To whiten stained rollers on wringer, wipe off with cloth wet in coal oil. Though they be black as tar and of six years' standing, they too will "come new."

Now try this, and be thankful that you did, when putting away stoves and pipes this spring. Into an old tomato tin of boiled linseed oil stir about four tablespoons of turpentine. With brush or rag cover all exposed surfaces with this mixture, giving, when dry, a second coat. In the fall there will be no rust to clean away. When setting stoves up again, give one coat, and when still damp apply black lead and polish. Pipes and stoves will show that inky polish peculiar to new hardware, and will retain it for six or eight months.

For the benefit of "Subscriber" and others, these directions will be found all that can be desired in ridding clothes of vermin: First boil in strong salt and water, then wash in hot suds and washing soda and rinse well. While damp, iron on the wrong side, under all seams, and over, very thoroughly, with irons as hot as can be used.

In conjunction with soapy baths, alcohol rubbed over the body will cure and prevent contagion. If in camp where hot baths are impossible, always carry alcohol and sakadilla, a powder obtainable at any drug store, the alcohol for bathing the body, the powder to sprinkle amongst bed clothes. This powder will also clean the bedding brought from camp. Sprinkle well, roll up and leave in an outside place for four days, then open up, air and shake. An infested camp or cabin may be cleansed with this powder by sprinkling it thickly over furniture and floor, and closing the place for a few days. Then sweep, dust and scrub up.

Now I meant, when I sat down to give you a learned (?) discourse on Women's Suffrage, or shall I say a learned desecration of Women's Suffrage?—for that seems nearer to my idea in the productions of some of the women who are expressing opinions on a subject which they have prejudged unworthy of thought.

It strikes me that some women study logic thusly:

"This wool is black; this wool came from a sheep; presto: all sheep are black!" or

"My life is happy; my children are safe-guarded; my husband guards our interests; consequently, all women should be happy; all children are safe-guarded; all husbands guard the interests of those bound to him.

And the first argument is as solid as the last and just as true.

Long ago the lips of one weak and hungry cried, "Give me three grains o' corn Mother, give me three grains o' corn." Now here are "Three grains o' corn" for some of our weak and hungry sisters, and they carry life and strength to those who accept and digest them.

Let not individual happiness render us selfish and thoughtless of the needs of others.

She who truly lives, lives to help those less fortunate and more helpless than herself.

If we and ours are "Led not into temptation", let us be humbly thankful. But let us not venture to believe that example to mankind, but rather that He has given us much, that we might not reach down empty hands with which to lift up the sorrowing and the sinful, and the helpless.

But I must scurry out of here before Dame Durden comes with her broom and waste basket.

I'm coming soon with a freckle lotion, so be on hand everybody to get some.
B. C. NANCY HIGGINS.

THE HOME PROTECTION AND GRANNIE

Dear Dame Durden:—Although it is not very long since I paid a visit to the Ingle Nook I am dropping in again this morning, and with your kind permission, I shall take a chair beside Home Protection, first, and have a little talk.

I read your letter with interest, dear Home Protection, and if I could believe, as you do, that giving votes to women would promote temperance, I should fall into line at once as a suffragist. But I do not think that temperance will ever be promoted by legislation. Children must be educated up to it as to everything else that is high and noble. And herein lies woman's great field of labor. Believe me, dear sister, it is not in a public hall, or on a public platform, or at a polling booth, but in the sacred precincts of home, and among the precious little twigs of humanity, the training of whom God has entrusted to our care. The influence of a good woman in her home is infinitely more powerful than all the votes she could cast from now until the crack of doom.

Keeping liquor away from children is not teaching them temperance, any more than telling them not to do certain things is training them morally. Children are reasonable little beings, and respond readily to teaching; but how many mothers really teach their children or hold before them lofty ideals? In too many cases this is all left to the teachers, and though teachers are doing wonders, still they have not the children, for the first five or six years of their lives, when they are as wax in the mother's hands.

Home Protection, we are evidently looking from different standpoints, and I hope I have not given offence by thus stating my opinions.

Now Grannie, may I take a seat beside you? You think that brains and gentleness are pretty equally divided among men and women? Please think of all the good writers of the different countries—poets, novelists, dramatists, historians; think of the great scientists of the world, the great musicians, painters, sculptors; the great inventors. In each case were they not men? If not I should be glad to know the women's names. Of course, there are clever women, but they cannot and never could compete with men in brain power. There are, too, thousands of gentle and patient men, but gentleness and patience are pre-eminently womanly characteristics.

I quite agree with you that girls should, as far as possible, be allowed to follow their inclinations in choosing their work. But, do not nearly all the callings open to women, lead up to the one, grand destiny of homemaking? Teaching, sewing, nursing, music, etc., will all play a useful part in that be-all, and end-all of most women's careers.

Sask. MRS. TOM.

FOR GRANNIE'S BENEFIT

Dear Dame Durden:—I am sending in the receipt for mealy puddings for Grannie. Select the largest puddings of a newly killed pig. Wash thoroughly in three waters, leaving the insides out. Leave them in salt and water three days, changing the water every day. Now, take part of the suet, about four pounds, cut this down in small pieces and partly fry it down. Pour off part of the fat, and put remainder in a baking dish. Leave until cold. When cold cut all down in small pieces. Mix with three pounds of fine oat meal, three large onions cut fine, salt and pepper to taste. Fill the puddings, but not too full, as they might burst. Before filling dry the puddings with a coarse towel, still leaving them outside in. Tie both ends together and boil twenty minutes. Before using boil again fifteen minutes. Then toast in oven or before fire until brown and crisp. I make all mine like this and think them fine. This makes ten or twelve puddings. Hoping this is what was wanted, I will sign myself
SCOTCH CRANK.

(I'm sure your name is a misleading one. Come again so that we can prove it wrong.) D. D.)

A PORRIDGE HINT

Dear Dame Durden:—I noticed in a late issue that a Subscriber wanted to know how to exterminate vermin on persons and clothing. Get sakadilla powder at the druggist's and dust the clothing and person with it. Leave some in the pockets and the vermin goes someplace (Don't ask me where).

Do any of the Nookers soak their porridge the night before for breakfast? A bachelor out here told me about it. It just takes a very short time to cook it in the morning.

ALBERTA GYPSIE.

(I had to change your name a little. Hope you won't mind. D. D.)

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Another answer to In Need of Help's letter asking for a boy and offering him a good home, has been received. The letter—a very manly, well written one, came from the boy himself, and I thought perhaps there was somewhere another good home, wanting another good boy. Is there?



The Western Wigwam

A RIDER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am taking music lessons all the time and I go to school steadily. I am in the seventh grade. There are thirteen going to our school.

How many of the Wigs like riding horse-back? I like it and do quite a bit. I herd our cattle in the fall. We have nine horses and I can ride most of them. Souris is a very pretty place in summer and is a great place for sport. I think the rules for getting a button are very nice. I am reading the Golden Dog and I think it is very nice. We have taken the ADVOCATE for nearly five years now. The weather is not very nice around here for this time of year. I am eleven years old and my birthday was in March.

Man. (a) ROY IRWIN.

ALL ABOUT SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken your paper for a long time and we all like it well. I am thirteen years old. I am not going to school now. We have a mile to walk to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. L—. There are thirty-two at school but there will not be many in the summer. They are half Russians at our school. I like going very well and I am in the fourth reader. There is only one boy in our class, the rest are girls.

Alta. (a) CECIL LUCKA.

COMING TO WINNIPEG

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your interesting club. I like reading the little letters the boys and girls write. I go to school every day and I am in the fourth book. My studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing. (I am sorry I made a mistake in my spelling.) And I took up geography, physiology, and English history. I live on a farm a mile from the town of Sperling and a mile from school. I live about thirty-nine miles northwest of Winnipeg. I intend going in to Winnipeg this vacation to spend a few weeks with my friends. We are going to build a new house this summer. I have read some of the books Violette has mentioned, such as "Black Beauty," "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Little Women."

I have three sisters and two brothers.

FROM A FARMER'S DAUGHTER

Dear Dame Durden:—I see in a recent paper that a subscriber wants to know how to get rid of lice. The way I did when our men got them a year ago was to make them change their clothes, then take their clothes and the bed clothes they have been sleeping on and wash them in warm water for the first. For the second water put the clothes in the machine and put some salt on them, then pour boiling water over them. I don't think hot water hurts wool; I often scald our mens' clothes. After the clothes are dry iron them with a hot iron to kill the nits or lice that might not be dead. I had to change the bed clothes and mens' clothes about three times before I got rid of them. I keep house for my father and brother. I have kept house alone for them since I was thirteen and I am seventeen now.

Wishing the club and members success.
Sask. FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

(Many thanks for your help. The other girls of our Corner will be glad to welcome you. D. D.)

William to cut the grass?—Automobile. (Ought to mow, Bill). 2. What is the difference between a woman and an umbrella? An umbrella you can shut up and a woman you can't.

Man. (a) SARAH WOOD.

BY THE RIVER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in the town of Hartney, about fifty miles from Brandon. The river runs about half a mile from the town. I go to school, and am in the fifth book. I think it would be good to have riddles in our letters. I am fourteen years old. Well, my letter is getting long, so I will close hoping to receive a button for which I enclose stamp.

Man. (a) Gordon Scott.

A FINE MISSION BAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Well, how are all the Indians getting along? Have any of them started going in their bare feet yet? I have. It snowed today but it melted again. We have started seeding. We are having a very late spring.

Do you know, Cousin Dorothy, we have a mission band and call it Busy Bee Mission Band? We meet every second Friday and a young lady friend has charge of us. She is President, and one of our school girls is Vice-President. Yesterday we had a re-election of officers. Last fall we had a bazaar at our place. We made seventeen dollars and fifty cents, and sent ten dollars' worth of clothing up to the Sifton Mission House to hang on their Christmas tree. We sent caps, stockings, jerseys and mittens up to the Galicians.

I am nine years old and will be ten on the eighteenth of June.

Man. (a) A SCHOOL BOY.

ARBOR DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have written to your club. We started a fire at school to burn the grass on the playgrounds and the fire got away from us and was running into the wood pile. But it did not get far, as we pulled the wood down and put the fire out. Arbor Day is next Monday, but we did our Arbor Day work on Friday as we wish to clean up our own yard and plant our flowers seeds on Monday. The C. N. R. track runs across the corner of our school playgrounds. One time the train set a fire and almost burnt the school stable.

Man. (a) FARM BOY. (8)

THE BUTTONS ARE PRETTY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your paper and I would like to join the Western Wigwam. I am living with my uncle, who takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He has taken it for nearly five years and he likes it very much.

As most of the other Indians tell about their places, I will. We have seven horses, eleven head of cattle, two calves and nineteen pigs.

We have three miles and a half to go to school. We used to walk but we have a pony now, named Pete.

I hope to receive one of your buttons to remember the club by. One of my school friends received one and they are very pretty.

You must excuse my poor writing for I am a very poor hand. Wishing your valuable paper every success.

Man. (a) BEDE WOOD. (12)

A MANITOBA BRAVE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Please make room in the Wigwam for a Manitoba brave who wishes a seat in the lodge. The town nearest to where I live is Plumas which is three and one-half miles away. There are two general stores, two hardware stores, three machine agencies, two harness shops, one drug store, one feed store and a post-office. There are also three elevators and a flat warehouse, three churches, a hotel and a bank.

Well I guess I will close as too long a letter is not so interesting.

Man. (a) A WESTERN LADDIE.

GOT A NEW PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to your corner since you changed its name. I think Western Wigwam is a very suitable name for it. We are

having an awful late snowing today and is a sister and I ride to school. Our teacher's name is McL—

I think it is very nice because those who get to remember the corner very much to have one everyone else will try to be one, too. I am also in names.

We have eight little chicks are in a warm place cold weather doesn't bother much.

I have got a new pony wrote to your corner. I except his fact and it name is "Nigger," but "Nig."

Alta. (a) LAUGHING

A TRAGEDY IN THE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am one of our three-year-old broke her neck. She was and was licking herself just shoulder and she lost her head was under when she My brother saw her when to do his chores before the cows were milked he the horns. It is stormy father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for four years. I buttons. I am eleven June. My teacher's name

Man. (a)

SEND FOR A BU

Dear Cousin:—I am today, so I will write to you. We all thought spring was but one morning we got was a snow storm out.

Do you not think it is Cousin Dorothy, to have Western Wigwam on for a

I have read a lot of them "The Lamplighter a few Elsie books, "Little Good Wives" by Lou "Aunt Diana," "Fifteen "Only a Girl," "A Girl 'Cast Up By the Sea," "Canada," "Under Drake's Queen's Shilling," "The Prince," "The King's D "Jessica's First Prayer" others.

Would you please tell new subscribers you have girl's watch?

We are just doing our cleaning now and are very

BROWN TH (To earn a girl's watch do is to get a four new the FARMER'S ADVOCATE That should not be hard girl in your district. I hope C. D.)

BREAKING BRO

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—another pale face to join Wigwam!

I am very fond of reading "The Leather Stocking" now. I like reading about much, but I have no I have three brothers. Two of my brothers are the Western Wigwam. horse-back. I suppose members do. We are bronco mare. She is easy we children ride her every father is not driving her.

I am sorry Philadelphia enjoyed reading her letters ern Wigwam.

I wish Cousin Dorothy picture in our page. We see it: We used to take the ADVOCATE before we left dad and all of us like it fine been in this country for would like it better if it more. We live in a Scotc eighteen miles from Y seventeen from Saltcoats. names fine. I hope the out of the way when the my letter. Is this too Dorothy? At least I wish Wishing your paper suc

LADY WIL

Automobile. What woman and la you can't. H Wood.

live in the fifty miles runs about. I go to book. I have fourteen to receive stamp. don Scott.

AND Well, how long? Have ng in their It snowed. We have a very

Dorothy, we call it Busy meet every lady friend resident, and ce-President. election of a bazaar at nteen dollars' ten dollars' e Sifton Mis- r Christmas ings, jerseys icians. I will be ten

SCHOOL BOY.

This is the to your club. and the fire ; running into d not get far, n and put the next Monday, Day work on n up our own lowers seeds track runs school play- rain set a fire hool stable.

PRETTY

This is my and I would Wigwam. I who takes the e has taken nd he likes it

ians tell about e have seven tle, two calves

nd a half to go walk but we d Pete. f your buttons . One of my one and they

WOOD. (12)

RAVE

thy:— Please igwam for a es a seat in the st to where I three and one- are two general stores, three harness shops, ore and a post- three elevators hree churches,

use as too long sting.

RN LADDIE.

PONY

:— I have not ce you changed ern Wigwam is or it. We are

having an awful late spring. It is snowing today and is awful cold. My sister and I ride to school almost every day. Our teacher's name is Miss McL.

I think it is very nice to have a button because those who get them can always remember the corner. I would like very much to have one, and I am sure everyone else will try their best to get one, too. I am also in favor of pen-names.

We have eight little chickens out and have three more hens set. The little chicks are in a warm place and so this cold weather doesn't bother them very much.

I have got a new pony since I last wrote to your corner. He is all black except his face and it is white. His name is "Nigger," but we call him "Nig."

Alta. (a) LAUGHING WATER. (13)

A TRAGEDY IN THE BARNYARD

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— This morning one of our three-year-old heifers broke her neck. She was lying down and was licking herself just behind her shoulder and she lost her balance. Her head was under when she turned over. My brother saw her when he went out to do his chores before breakfast. After the cows were milked he drew her out by the horns. It is storming now. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for four years. I am in favor of buttons. I am eleven years old in June. My teacher's name is Miss C.

Man. (a) PIED PIPER.

SEND FOR A BUTTON

Dear Cousin:— I am not at school today, so I will write to you.

We all thought spring was coming on but one morning we got up and there was a snow storm out.

Do you not think it would be nice, Cousin Dorothy, to have badges with Western Wigwam on for all the Cousins?

I have read a lot of books, among them "The Lamplighter," and quite a few Elsie books, "Little Women and Good Wives" by Louisa M. Alcott, "Aunt Diana," "Fifteen," "Averil," "Aunt a Girl," "A Girl of Today," "Cast Uj By the Sea," "With Wolfe in Canada," "Under Drake's Flag," "The Queen's Shilling," "The Little Lame Prince," "The King's Daughter" and "Jessica's First Prayer" and a lot of others.

Would you please tell me how many new subscribers you have to get for a girl's watch?

We are just doing our spring house-cleaning now and are very busy.

BROWN THRUSH. (11) (To earn a girl's watch all you have to do is to get a four new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.50 each. That should not be hard for a bright girl in your district. I hope you get one C. D.)

BREAKING BRONCO

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— Here comes another pale face to join the Western Wigwam!

I am very fond of reading. I am reading "The Leather Stocking Tales" now. I like reading about Indians very much, but I have not seen one yet. I have three brothers and one sister. Two of my brothers are going to join the Western Wigwam. I like riding horse-back. I suppose most of the members do. We are breaking in a bronco mare. She is easily scared, but we children ride her every day when my father is not driving her.

I am sorry Philadelphia is dead for I enjoyed reading her letters to the Western Wigwam.

I wish Cousin Dorothy would put her picture in our page. We would like to see it. We used to take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE before we left England and dad and all of us like it fine. We have been in this country four years. I would like it better if it was settled more. We live in a Scotch settlement, eighteen miles from Yorkton and seventeen from Saltcoats. I like pen-names fine. I hope the W. P. B. is out of the way when the editor reads my letter. Is this too long, Cousin Dorothy? At least I will stop now. Wishing your paper success. LADY WILD WEST.

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C. Copyright L. C. PAGE Co. Incorpd.

"Not so fast, Hortense!" exclaimed the gay Chevalier; "you have captured me by mistake! The tall Swede—he is your man! The other ladies all know that, and are anxious to get me out of your toils, so that you may be free to ensnare the philosopher!"

"But you don't wish to get away from me! I am your garland, Chevalier, and you shall wear me to-day. As for the tall Swede, he has no idea of a fair flower of our sex except to wear it in his button-hole,—this way!" added she, pulling a rose out of a vase and archly adorning the Chevalier's vest with it.

All pretence and jealousy, mademoiselle. The tall Swede knows how to take down your pride and bring you to a proper sense of your false conceit of the beauty and wit of the ladies of New France."

Hortense gave two or three tosses of defiance to express her emphatic dissent from his opinions.

"I wish Herr Kalm would lend me his philosophic scales, to weigh your sex like lambs in market," continued La Corne St. Luc; "but I fear I am too old, Hortense, to measure women except by the fathom which is the measure of a man." And the measure of a man is the measure of an angel too scriptum est, Chevalier!"

replied she. Hortense had ten merry meanings in her eye, and looked as if bidding him select which he chose. "The learned Swede's philosopher is lost upon me," continued she, "he can neither weigh by sample nor measure by fathom the girls of New France!"

She tapped him on the arm. "Listen to me, Chevalier," said she, "you are neglecting me already for sake of Cecile Tourangeau!" La Corne was exchanging some gay badinage with a graceful, pretty young lady on the other side of the table, whose snowy forehead, if you examined it closely, was marked with a red scar, in figure of a cross, which, although powdered and partially concealed by a frizz of her thick blonde hair, was sufficiently distinct to those who looked for it; and many did so, as they whispered to each other the story of how she got it.

Le Gardeur de Repentigny sat by Cecile, talking in a very sociable manner, which was also commented on. His conversation seemed to be very attractive to the young lady, who was visibly delighted with the attentions of her handsome gallant.

At this moment a burst of instruments from the musicians, who occupied a gallery at the end of the hall, announced a vocal response to the toast of the King's health, proposed by the Bourgeois. "Prepare yourself for the chorus, Chevalier," exclaimed Hortense. "Father de Berey is going to lead the royal anthem!"

"Vivie le Roi!" replied La Corne. "No finer voice ever sang Mass, or chanted 'God Save the King!' I like to hear the royal anthem from the lips of a churchman rolling it out ore rotundo, like one of the Psalms of David. Our first duty is to love God,—our next to honor the King! and New France will never fail in either!" Loyalty was ingrained in every fibre of La Corne St. Luc.

"Never, Chevalier. Law and Gospel rule together, or fall together! But we must rise," replied Hortense, springing up.

The whole company rose simultaneously. The rich, mellow voice of the Rev. Father de Berey, round and full as the organ of Ste. Marie, commenced the royal anthem composed by Lulli in honor of Louis Quatorze, upon an occasion of his visit to the famous Convent of St. Cyr, in company with Madame de Maintenon.

The song composed by Madame Brinon was afterwards translated into English, and words and music

became, by a singular transposition, the national hymn of the English nation.

"God Save the King!" is no longer heard in France. It was buried with the people's loyalty, fathoms deep under the ruins of the monarchy. But it flourishes still with pristine vigor in New France. The broad chest and flexile lips of Father de Berey rang out the grand old song in tones that filled the stately old hall:

"Grand Dieu! Sauvez le Roi! Grand Dieu! Sauvez le Roi! Sauvez le Roi! Que toujours glorieux. Louis Victorieux, Voye ses ennemis Toujours soumis!"

The company all joined in the chorus, the gentlemen raising their cups, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and male and female blending in a storm of applause that made the old walls ring with joy. Songs and speeches followed in quick succession, cutting as with a golden blade the hours of the dessert into quinzaines of varied pleasures.

The custom of the times had reduced speechmaking after dinner to a minimum. The ladies, as Father de Berey wittily remarked, preferred private confession to public preaching; and long speeches, without inlets for reply, were the eighth mortal sin which no lady would forgive.

The Bourgeois, however, felt it incumbent upon himself to express his deep thanks for the honor due his house on this auspicious occasion. And he remarked that the doors of Belmont, so long closed by reason of the absence of Pierre, would hereafter be ever open to welcome all his friends. He had that day made a gift of Belmont, with all its belongings, to Pierre, and he hoped,—the Bourgeois smiled as he said this, but he would not look in a quarter where his words struck home,—he hoped that some one of Quebec's fair daughters would assist Pierre in the menage of his home and enable him to do honor to his housekeeping.

Immense was the applause that followed the short, pithy speech of the Bourgeois. The ladies blushed and praised, the gentlemen cheered and enjoyed in anticipation the renewal of the old hospitalities of Belmont.

"The skies are raining plum caves!" exclaimed the Chevalier La Corne to his lively companion. "Joy's golden drops are only distilled in the alembic of woman's heart! What think you, Hortense? Which of Quebec's fair daughters will be willing to share Belmont with Pierre?"

"Oh, any of them would!" replied she. "But why did the Bourgeois restrict his choice to the ladies of Quebec, when he knew I came from the Three Rivers?"

"Oh, he was afraid of you, Hortense; you would make Belmont too good for this world! What say you, Father de Berry? Do you ever walk on the cape?"

The friar, in a merry mood, had been edging close to Hortense. "I love, of all things, to air my gray gown on the cape of a breezy afternoon," replied the jovial Recollet, "when the fashionables are all out, and every lady is putting her best foot foremost. It is then I feel sure that Horace is the next best thing to the Homilies:

"Teretesque suras laudo, et integer ego!"

The Chevalier La Corne pinched the shrugging shoulder of Hortense as he remarked, "Don't confess to, Father de Berey that you promenaded on the cape! But I hope Pierre Philibert will soon make his choice! We are impatient to visit him and give old

Provençal the butler a run every day through those dark crypts of his, where lie entombed the choicest vintages of sunny France."

The Chevalier said this waggishly, for the benefit of old Provençal, who stood behind his chair looking half alarmed at the threatened raid upon his well-filled cellars.

"But if Pierre should not commit matrimony," replied Hortense, "what will become of him? and especially what will become of us?"

"We will drink his wine all the same, good fellow that he is! But Pierre had as lief commit suicide as not commit matrimony; and who would not? Look here, Piere Philibert," continued the old soldier, addressing him with good-humored freedom. "Matrimony is clearly your duty, Pierre; but I need not tell you so; it is written on your face plain as the way between Peronne and St. Quintin,—a good, honest way as ever was trod by shoe leather, and as old as Chinon in Touraine! Try it soon, my boy. Quebec is a sack full of pearls!" Hortense pulled him mischievously by the coat, so he caught her hand and held it fast in his, while he proceeded: "You put your hand in the sack and take out the first that offers. It will be worth a Jew's ransom! If you are lucky to find the fairest, trust me it will be the identical pearl of great price for which the merchant went and sold all that he had and bought it. Is not that Gospel, Father de Berey? I think I have heard something like that preached from the pulpit of the Recollets?"

"Matter of brimborion, Chevalier! not to be questioned by laymen! Words of wisdom for my poor brothers of St. Francis, who, after renouncing the world, like to know that they have renounced something worth having! But not to preach a sermon on your parable, Chevalier, I will promise Colonel Philibert that when he has found the pearl of great price,—Father de Berey, who knew a world of secrets, glanced archly at Amelie as he said this,—"the bells of our monastery shall ring out such a merry peal as they have not rung since fat Brother Le Gros broke his wind, and short Brother Bref stretched himself out half a yard pulling the bell ropes on the wedding of the Dauphin."

Great merriment followed the speech of Father de Berey. Hortense rallied the Chevalier, a good old widower, upon himself not travelling the plain way between Peronne and St. Quintin, and jestingly offered herself to travel with him, like a couple of gypsies carrying their budget of happiness pick-a-back through the world.

"Better than that!" La Corne exclaimed. Hortense was worthy to ride on the baggage-wagons in his next campaign! Would she go? She gave him her hand. "I expect nothing else!" said she. "I am a soldier's daughter, and expect to live a soldier's wife, and die a soldier's widow. But a truce to jest. It is harder to be witty than wise," continued she. "What is the matter with Cousin Le Gardeur?" Her eyes were fixed upon him as he read a note just handed to him by a servant. He crushed it in his hand with a flash of anger, and made a motion as if about to tear it, but did not. He placed it in his bosom. But the hilarity of his countenance was gone.

There was another person at the table whose quick eye, drawn by sisterly affection, saw Le Gardeur's movement before even Hortense. Amelie was impatient to leave her seat and go beside him, but she could not at the moment leave the lively circle around her. She at once conjectured that the note was from Angelique des Meloises. After drinking deeply two or three times Le Gardeur arose, and with a faint excuse that did not impose on his partner left the table. Amelie rose quickly also, excusing herself to the Bourgeois, and joined her brother in the park, where the cool night air blew fresh and inviting for a walk.

(To be continued)

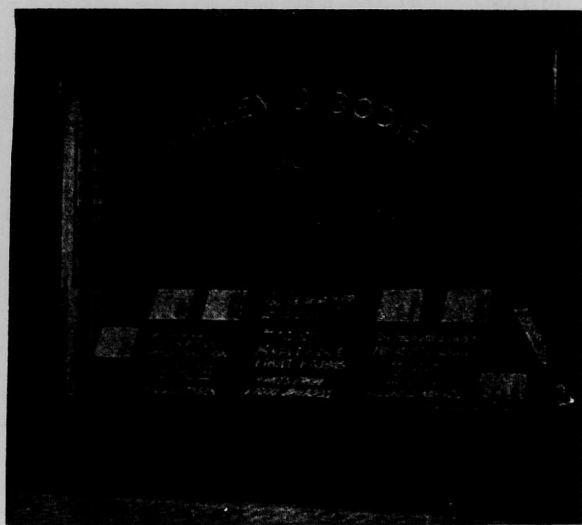
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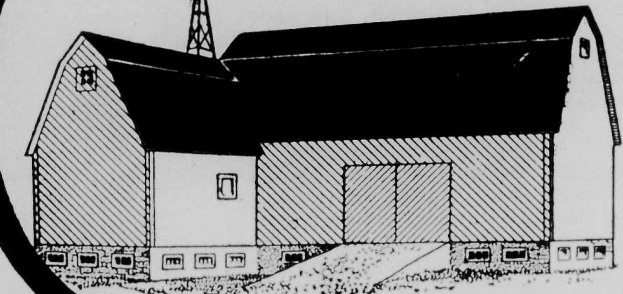
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Seventy years' experience, plus a disposition to use the very best materials when it might seem more profitable to cheapen things, is why Frost & Wood Implements excel from the "Quality" standpoint.

Take, for instance, the connection between the Cutter Bar and Main Frame of a Mower. Others use Small Pins, that wear quickly, thereby allowing connection to work loose, and eventually "bang" the machine into a blacksmith shop. We use "Large" Bearings for our "stay-tight" connection (see illustration). They

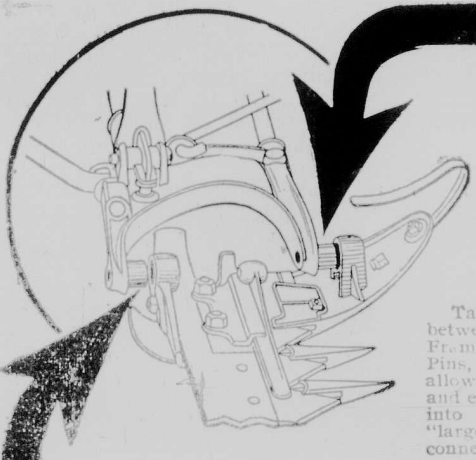
fit accurately and there is no opportunity for wear, because Cutter Bar has no chance to work loose from Main Frame. No time lost on the field—no bills to foot.

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Smith's Falls, Canada

**FROST & WOOD
No. 8 MOWER**



OX IN A BAD CONDITION

An ox was wintered outside and only lightly worked. Towards the end of April was taken on a twenty-four-mile trip and since then has been getting thinner. He can now work only three or four hours at a time. He eats and drinks well, has no cough. He has passed urine almost constantly when working.

Alta. S. W. G.

Ans.—It is very difficult to make a correct diagnosis of your case, as the only symptoms given are that the ox has become very thin and apparently weak and that urine is constantly flowing from him while working. An animal may become thin from many causes. The continuous flow of urine may be due to general weakness and debility, or, to an inflammatory condition of the bladder. We are of the opinion that the long trip you refer to was too much for the ox, and his impaired health and condition may be the result. We advise you, not to work him but turn him on good pasture for the summer, and, if possible, feed him at least once a day a ration of crushed grain.

HEAVES

Kindly give me a cure for heaves in a mare twelve years old. I put her to pasture when I finished seeding. In two days she seemed quite bad with them. Do you think it was the grass? They did not bother her much all spring until she went on pasture.

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There is no known cure for heaves, but the condition may be relieved so that the animal may be made useful and suffer but very little inconvenience. In your case the mare filled herself with grass to such an extent that the contents of the abdomen pressed forward onto the diaphragm, heart, and lungs, until the latter were unable to perform their functions. Heaves is a disease affecting a certain important nerve, which sends branches to the lungs and also to the stomach, besides other organs. The disease is produced by some dietetic error, then on account of the same nerve going to both stomach and lungs, derangement of the former affects the latter. A horse suffering from heaves should never be over-fed in fact should not be allowed to gorge on bulky food of any kind, particularly hay or straw. An extra quantity of oats may be allowed to make up for the deficiency of the more bulky fodder. All feeds must be of the best quality, free from must, mold or dust. Horses so affected are benefited by giving lime-water to drink, and also having their hay sprinkled with it. To make the lime water put six to eight large lumps of unslaked lime in a barrel of water. When the lime has slaked, pour off the clear solution, without disturbing the sediment. Use this clear solution to sprinkle the hay and for drinking purposes.



Ask for **Book H 5**

OU



There is no of your crops n be paid for on d Our two br

GOLDEN M

550 f

EATON STA

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"If the Two can be returned If quotation combining with We will be p

ALL OUR CATALOGUES FREE ON REQUEST

RIGHTS OF TRUSTEES ROAD

Have the trustees of a district power to grant have public dances in the against the wish of the

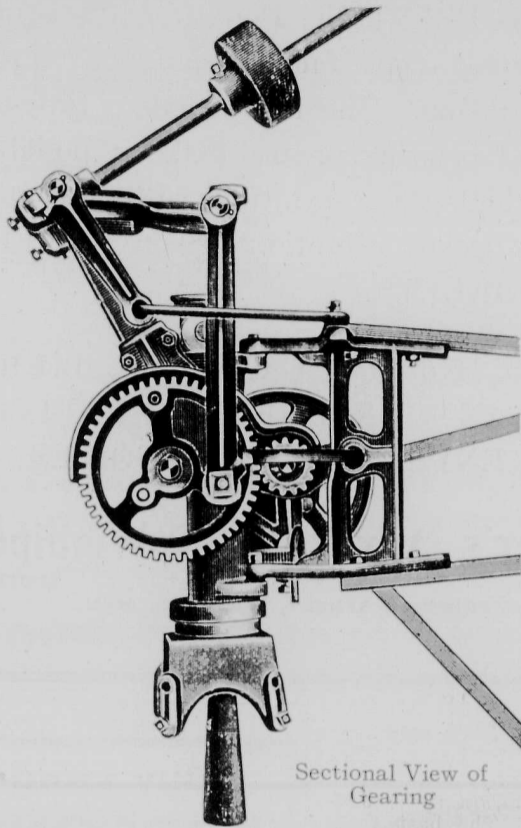
2. A owns a quarter-section along with allowance; C owns quarter-section along with allowance; Council to grade slough on road, said slough being 10 and crossing road from E compelling A to travel road allowance or trespass C's property, A's first quarter cornering being between.

In case Council refuse to what course should A take them to put same through Local Improvement District Sask.

Ans.—1. The trustees public dances in the school if the ratepayers object redress would be to refuse them when their turn came.

2. A cannot compel Council to cross public road slough might apply to the government to have survey the slough if they think it

OUR FARM IMPLEMENTS



Sectional View of Gearing

Our new department this year is having even greater success than we anticipated for it. Our experience in the Binder Twine field led us to believe that our efforts to reduce the cost of farm goods would be appreciated. In this we have not been disappointed. Buying direct from the manufacturers for cash and in large quantities accounts for our reasonable prices for positively first quality goods. The usual Eaton guarantee is behind all our farm implements, as behind all the goods we sell. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money is refunded and all charges paid. Pages 284 to 294 of our Spring and Summer catalogue are given to illustrate and describe these goods. This catalogue is sent free on request.

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We guarantee this mill to run in light winds, and yet stand without damage through all winds that do not destroy the surrounding buildings or trees. For durability, efficiency for heavy work, perfect self-government, simplicity of design, and convenience of adjustment, no mill is its equal. Full instructions accompany every mill sold, showing how it can be worked to the best advantage. It does not require any skilled labor in erecting. By a special mechanical arrangement it is absolutely self-governing and regulating; when the wind is too strong for the mill to work safely, it automatically throws itself out of gear; this is a very important feature to have in a windmill for Western use.

Our windmills are manufactured especially for us, and everyone is absolutely guaranteed for one year. For general use we recommend our 8-foot back-gear steel fan, with our 40-foot galvanized steel tower; fuller particulars of which will be found on page 291 of our catalogue.

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GOLDEN MANILLA 550 ft. to lb.	9	9	9½	9½	9½	9½
EATON STANDARD 500 ft. to lb.	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9

OUR GENEROUS GUARANTEE.

"If the Twine should prove unsatisfactory for any reason, or if your crops should be destroyed by hail, frost, or excessive rains, the Twine can be returned at our expense and full value will be refunded."

If quotations are desired on car lots (except to any of the above six distributing points) we will be pleased to quote the laid down price. By combining with your neighbors possibly you can make up a car lot, which reduces the cost of transportation.

We will be pleased to give any information desired.

ALL OUR
CATALOGUES
FREE ON
REQUEST

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

WRITE
FOR OUR
GROCERY
CATALOGUE

RIGHTS OF TRUSTEES; GRADING ROAD

Have the trustees of a public school district power to grant permission to have public dances in the school house against the wish of the ratepayers?

2. A owns a quarter-section of land east side of road allowance; B owns quarter-section along west side of road allowance; C owns quarter-section adjoining A on the north; Can A compel Council to grade slough crossing public road, said slough being 100 yards across, and crossing road from B to C thereby compelling A to travel five miles by road allowance or trespass on B or C's property, A's first quarter and second quarter cornering road allowance being between.

In case Council refuse to grade slough what course should A take to compel them to put same through, A being in Local Improvement District.

RATEPAYER.
Ans.—1. The trustees could allow public dances in the school house and if the ratepayers object their only redress would be to refuse to re-elect them when their turn for re-election came.

2. A cannot compel Council to grade slough crossing public road. The Council might apply to the government for permission to have survey made around the slough if they think proper or they

may grade the road through the slough on any road allowance if in their judgment that is the better course to take. If there is no outlet for any settler either on account of slough or otherwise he should apply to the Council and also the Commissioner of Public Works who will see that a convenient outlet is made either by grading on the road or deviation around the slough.

KEEPING A BOY WITHOUT PAY

Can I prosecute a man for keeping my son working for him against my will, the boy being under age? Can I collect my son's wages, they being two years overdue? We have nothing to show that there is any money coming, but we can prove that the employer owes him \$80.00 back wages.

READER.

Unless your conduct towards your son has proved you to be unfit, you are legally entitled to the custody of your son and can compel him to remain with you during his minority. Any interference with such custody on the part of any other person is remediable by a writ of habeas corpus.

In Manitoba the son can sue for his wages in the County Court but the father by making application to the Judge and showing that the son has been residing with him and that he has legal

or equitable claim to such son's earnings may obtain an order that such wages when recovered shall be paid to him in whole or in part as in the discretion of the Judge may seem just and proper. If you reside in Saskatchewan, you had better consult some local solicitor."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR GOODS

A gave an order to B for some goods of a firm in Winnipeg. The goods were sent in A's name and B took them from the station and when A went for them they were not as stated in catalogue so he refused them; but the firm's travelling agent was in the day he went in and told him to try them and if they did not suit to fetch them back, which A did early in September, 1908, but when A went to settle for what he got B had not sent them to Winnipeg and the firm want A now to pay half what they are worth. Is A responsible for them not being sent back when they lay in B's warehouse all winter?

G. S. A.
Ans.—From your question it would appear B was the agent of the firm in Winnipeg, who sent you the goods. If this is correct, then when you returned the goods to the firm's agent, who accepted them, that would relieve you of any further responsibility. The firm should look to their agent B for any loss they sustained by allowing the goods to remain in B's warehouse all winter.

PAYMENT OF LEIN NOTE

A sold B a team for \$300.00 and took two notes for same, one note due three months after sale and the other due in six months. When the first note came due B could not meet it. The second note fell due and B could only pay part on the whole thing. Could A take the team back or what could he do about it?

FARMER.

Ans.—A could take the team back and sell them, giving credit for what they brought and could sue B for the balance. A would be obliged to hold the team for twenty days before it was sold and should give five days notice of sale, which might be part of the twenty. The sale must be public so that highest price possible might be obtained.

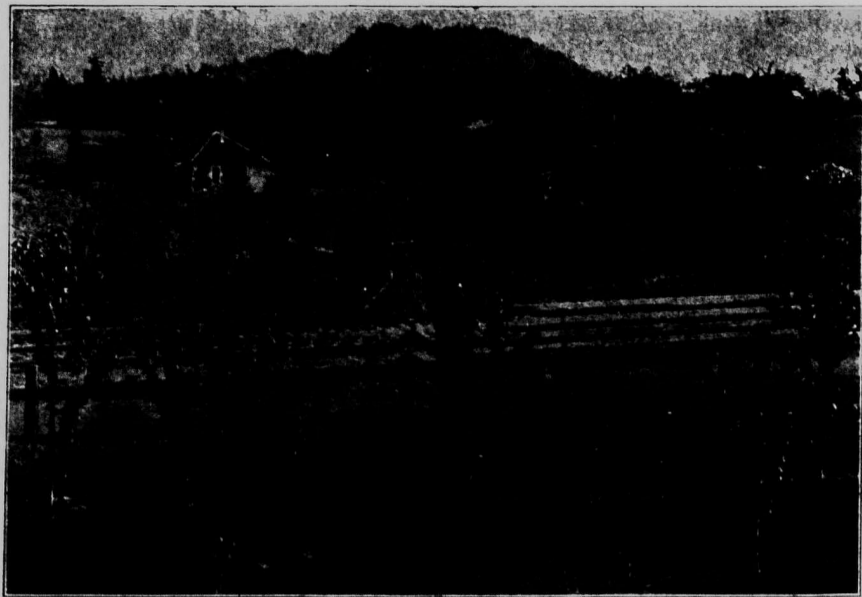
DISINFECTANT FOR HOG-PEN

What is a good disinfectant for use in pigpen?

E. C. C.

Ans.—Thorough whitewashing at least once a year, and preferably spring and fall, is advisable. In addition, the feeding floors and pens should be sprayed occasionally with some standard disinfectant, such as a five-per-cent. solution of crude carbolic acid. There are also some reliable patent disinfectants on the market. Thorough ventilation, and plenty of sunlight, also, are essential in giving sanitary quarters.

High Class Booklet and Catalogue Printing



Our JOB PRINTING Department is equipped with the latest type faces designed to produce attractive printing. The most modern typesetting machines and printing presses make it possible for us to do high-grade printing with the utmost despatch. Special attention given to FRUIT LAND BOOKLETS.

Printers of High-grade CATALOGS, BOOKLETS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES and INVOICES.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

LIMITED

14-16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

NEW CENTURY

with strong rigid Wringer Stand

This new Wringer Attachment is "head and shoulders" above any other. The entire stand is absolutely rigid—always in position—never in the way—and the water drains right into the tub.

"New Century" Washing Machine—complete and delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—only \$9.50. Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT. 84

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

HENS NOT BROODY

Will you please tell me the trouble with hens not hatching. We haven't any hatching yet.

Alta. Norwester.

Ans.—The breed you have, may be non-sitters. Most of the Mediterranean class, such breeds as Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Spanish and Hamburgs, are non-sitters. Other breeds, such as the Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandotts etc., are ready sitters, and if yours are of these breeds, and show no inclination to sit, you might try shutting them up in a dark box with a nestful of eggs. It happens sometimes that hens of sitting varieties that have been laying heavily all spring, are slow about becoming broody. Change the food, decreasing the proportion of proteids in the ration and try to check the laying. After that the hens may be expected to become broody in due time.

GETTING RID OF BROME

Is there any way of getting rid of brome grass?

Man. A. Mc.

Ans.—As a brome grass propagates itself, by means of the creeping root-stalk, it is liable to become as troublesome a weed as other weeds and grasses that are propagated in the same way. Because of this characteristic it is doubtful whether brome should be used at all except in permanent meadows. The best way to attack a field in which this grass has become a weed, is to plow it shallow in hot weather, and afterwards by thorough harrowing, drag out as many of the root-stalks as possible. If the season is favorable summer fallowing may completely rid the field of the brome. Work the surface frequently all summer and plow the land late in the fall, and shallow, harrowing again after the plow, to expose the root-stalks as much as possible to the action of the frost. In our issue of June 30, in the Topics for Discussion column the question of using brome will be discussed.

A PECULIAR LAMENESS

Bought a four-year-old gelding, weighing about 1650 lbs. Is very thin and has been worked about a year. After working him three or four hours at common field work, he gets lame and acts as if the collar hurt the muscles on his shoulders, but shows no lameness with hard driving or saddle work. The collar fits, and the horse does not seem to be balky. Will light field work make him better or worse?

Alta.

Ans.—In practise we frequently come across similar cases to yours. There is a certain alteration in the structure of a muscle, and, in some cases a nerve is involved. The best treatment is rest. A run at pasture for the summer may bring about the desired result.

You may try a breast collar, if you need him to work. Many horses can be made useful this way, and the muscle regain its normal condition while the horse is working.

QUANTITY OF OATS FOR HORSES

What is the correct quantity in quarts of oats, to feed per day to heavy horses weighing, say, 1,400 or 1,500 pounds each, doing very heavy farm work?

Man. S. F.

Ans.—The quantity of oats required by horses of this weight, at the work described, depends upon the amount of fodder they have time each day to consume. The more hay they are permitted to have, the less oats they require. In estimating the food requirements of horses at heavy work, it is usual to assume that one pound of first class hay and one and a quarter pounds of oats are required for each hundred weight of the animal. Following this rule, a 1,400 pound horse would require 14 pounds of hay and 17½ or 18 pounds of oats per day, which would mean approximately 5½ quarts of oats fed three times a day. But it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule for feeding horses. After all the individual requirements of each animal has to be studied. One horse might go off his feed on this ration, get out sick and unthrifty, while another of the same weight might not be getting sufficient food. The quantities given above have been worked out for horses of average conditions and food requirements. The figures may be taken as guides in the working out of a ration but not to be followed blindly.

BUTTER FROM ONE GALLON OF CREAM

If cream tests 40% butter fat how many pounds of butter can be made from a gallon of cream?

H. S. G.

Ans.—A gallon of cream weighs approximately 10 pounds. The overrun in making butter, averages 12 to 20 per cent. Under ordinary conditions with an overrun of 15 per cent, you should have 4.6 pounds of butter from one gallon of cream, testing 40 per cent.

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

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WHEALLER & 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.

RELATION OF DRAFT TO DIAMETER OF DISK HARROWS

Which will pull the easier, a twelve inch or twenty inch disk. Please explain with reasons.

Alta. J. K.

Ans.—The twenty inch disk will pull lighter than the twelve inch. The draft of the disk depends largely upon its pulverizing effect upon the soil. The larger the disks are, the more slowly will they revolve and the less action will they have on soil surface they are hauled over. The pulverizing effect of the disk harrows decreases as the size of the disk increases, with a consequent decrease in the power required to haul the implement. But a twenty inch disk should never be purchased. No matter how sharp the angle at which the sections are set, disks of this diameter cannot have the pulverizing effect that smaller disks have.

DOMINION DAY
JULY 1st
CANADIAN NORTH
1st FARE
Tickets on sale June 2
Return Limit, Jul
Complete particulars w
Northern Ry. Agents, o
C. W. COO.
CANADIAN NORTH
DOMINION

Wit and

In a volume published by Piccadilly to Pall Mall, this queer anecdote of social life in the years ago an eminent cepted, or suggested, certain millionaire, comparatively unknown, to arrive having ex butler that being un his host he would wai else came who could lingered in the hall. in the same predicame third, fourth, fifth ar up to the ninth, who the "eminent perso Upon the dilemma be him, he cheerfully sai along with me. I wi all—I know him."

In the old-fashioned once a person who pre from the test, "Thou the balance and found The day was very h mon was very long, then some wearied m congregation rose at way to the door. F son lost patience, and glers wended their aisle he said: "That's right, gent as you are weighed, i The rest of the cor their seats until the mon.

"John Henry," sa cord to her husband, get through your sup to take up the carpe room, so that I can h "Marie Jane," Henry, "let me tell y currence which happer ago."

"Well?" "A man whose nar gotten, but which can if necessary—for the which I saw the accou full—undertook to tak In some way the slipped, and a rusty thumb. He thought the time, but in the r began to swell, and t excruciating. A phy for, who did his best poor man's suffering avail. Blood-poisoni the poor fellow died i "Well?" again Peddicord, as her speaking.

"Well, dear, you su insist upon your hus

DOMINION DAY



DOMINION DAY Excursions Between Stations in Canada on the

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY 1 1/3 FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Tickets on sale June 29th to July 31st inclusive Return Limit, July 3rd, 1909

Complete particulars with all Canadian Northern Ry. Agents, or write C. W. COOPER, Gen. Passenger Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY DOMINION DAY

Wit and Humor

In a volume published in London, "Piccadilly to Pall Mall," there is this queer anecdote of the vagaries of social life in the capital: Some years ago an eminent personage accepted, or suggested, a dinner with a certain millionaire, at that time comparatively unknown. The first guest to arrive having explained to the butler that being unacquainted with his host he would wait till some one else came who could introduce him, lingered in the hall. The second was in the same predicament, as were the third, fourth, fifth and other guests up to the ninth, who chanced to be the "eminent personage" himself. Upon the dilemma being explained to him, he cheerfully said, "Oh, come along with me. I will introduce you all—I know him."

In the old-fashioned days there was once a parson who preached a sermon from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

The day was very hot and the sermon was very long, and now and then some wearied members of the congregation rose and made their way to the door. Finally, the parson lost patience, and as two stragglers wended their way down the aisle he said:

"That's right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed, pass out!"

The rest of the congregation kept their seats until the end of the sermon.

"John Henry," said Mrs. Peddicord to her husband, "as soon as you get through your supper I want you to take up the carpet in the sitting room, so that I can have it cleaned."

"Marie Jane," replied John Henry, "let me tell you of a sad occurrence which happened a few days ago."

"Well?"

"A man whose name I have forgotten, but which can be ascertained if necessary—for the newspaper in which I saw the account printed it in full—undertook to take up a carpet. In some way the tack extractor slipped, and a rusty tack pierced his thumb. He thought nothing of it at the time, but in the night his thumb began to swell, and the pain became excruciating. A physician was sent for, who did his best to alleviate the poor man's suffering, but without avail. Blood-poisoning set in, and the poor fellow died in great agony."

"Well?" again remarked Mrs. Peddicord, as her husband ceased speaking.

"Well, dear, you surely do not still insist upon your husband taking up

the sitting-room carpet and exposing himself to a dreadful fate? Are you prepared to be a widow?"

"Yes, John Henry, I still insist upon having that carpet taken up, but I will let you postpone the operation until to-morrow night, so that during the day you may get your life insured for \$5,000."

A southern Congressman who formerly practised law in Mississippi tells of an amusing case he once tried in that State. He was then a student in the office of his uncle, a Colonel Martin, who figured in local politics.

The main figure in the trial was a lazy darkey named Dick Sutton, arrested at the instance of his wife, who alleged that he contributed nothing to her support and refused to work.

During the examination of Sutton the young lawyer asked:—

"Dick, have you any fixed income?" Sutton was puzzled by the term. Counsel explained that the expression meant a certainty, money paid, not for odd jobs, but for steady employment; in other words, a compensation at stated intervals on which one could absolutely rely.

Upon the conclusion of counsel's remarks the darkey's face brightened. "I think I has a fixed income, sah," said he.

"And what is this fixed income?" was the next question.

"Well, sah," answered Dick, with a broad grin in the direction of Col. Martin, "de Colonel dere allers give me fo' dollars an' a sack o' flour on 'lection day!"—Tit-Bits.

Wife—You are positively the most conceited man I ever met.

Hubby—I conceited? Woman, there's not a conceited bone in my body. Why, another man with the same abilities would be absolutely carried away with pride—Illustrated Bits.

There's my sister; had a bracelet on her birthday from her beau. "Twenty pearls," he said, "are in it—one for every year, you know." I said: "Better make it thirty!" (thought she'd like the extra pearls). Crickey! but I caught it later. There's no gratitude in girls.

GOSSIP

Interesting facts regarding agriculture in New South Wales are given by Trade Commissioner J. S. Larke, of Sydney, N. S. W., in a recent Trade and Commerce Report. The population in 1897 was estimated at 1,301,780, and in 1908 at 1,605,032. The area in all crops in 1898 was 1,821,829 acres, and in 1908 it was 2,570,137 acres. During the last four years there has scarcely been any increase in the acreage cultivated. The average value of the production per acre was in 1898, £3 8s. 7d., and in 1908 it was £2 11s. 3d. In 1902, during the drought year, the average value per acre was only £1 16s. 10d. The principal crop was hay, largely composed of wheat, barley and oats, cut in the green state and lucerne. Nearly one-fourth of the acreage sown to wheat was cut for hay, and two-thirds of the acreage sown to oats was utilized for the same purpose. Next in order are wheat, maize, and sugar cane. The production of oats and barley was comparatively small. The acreage yield per acre for ten years was: Wheat, 9.8 bushels; maize, 27.4 bushels; barley, 14.1 bushels; oats, 18.2 bushels; potatoes, 2.2 tons. An improvement in agricultural practices is noticeable, chiefly in the provision made for keeping stock in good condition. Silos have been built on 312 farms, and about 12,856 tons of silage preserved. One agricultural college and thirteen State experimental farms have been established. Live stock in 1907 included 578,326 horses, 2,751,193 cattle, 44,461,839 sheep, and 216,145 swine. There is a slow but steady increase in the number of comparatively small pastoralists. In

Advertisement for Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited. Features a windmill and a pump machine. Text includes: 'ARE YOU GOING to the BIG FAIRS', 'GET OUR CATALOGUES AND PRICES', 'SEE OUR AGENT IN YOUR TOWN', and 'Logan, Chambers and Henry Streets WINNIPEG, MAN.'

Advertisement for Clay, Robinson & Co. featuring a large image of a longhorn. Text includes: 'CATTLEMEN!', 'Keep in touch with CHICAGO and with Clay, Robinson & Co.', 'Live Stock Commission Salesmen', 'UNION STOCK YARDS - CHICAGO', and a list of cities: S. St. Paul, S. Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, E. Buffalo, E. St. Louis, Denver.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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 Tractor, 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.

WE CAN SELL your property, send description, Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—To purchase good farm on crop payment. About 160 acres near station and wood, good building, and plenty good water. Special arrangements for live stock. Give full description to Box "S" FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOR SALE the most promising pure-bred sable and white colliers I have ever bred, sired by Dundurn Chieftain by Holyroad Professor, Dam Lady Jean by Colonial. A. Sinclair, Hartney, Man.

BOOKLETS FREE and enquiries carefully answered; sunshiny, mild climate and profitable opportunities for young men with small capital. Address Vancouver Island Development League, Room C 34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—We will sell two warrants at \$550 each. We will buy any number at the market price, subject to confirmation. Let us hear from you. Mc Dermid & McHardy, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Script and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

STRAYED or Stolen from my premises aged white mare in good condition, weight about 1200. Enlargement on inside of right hock joint. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. G. W. Booth, Semans, Sask., 21, 29, 19 W2.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

HOLSTEINS—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

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

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshires hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Four yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for Sale.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. Stock for Sale.

BROWNE BROS. Ellsboro, Assa. — Breeders of Polled Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Colliers and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

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

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples, famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, first in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and Importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein Freisian Cattle.

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

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.

WANTED—400 laying fowls—cash price. Write F. R. H. Proctor, Monarch Hotel, Fort Frances, Ont.

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.

BREEDER of prize-winning White Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Eggs for sale and stock later. Particulars on application. Mrs. Widdis 811 Fourth Street, Edmonton, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man.

Stockmen and Breeders

Have you anything to sell? Do you want to buy anything? Have you anything to exchange? If so, let us know and for the small sum of 2 cents per word we will insert your ad. as above.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

WAGON TANKS

To fit any wagon for all purposes, Just the thing for threshermen.

RED RIVER METAL CO. 51-53 Aikens St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

1897, four hundred and six persons had from 20,000 to 50,000 sheep. In 1902 the number had been reduced to three hundred and twenty persons; in that year, one hundred and four had from 50,000 to 100,000 sheep, and in 1907 there were only sixty-six persons. In 1897, twenty-one had 100,000 sheep or over; in 1907 the number had fallen to seven, while those having under 20,000 sheep had increased from 14,623 persons in 1897 to 22,780 in 1907. In 1907 the wool production totalled 367,416,000 pounds, valued at £17,185,126. Frozen-meat trade also shows rapid development. In 1907 the output of butter was 60,041,449 pounds, and of cheese 4,586,857 pounds. The 1898 figures were 31,400,601 pounds of butter, and 3,246,312 pounds of cheese.

At the dispersal sale of the Clydesdale stud of Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie Kirkudbright, Scotland, Mr. J. M. Bruce, Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Saskatchewan, purchased five mares, two of them being the highest priced individuals in the sale, going for 170 gs. each. They were daughters of Baron's Pride. Mr. Bruce's purchases were as follows: Duchess the second, of Barcheskie, sire Baron Beaulieu (11257), dam Duchess of Barcheskie (16268) by Prince Shapely (10111); Duchess the third, of Barcheskie, sire Baron's Pride (9122), dam Duchess of Barcheskie (16268) by Prince Shapely (10111); Bet the second, of Barcheskie, sire Baron's Pride (9122) dam Bet (13970) by Macmehhan (\$600); Lady Chattam (21861) sire Clan Chattan (10527), dam Magnetta (17124) by Magnet (19592); Princess of Galloway, the fourth, sire Baron's Pride (9122), dam Princess of Galloway (14715) by Macgregor (1487); Gypsy, sire Everlasting, dam Boldie of Aikenshill (15915) by Golden Chief (7775). These mares are either on their way to Canada at present or will be shipped in August.

James M. Douglas & Son, Tantalton, Saskatchewan, have purchased recently an unusually choicely-bred Shorthorn bull from Messrs. Miller Bros., Bonham, Ontario. Mr. Miller says of this bull that he is one of the best-bred animals that has ever gone West. He is out of Butterfly 30th (64802), the best cow in the Miller herd and by Uppermill Omega (97506)—(64425). The Butterfly is one of the oldest as well as one of the most valuable of the Cruickshank families and Uppermill Omega, was the last bull bred at Uppermill before the famous dispersion of the great herd. He was purchased when a calf in Scotland for \$600.00 for the herd of Robert Miller, Stouppelle and was sold to Miller Bros., for \$900.00 to herd their herd. He is one of the best bred bulls and one of the best sires living. His sire Bapton Favorite sold at the dispersion at Uppermill for \$6,000.00. The young bull is smooth and straight in his lines, he is a good doer, has beautiful head and horns. Mr. Miller says with care he will make one of the best show bulls they ever bred. The bull arrived here in good condition and Messrs. Douglas & Son feel confident that he will be a valuable addition to their herd. They report cattle doing well and say they have a splendid lot.

MOTOR CONTEST A FEATURE

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1909, which will open July 10, and continue through one solid week to Saturday, July 17, promises to be the most elaborate and spectacular exhibition ever held in the west, typifying in its marvellous development the corresponding increase in the agricultural importance of the Canadian northwest.

In every department of the agricultural products and live stock classes, the fair this year will excel. The Agricultural Motor Contest, of special value to prairie farmers, will be one of the leading features again this year. The most exhaustive actual field tests of plowing motors held anywhere in the world are those conducted at Winnipeg, and manufacturers of this class of machinery have shown their appreciation of this fact. Practically every manufacturer of



EVERY TEN CENT PACKET OF
WILSON'S FLY PADS
Will kill more flies than three hundred sheets of sticky paper

steam plowing rigs in Canada, England and the United States will be represented at this test, which continues throughout the week. The actual plowing tests are held in the field, at the rear of the stock barns, directly contiguous to the exhibition ground.

Steam plowing is the coming agricultural factor, and every farmer is interested in the rapid perfection of this class of machinery. It only requires thought of the millions of acres of land in this broad country, that are turned every spring and every fall, thought of the thousands and millions of furrows stretching across the fields and of the power required to draw the numberless plows over these courses, to realize that plowing is essentially a problem of power development? The racing meet at the Winnipeg Exhibition this year will be the richest and most hotly contested meeting ever held over a half mile track in America. The finishing coat of loam the track has received this spring is pronounced by horsemen to increase the speed of the track five seconds.

The Dog and Poultry show are to be better filled than ever before. A little feature, indicative of the many new departures that are being made, is represented in the special prizes, running to \$25, which are to be given for the best uniformed and dressed grooms that will appear with animals exhibited.

In the amusement and sensation department, from the Navassar Ladies' Band to the last show on the drag, the best entertainment ever offered out of doors is promised this year.

TREES FOR HOME PLANTING

Each year finds prairie homes made more beautiful by the judicious planting of trees. For shelter belts or for ornamentation, every farmer should give trees some consideration. During April and May, Messrs De Hurst of Dryden, Ont. advertised in the Farmer's Advocate, satisfactory stock for planting. It should not be forgotten that Dryden is in the western part of Ontario, only six hours run by train from Winnipeg, and that it is in the center of a great forest area where strong well grown trees, such as spruce and tamarac abound. Messrs De Hurst have supplied large government orders, but still have on hand large numbers of good trees. If strict care is taken in planting, evergreens can be set out at almost any time during the growing season. Those who do not care to plant this season, should write Messrs De Hurst, and arrange for stock for next spring's planting. They offer 3 dozen spruce of three choice varieties for \$4.00.

SOME CANADIAN STATISTICS

Statistics are often dry reading, but a special grain report just issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce is so illustrative of the growth of agriculture in the West, that a few minutes may well be spared to give thought to the figures which it contains. Take the great item of wheat, for instance. In 1900, the total wheat

For Head

Caused by sick stomach, regulated bile, sluggish nervous strain or the safest and sure

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In

Fits For proof that I write to

Cured Mr. Wm. 134 Tynd

for pamphlet giving full part home treatment. 20 years testimonials in one year. Sole Proprietors—Trench's Ren



TO THE EAST

Double Track, Venning Roadbed, Fast Traction Equipment, Unexcelled Car Service, Courteous

Cook's Mediterranean around the World tour ship Tickets, all line Quebec Steamship and West India Ticket office, 260 Avenue, Winnipeg, M

A. E. DUFF General Agent.

A man who stuttered a specialist, and after lessons learned to say clearly: "Peter Piper picked pickled peppers." His gratulated him upon achievement.

"Yes," said the man "but it's s-s-such a d-d-d-difficult rem-remark into an ordin-n-nary c-c-c-tion, y' know."

GOT TO THE ROOT OF HIS

And Dodd's Kidney Pills Wright's Backache

He had suffered for several old Reliable Kidney Rem quick relief.

Kelvington, Sask., Jun (al.)—"Yes Dodd's Kidney ed me of Backache, an commended them to other also been cured." The words of William Wright well known here. "I herited my trouble," Mr. tinues. "At times for it was severe. I also s Lumbago, and in the mo a bitter taste in my mot troubled with dizziness; was dry and harsh and sediment in my urine.

"No treatment I could me any permanent relief believing that my kidney root of my trouble, I d try Dodd's Kidney Pills. cured me."

Mr. Wright went at his sibly. He examined his and they showed him disease was his trouble. for yourself, and if you point to disordered or neys the cure is easy. ney Pills will do it, the



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For Headaches

Caused by sick stomach, ill-regulated bile, sluggish bowels, nervous strain or overwork, the safest and surest remedy is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

Fits Cured For proof that Fits can be cured write to
Mr. Wm. Stinson,
134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto

for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years success—over 1000 testimonials in one year.
Sole Proprietors—Trench's Remedies Ltd. Du. lin

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE SCENIC ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

Cook's Mediterranean and around the World tours; Steamship Tickets, all lines, including Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

Ticket office, 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

A. E. DUFF
General Agent.

A man who stuttered badly went to a specialist, and after ten difficult lessons learned to say quite distinctly: "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers." His friends congratulated him upon this splendid achievement.

GOT TO THE ROOT OF HIS TROUBLE

And Dodd's Kidney Pills cured W. Wright's Backache.

He had suffered for several years but the old Reliable Kidney Remedy gave him quick relief.

Kelvington, Sask., June 21, (Special).—"Yes Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Backache, and I have recommended them to others who have also been cured." These are the words of William Wright, a farmer well known here. "I believe I inherited my trouble," Mr Wright continues. "At times for several years it was severe. I also suffered from Lumbago, and in the morning I had a bitter taste in my mouth and was troubled with dizziness and my skin was dry and harsh and there was a sediment in my urine.

"No treatment I could find gave me any permanent relief till finally believing that my kidneys were the root of my trouble, I determined to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Four boxes cured me."

Mr. Wright went at his trouble sensibly. He examined his symptoms, and they showed him that Kidney disease was his trouble. Do as much for yourself, and if your symptoms point to disordered or diseased kidneys the cure is easy. Dodd's Kidney Pills will do it, they never fail.

production in all Canada was 47,867,917 bushels, of which only 17,000,000 was grown west of the Great Lakes. Last year, Canada's production of wheat reached a total of 126,795,137 bushels, of which 105,613,454 were grown in the western provinces. The acreage under crop in 1900 was 1,870,260, but in 1908 it had risen to 6,813,020. The greatest development has taken place in Saskatchewan. There in 1905 the crop acreage under wheat was only 1,130,084; last year it was 3,703,563 acres

Saskatchewan is fast beating Manitoba as the granary of the West. Three years ago Manitoba produced 55,761,416 bushels of wheat as against 26,107,286 in Saskatchewan; but last year Saskatchewan produced 50,654,629 bushels as compared with 49,654,629 by Manitoba.

And while "wheat is king," the development of the West is shown by the figures that, whereas in 1900 the total production of oats in all Canada was 108,015,481 bushels, last year the West alone grew 106,940,978 bushels, while the total for all Canada was 254,615,670 bushels. In barley, also, the West is rapidly out-stripping the East. In 1900 all Canada produced 20,322,666 bushels of barley; last year the West alone produced 23,636,546 bushels out of a total of 47,242,130 bushels.

Another significant illustration of the development of the West is the fact that while in 1900 there were 523 elevators with a capacity of 18,879 bushels, last year there were 1,354, with a capacity of 58,535,700 bushels.

One more striking fact, and this attempt to make a batch of figures look interesting will be done. This is that the growth of the grain fields of the West has also meant an increase in Canadian shipping. In 1906 the amount brought east by Canadian vessels from Port Arthur and Fort William was 34,634,671 bushels; last year it was 48,309,104. In the same period the increase carried by United States vessels amounted only to a little over two million bushels.

Bulletin No. 313, from the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, impresses the importance of lime and inoculation for alfalfa. In 103 tests, where inoculating soil from the Station field was sent to farmers for use on their own fields, 66 crops were successful, while only 25 adjoining uninoculated plots gave good crops. In 64 tests where lime was used, all but six plots showed improvement, and 27 plots were changed from failure to success by liming. Where both inoculation and liming were used, 77 per cent. of the crops were successful, while less than 25 per cent. of the untreated plots succeeded.

JUDGES AT WINNIPEG

The list of Judges for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 10-17, has been completed. The array of names in the list reveals some of the best known connoisseurs in America in their respective classes, and furnishes visual evidence by its length and strength of the announced intention of the Exhibition Directorate to raise the standard of this important feature of the Great Fair.

The list, complete, is as follows: Clydesdales; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Denver, Col. Percherons, Suffolks and Belgians; W. J. Rutherford, Regina, Sask. Heavy Draft and Draft Teams; Prof. Carlyle. Standard Breds, Thorough Breds, Hackneys, Roadsters and Saddle Horses; Thos. G. Ferris, Windsor, Ont. Short-horns; Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa. Other Beef Breeds; Prof. Kennedy, Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Ont. Poultry; S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont. and W. C. Ellison, Minneapolis, Minn. Dairy Products; Prof. J. W. Mitchell, M. A. C. Field Grains; S. Spink, and D. Horn, Winnipeg, Man. Small Field Seeds; C. J. Turnbull, and S. A. Bedford, Winnipeg, Man. Fruits and flowers; Prof. F. W. Broderick, Winnipeg, Man. Honey; E. B. Nixon, Winnipeg, Man. Natural History; Prof. Lee, M. A. C. Stencilling, Handicrafts and China Painting; Miss

Falls, Winnipeg, Man. Ladies' and Childrens' Work; Mrs. F. J. C. Cox, Mrs. Dean Coombes, Mrs. Frith and Mrs. Warner, Winnipeg, Man. Agricultural Motor Competition; Wm. Cross, E. Brydone-Jack, and W. A. Duff, Winnipeg, Man. Dogs; Ben. F. Lewis, Landsdowne, Penn.

On July 1st, the entire Shorthorn herd belonging to James I. Davidson Balsam, Ont., will, owing to continued ill health of the owner, be sold by auction at the Sittyton Grove Farm near Claremont (C. P. R.), 25 miles east of Toronto.

The latest figures on the number of pedigree live stock in the United States show that a shade over one per cent. of the horses, dairy cattle and beef cattle are registered, and about one-half of one per cent. of the sheep and pigs. The total number of cattle that have been registered, and the number living, of each breed, at the end of 1907, are given as follows in a report just to hand from the Bureau of Animal Industry:

Breed	No. Registered	No. Living
Shorthorn	715,063	279,000
Jersey	284,270	125,900
Hereford	268,383	115,090
Holstein-Friesian	155,718	65,100
Aberdeen-Angus	105,392	72,176
Red Polled	43,514	20,360
Guernsey	34,852	22,000
Ayrshire	32,405	8,306
Devon	22,572	14,600
Galloway	20,700	17,100
Polled Shorthorns	14,572	10,136
Brown-Swiss	5,996	2,500
Dutch Belted	2,034	675
Sussex	273	176

CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

Mr. Alexander Ledingham, Lacombe, Alta., received recently from Scotland six well-bred Clydesdales—one stallion and five fillies. Several were purchased from Mr. George A. Ferguson, Surra-dale, Elgin, and all of them were purchased in the North of Scotland. The stallion was the exceptionally well bred horse Glendale (14139), bred by Mr. J. F. Cumming, Cardow, and got by the successful breeding and premium horse Sir Hugo (10924), out of the noted prize mare Scottish Grace, bred by Mr. Andrew Montgomery, and got by Baron's Pride (9122), out of a good breeding mare by Macgregor (1487). It would be difficult to beat the breeding of this three-year-old horse. He has the double cross of Sir Everard through his sire and dam, and being out of a very fine prize mare, he is bound to be a successful sire. One of the mares is by the unbeaten champion stallion Prince of Carruchan (8151), winner of the Cawdor Cup three times, and never placed second in any showyard although frequently shown. Her dam was by the Glasgow premium horse Mains of Keir (8834), a horse that left useful stock. There is a five-year-old mare by the great champion horse Hiawatha (10067), out of the noted Dunblane and Stirling prize mare Madge Carruchan (Stewart's), by the same famous Prince of Carruchan. Hiawatha won the Cawdor Cup even oftener than Prince of Carruchan, and for many years has stood second on the Clydesdale list of winning sires. A nice three-year-old mare was bred by Mr. Alex. Burr, Tulloford, and was got by Kubelik (12204), a very well-bred horse, out of Princess of Earnock, by the thick, well-bred Prince of Earnock (10409). A nice two-year-old filly was got by Sir Hugo (10924), out of a Baron's Pride mare, granddam by that thick, good Clydesdale Mac-meehan (9600); and a yearling filly was got by Sir Hugo's famous son Allendale (12418), out of a mare by the champion horse Gold Mine (9540), and his grand-dam was by the gay, stylish horse Prince of Fortune (9828). Those having any acquaintance with Clydesdale pedigree will agree that the sires and sires of dams named in the breeding of these animals are much above the average, being indeed the pick of the Clydesdale breed during the past twenty years.

IRELAND'S NATIONAL STOCK SHOW

A big national show of live stock in an almost purely agricultural country like Ireland, is an event of

YOUR DANGER BEGINS WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.

It is the First and the Sure Sign of Kidney Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

They act directly on the kidneys and make them strong and healthy, thereby causing pure blood to circulate throughout the whole system.

Mrs. Frank Foss, Woodside, N.B., writes:—"I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year, and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and now I do not feel any pain whatever, and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before.

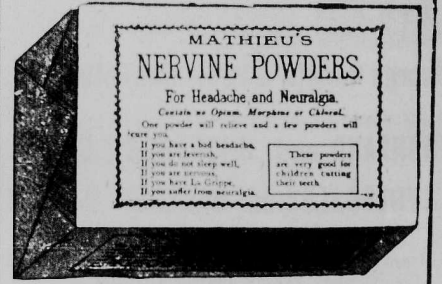
Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Mathieu's Nervine Powders

They soothe the nerves and allay the pain before tablets or cachets would have time to dissolve. Thus they

CURE HEADACHE INSTANTLY
18 for 25c. If your dealer does not keep them send 25c. to
J. L. Mathieu Co. Props., Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere
Distributors for Western Canada
FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO.
WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER



Champion of the Year

New York Herald, July 16, 1908

The wonderful success of the Ross Rifle at the Bisley meet and at the D. R. A. Matches fully justifies the above verdict of the New York Herald.

At the D. R. A. qualifying matches for Bisley representation, although many of the competitors using Ross Rifles were green men 60% won places on the team.

This was a signal triumph for the

Ross Rifle

MARK III.

Write for catalogue which also describes the **ROSS SPORTING RIFLE** which combines the accuracy of the military rifle with perfection of style, handiness, and workmanship.

T. Mayne Daly, K.O. Roland W. McClure
W. Madeley Crichton E. A. Cohen

Daly, Crichton & McClure

Barristers and Solicitors
Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action.

TO CURE GALLS. Use the old, reliable, standard remedy "Bickmore's Gall Cure" and beware of imitations.

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

BOYS! Baseball Outfit FREE. This handsome outfit, exactly as illustrated above, given free for selling only \$3.75 worth of our easy-selling Picture Post Cards.

"Women must consider it a dreadful fate to be old maids," mused Mr. Jones.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE.

tendency has been recognized as unwise, and now the milking type of Shorthorn is being more encouraged, and premiums under the scheme are being actually awarded to young bulls.

Nothing was more striking at the show than the great turn-out of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, of which, in ten classes 130 specimens appeared. This breed is making great headway, and, within its limited sphere, is wrestling from the Shorthorn a share of its at-one-time unchallenged popularity.

Herefords are also moving ahead, and the formation, last month, of an Irish Hereford Breeders' Association should aid the future progress of this capital breed in our midst.

EMERALD ISLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN SALE AT LACOMBE

On Wednesday, June 2nd, immediately after the sale of bulls at the exhibition grounds at Lacombe, a sale of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle was held at Winter's livery stable.

Mr. Blackwood's offerings were first disposed of at the following prices: Key's de Kol, bull, O. Krefting, Ponoka, \$100; Midnight, three-year-old heifer, J. Turner, Calgary, for Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, \$100; Pearl de Winton, heifer, J. Turner, for C. P. I. Co., \$70; Beauty de Kol, heifer, O. Krefting, Ponoka, \$75; Jule de Winton, heifer, J. Turner, for C. P. I. Co., \$85; Lucitania de Kol, heifer, J. Turner, for C. P. I. Co., \$70; Zolozolin de Kol, heifer, O. Krefting, Ponoka, \$75; Mottled Beauty, cow, J. Turner, for C. P. I. Co., \$80.

Dispersion Sale of About Eighty Head of Shorthorn & Hereford Cattle. From the Following Herds: James Wilson, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail. About 35 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns.

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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EAST KOOTENAY IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS. It is a well admitted fact that East Kootenay is slowly but surely becoming the Fruit garden of British Columbia.

WEAK MEN, LOOK! Take This Belt for What it is Worth—Wear it Until You Are Cured—Then Pay Me My Price. I have learned to put a lot of confidence in men, especially men who are weak, sickly and delicate, who have tried everything to restore their vitality, failed, who have lost faith in themselves and humanity in general.

CO Roofing. Gombault Roofing. Gombault Roofing with leaks guaranteed.

S Trial Free. Veterinary medicine advertisement.

Engineering. Mechanical engineering services.

Life. Insurance advertisement.

Increased Life. Health insurance advertisement.

Liver Pills. Medical advertisement.

Over Pills. Medical advertisement.

STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

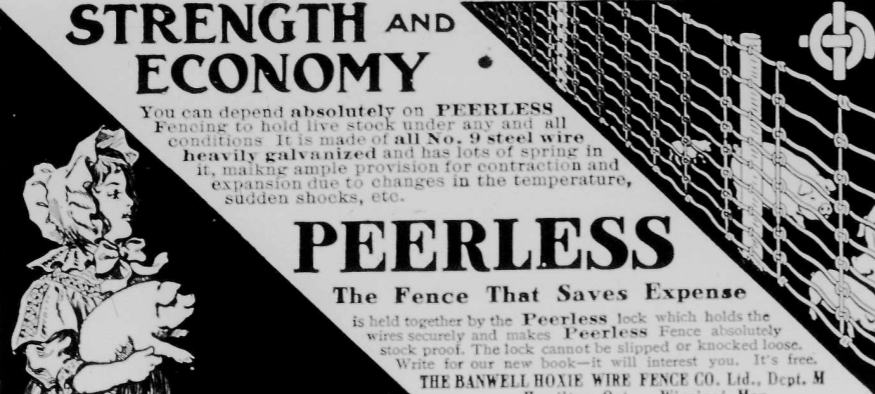
You can depend absolutely on **PEERLESS** Fencing to hold live stock under any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely stock proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose. Write for our new book—it will interest you. It's free.

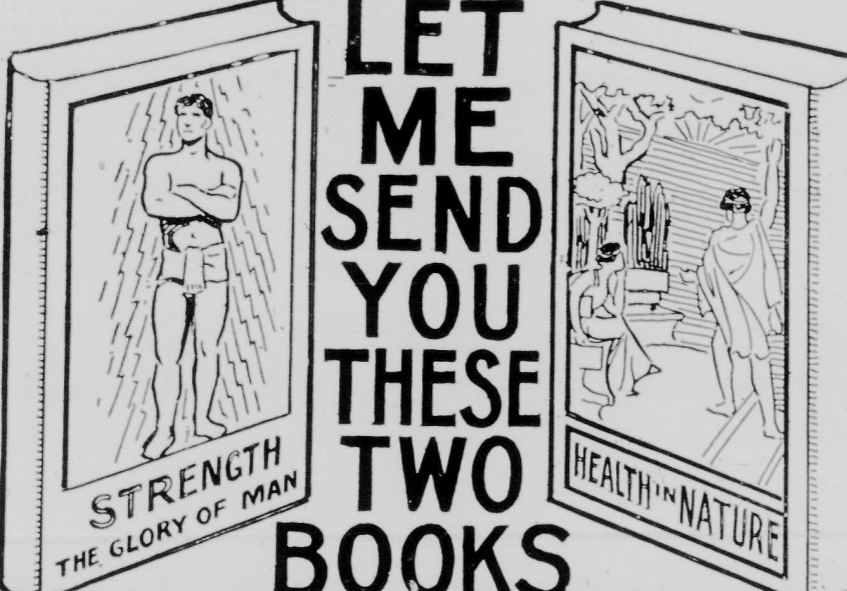
THE BANWELL HONIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. M
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



LET ME SEND YOU THESE TWO BOOKS FREE

STRENGTH THE GLORY OF MAN

HEALTH IN NATURE



To every reader of this paper who is not well and strong I will send, on receipt of coupon below, a copy of my two books, "Health in Nature" and "Strength, the Glory of Man." These books explain in a simple and logical way what we all wish to know: What life consists of, the cause of disease, and the simple, inexpensive way of becoming well, strong and happy without the use of drugs.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from BACKACHE, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION, WEAK STOMACH, KIDNEY, LIVER OR BOWEL TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, MELANCHOLY, etc., or if you are blue and discouraged, and feel that life is not worth living, you should by all means send for these two books.

VIM, VIGOR, VITALITY.

were given to all of us, and if we have lost our strength, perhaps we alone are to blame. Space will not permit me to explain my theory fully, but I cure by pouring into your body at night while sleeping a harmless, strength-giving, eight hours' flow of galvanic electricity; a powerful stream of real life, vitality, energy, nerve force, from the Dr. Sanden Herculex Electric Health Belt (Improved January, 1909). 500,000 now in use. My books will explain it thoroughly. They are sent, free, sealed, by mail upon request.

Or, if in this city, call at my office, test Belt, talk over your case. Advice free at the office or by mail.

DR. C. F. SANDEN,
140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Office Hours 9 to 6

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____
PROVINCE _____

offered and following are prices made:

De Kol Model Prince, imported bull, J. W. Plowman, Evarts, \$125; Peitze de Kol Butter Box 2nd, yearling bull, W. L. Armstrong, Airdrie, \$105; Lulus de Kol Prince, bull calf, I. C. Carritt, Bentley, \$65; Ruth's de Kol Prince, bull calf, J. H. Morrison, Bentley, \$55; Queenie's de Kol Prince, bull calf, John Daseforde, Didsbury, \$45; Aaggie Rosa, (6277), cow, \$125; Grace Wagler, (9590), heifer, \$100; Dora Maple (10153), heifer, \$125; Maple Stockings (10154), heifer, \$100; Maple Ruth (9465), heifer, \$150; Aaggie Girl (10155), heifer, \$75; Aaggie Belle (10156), heifer, \$76; Maple Fay, (10330), heifer, \$80; Akkrum May (11383), heifer, \$100; Hazel May (11384), heifer, \$100.

All above females were purchased by John Turner, the well known Clydesdale breeder for the Demonstration Farm at Strathmore, which is being established there by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Company. He selected the best of the offerings and has a very choice lot of females for a foundation herd. Among them are several winners at Calgary, Dominion Fair, and all are from good heavy milking strains.

The selection of the Holstein breed by the Irrigation Company for their farm at Strathmore will be a great incentive to dairying in this belt and under the able management of Mr. Fred Voss, who has had a life's experience and training in dairying, and handled this breed of dairy animals in Denmark and on this continent, they will prove their value as large and economic producers and demonstrate the great possibilities of dairying in Alberta under proper conditions.

TRADE NOTES

Our readers will be interested in the arguments for eating Quaker Oats which are appearing in our columns from time to time. The tremendous consumption of Quaker Oats, increasing as it does year after year, is evidence that the public has found it an ideal food for health, strength and economy.

THE FARM 'PHONE SOLVES MANY PROBLEMS.

That much vexed question of keeping the boy on the farm is no longer a real problem. No farmer's boy, with the right kind of stuff in him and the right kind of environment, will choose the ill-paid and uncertain life of the city in preference to the surroundings of his forebears, unless he finds those surroundings unattractive.

The farmer of Canada has come to realize and utilize the telephone as a means, not only of retaining his children in the best life mankind can live—the farmer's life—but of increasing the profit of his vocation and of developing that vocation upon the same businesslike lines as his dependent fellow, the merchant of the cities.

With the telephone at his service, every farmer can so regulate his purchases and his sales as to buy at the bottom of the market and sell at the top of it. The telephone makes him independent of the heresay, often untrustworthy, assertions of the city man's daily newspaper; for the phone gives him ready communication with firsthand sources of information as to prices, demand, and prospects, and, as well, is the surety he has of the readiest aid in an emergency like fire, illness, or need.

Certainly the educative literature being distributed so widely cannot fail to show the farming community as a whole the tremendous advantage the telephone gives the farmer who is enterprising enough to instal one—possesses over his less progressive neighbor. Moreover, the extension of the use of this invaluable invention must have, also, a wide and worth effect upon the social conditions of the time, inasmuch as it does such a man service in supplying an irresistible inducement to the younger generation to follow the trade of the elder—a trade without ever, any on earth would be bankrupt.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes.

The Symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color. Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption.

Cure it at once by the use of



Mrs. D. D. Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She wheezed so badly you could hear her from one room to the other, but it was not long until we could see the effect your medicine had on her. That was last winter when we lived in Toronto.

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice as long. My husband highly praises 'Dr. Wood's,' and says he will see that a bottle of it is always kept in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so, be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup."

Bone Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

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


Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

Consumption Book FREE



This is a medical book, plain, simple, in plain, simple language how you can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone 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 Venckerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1325 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.

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