

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

August 26, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 831



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COMPETITION CLOSSES SEPT. 15TH \$5300 IN PRIZES

\$4,000 FARM
SIX CITY LOTS FREE TRIPS TO FARM
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GIVEN TO USERS OF "ODORKILL"

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

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST:

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

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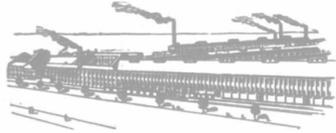
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GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.

Terms of Subscription.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. In the United States, \$2.50 per year in advance. All other countries, \$3.00.

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

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

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
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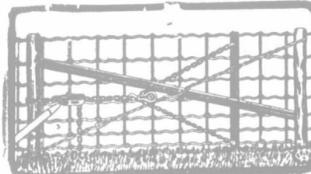
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

August 26, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIV. No. 831

EDITORIAL

Co-operation Helping the Fruit Trade.

The British Columbia fruit growers are wisely adopting an extensive system of co-operation. The fruit trade is peculiar in that it requires the employment of co-operative organizations to make it a success. Between the grower of fruits and the wholesaler, retailer, and consumer, there was, in the past, always a gulf fixed. Before co-operative organizations were general, there were no means of collecting fruit from the growers in wholesale quantities, and placing it in the hands of the wholesale trade, which by the way, exerted most of its energies selling the limited quantities it could get.

Organized co-operation not only effects an economy in gathering fruit into wholesale quantities, but maintains standards of quality and packages, and increases the quantities sold. A case in point is the California Fruit Growers' Exchange: Some eight to ten years ago the growers of oranges in different parts of California were unable to get sale for their fruit, and began cutting down their groves, but about the same time the co-operative idea seized some of the leading spirits, and organization was begun. The first year the exchange was in operation five thousand cars were sold, and in six years time the number has increased to eighteen thousand cars. The growers are receiving fair prices for their oranges, and everyone knows that the consumer never had so many opportunities to buy, nor such long seasons in which to get oranges, nor such low prices, as have existed during the last few years. In time, as great or greater progress will be reported from British Columbia.

From all appearances the increase of sales through the British Columbia exchange should be phenomenal, since the increase will be stimulated by increased production of the orchards and increasing markets on the prairies. To both growers and consumers it should be gratifying to learn that through the co-operative organizations and the exchange, the cost of handling the fruit between growers and consumers has been reduced to a satisfactory level. Further reductions may be made in the future by eliminating the cost of retailing, but it is hardly likely that such will be the case, for while there is still quite a wide margin between the price to the grower and the retail price, the losses in the trade by decay are by no means small.

If You Were Frozen

A resident of that part of Saskatchewan which was visited last year with frost and where again, on the evening of the 12th instant, the thermometer went several degrees below freezing point, asks: "What course would you advise in order to make a living in a country where we can raise nothing but frozen grain?"

This is a hard problem. If there were enough mortgage companies to employ all the residents of such a district as inspectors for making loans, we would suggest that occupation as a means of obtaining a livelihood, though not as a path to opulence. It is something of a libel on the country, however, to say it will "raise nothing but frozen grain." Crops of sound grain have been raised in all parts of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, and besides horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are known to do best in those districts most liable to frost, on account of the nature of the land. Exclusive grain growing in such districts is a perversion of natural laws. Every one who is familiar with pioneering knows that in the early settlements of some districts, especially in valleys in areas that are naturally low lying, or that are at the bottoms of atmospheric drains, it is almost impossible to grow anything except

the most hardy early grains. Time, however, appears to modify climate where cultivation is extensive, and eventually a greater variety of produce can be grown.

In this issue W. I. calls attention to the effect of manure upon the ripening of wheat crops. Personally, we have noticed the same thing, as have also many of our best farmers. It is hardly to be expected though, that we should have wheat ripened and cut by August 12th, or August 9th, the date of last year's frost; but by growing early varieties and using every precaution to assist them to ripen early, one can lessen, to some extent, the danger of frost.

One thing that makes frost-dodging difficult is that one can never tell where the low temperatures are going to obtain. Last year some districts had frost where they never had it before, and when all reports are in we will not be surprised if these districts were frozen again this year, but in those districts where frost is quite prevalent, we would suggest a general and extensive movement towards stock-raising and dairying. It should not be a case of comparing the returns from a dairy or stock farm with the profits from grain farming in another district, or with the money made by speculating in land. It should be remembered that there are men who have applied themselves to this line of farming, and have made it pay even better in some instances than some of the best grain farmers in the best grain growing districts. Nor does stock and dairy farming preclude growing grain for sale, they rather assist it, but if the grain should not be a success, there is always the constant revenue from the other department.

There are many things that interfere with stock and dairy farming, the greatest probably being the lack of desire to go in for it. Everyone dislikes to go into something he had not thought necessary, but there is one master we all obey, "grim necessity" and some day in the very near future, at the instance of this master, there is going to be a demonstration that stock raising, and dairying are not only profitable adjuncts of farming, but the most rational means of keeping farms in shape to grow grain and other crops. When this time comes, there will of course have to be more productive cows kept than the average at present, and the science of stock feeding will require to be better understood.

Justice to the Soil

It is certain that few farmers farm as well as they think they should, or as well as they know how. This may be due, in many cases, to circumstances they cannot readily avoid or control, but in most instances they will admit that with more attention to the details of their work, with proper handling of the land, a judicious variation of crops, more attention to making, saving and applying manure, more care in the selection and cleaning of seed, and more regular growing of clover, considerably higher average yields would be ensured, and would probably pay well for the added labor and expense involved. In passing through the country and noticing the difference in the appearance and promise of crops on adjoining farms, evidently equal in quality of soil, one cannot but be impressed with the thought that one has been better farmed than the other, and that the better management will be liberally rewarded in the harvest field.

Mother earth will stand a good deal of abuse, and will give back all the returns of profit that can be reasonably expected from the treatment she receives, and generally will respond generously to generous treatment, but to use a vulgar saying, "One cannot expect blood from a turnip," and land overcropped and starved by lack of fertilizing elements returned, cannot reasonably be expected to yield paying crops. Yet the recuperative properties of average soil are remarkable and exceedingly interesting. Farms are known and being written about which a few years ago were

considered "run out," and beyond hope of recovery because of bad management, and were sold for less than one-half the value of adjoining farms, but by better management, with a little more expenditure of labor and better cultivation, together with the growing of clover and feeding of cattle and other stock, were in a few years restored to fertility, and are regularly producing as bountiful crops as in the early years after being cleared of the forest, when the soil was in its virgin condition.

Some people are unduly concerned about the future of the race of men, when all the farming land of the world has been taken up, and no place will be left for the ever-increasing population, but if they would consider that by more intensive farming the land could be made to produce from two to ten times as much in money value per acre yearly as is now received from the same area, there need be little anxiety about the future. Smaller farms, if need be, better tilled and more intelligently managed, will, as a rule, be found better for all, especially if cottages at a moderate rental, are provided for married help, whose families might find employment on the land and in farm homes. Under such conditions farmers and their wives would not need to work as many are doing, much harder than their strength warrants or their financial circumstances demand, while their profits might readily be increased.

Our Increasing Marine Traffic

The water-borne traffic of the Dominion for the year 1907, was the largest on record. The total volume aggregated 20,543,639 tons, as compared with 10,523,185 tons for the preceding year. This represented an increase of 10,020,454 tons, or 95.2 per cent. For the ten year period the increase was 13,925,164 tons, or 210.4 per cent.—which must be regarded as an exceedingly satisfactory result.

The results for the past five years are as follows:

1903.....	9,203,917 tons
1904.....	8,256,236 "
1905.....	9,371,744 "
1906.....	10,523,185 "
1907.....	20,543,639 "

It may be helpful for comparative purposes, to observe the extent to which the traffic of Canadian railways has grown during the same period:—

1903.....	47,373,417 tons
1904.....	48,097,957 "
1905.....	50,893,957 "
1906.....	57,966,713 "
1907.....	63,866,135 "

During 1907, most of the bumper crop of 1906, was moved across the lakes, but during 1908, the crop of 1907 did not keep the vessels so busy, hence the determination of the vessel owners to raise the rates as reported in the daily press of this month. Throughout the early part of the summer, freight was so scarce that the owners of boats were willing to take practically whatever they could get, so long as they could make up a cargo, but there is no reason to believe that they incurred expense for the pleasure of running their boats. The conclusion, therefore, must be that the increase in the rates for carrying grain which the vessel owners have proposed to go into effect when the new crop begins to move, and which amounts to from fifty to one hundred per cent., is all clear profit.

Another Word on the Cattle Trade

A well informed and careful student of the cattle and meat trade of the United States, after an exhaustive study of British and European conditions, made the significant statement that if America, including Canada, is to increase her trade in meat products in the Old World markets, it must be through the live cattle side of the business.

This is not in agreement with the prevailing conviction on this side of the line. We have been given to understand by the bulk of the evidence

submitted, that the chilled meat and canned meat sides of the industry offered the most opportunities for expansion. But the reasons given by the American investigator why the live cattle branch of the business should be fostered by dealers and producers are quite convincing. They may be summed up in the following order. A large percentage of English butchers demand fresh killed meat in preference to the chilled or frozen article; the Englishman's father and forefathers ate fresh beef, the Argentine has selected the dressed meat side of the business as peculiarly her own, and in sending highly finished live cattle to the British market, Americans are competing for trade in the best quality of goods which is always the highest priced, rather than struggling for sales with a second rate article in the shape of chilled or frozen meat. The logic of these conclusions seems sound, and should provoke serious thought. The last mentioned reason is one that is too easily lost sight of in this country, where cattle are too often simply four legged beasts with horns. Although we have a market here which does not discriminate to the point of justice in buying cattle, still the fact remains that good stuff is worth more than the second class article, and the difference in the cost of production is generally, if anything, in favor of the better stock. This leaves a balance in favor of the man who begins by breeding right, feeding well, and marketing prime finished goods. It amounts to a man getting paid for his skill and knowledge, without going to any greater expense to produce his cattle than the man who neglects breeding, feeding and general care.

HORSE

It is estimated that the 1,500 horses that will be on view at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, will be worth not less than \$750,000.00, while the cattle will run up to \$250,000.00. Thus, between horses and cattle, we have \$1,000,000.00 worth of live-stock that will be on view at the Exhibition. To this has to be added \$100,000.00 for sheep and swine.

* * *

The Eel, a Canadian bred pacer, seems to be the greatest sensation on the grand circuit, this year. Last week at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Eel in the 2.16 pace broke his own record of 2.03, established a new record for the fastest miles in a race on the grand circuit and lowered the track record of 2.03½ held by Angus Pointer and Baron Grattan. The Eel's record on the day was 2.02½.

* * *

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We happened to stumble upon a scheme to keep bot flies away from horses' noses and throats. It is simply to tie pieces of red rags on the bits so they will hang down and flop around. These flies are so bad here at times it is almost impossible to work horses.

S. W. Sask.

H. J. BADGER.

* * *

To keep a line from getting under the tongue of a wagon or other implement that has a detachable neckyoke, a reader suggests to fasten a piece of chain from the end of the tongue and let it hang down about eighteen inches. Another plan is to use spreaders from the hames so that the lines will sag back of the end of the tongue. With the lines running through the hame rings the sag will come just about the end of the tongue, and besides there is more wear on the lines than if a spread is used.

* * *

Already the prospects of a normal crop are being felt in the horse business. Several buyers who did not go to Europe last year are preparing to go this fall and some have already returned with their stock. Those who intend buying for next spring should make preparations early so that they can get the pick of the stables, and the man or company that decides what is wanted, and then goes after it, will get a better deal than by waiting for the salesman to come around.

* * *

Steady, slow work at this time of the year will give a stallion harder muscles, more stamina, a better constitution, and help him to get colts with a strong instinct for work. It is altogether contrary to the nature of a horse to keep him in idleness between seasons, besides the ex-

pense, when he might just as well be earning his keep. Breaking a stallion to work is not an impossible task either, he may be fractious at first, but with a steady mate and perseverance the job can be done. If it so happens that there is horse power enough on the farm without the stallion, give him plenty of chance to exercise and live a natural life. Nothing does the horse business so much harm as to keep over-fat stallions year in and year out for breeding purposes. The best thing for a stallion in the fall and winter is work, and the second best is all the exercise he will take and light feeding.

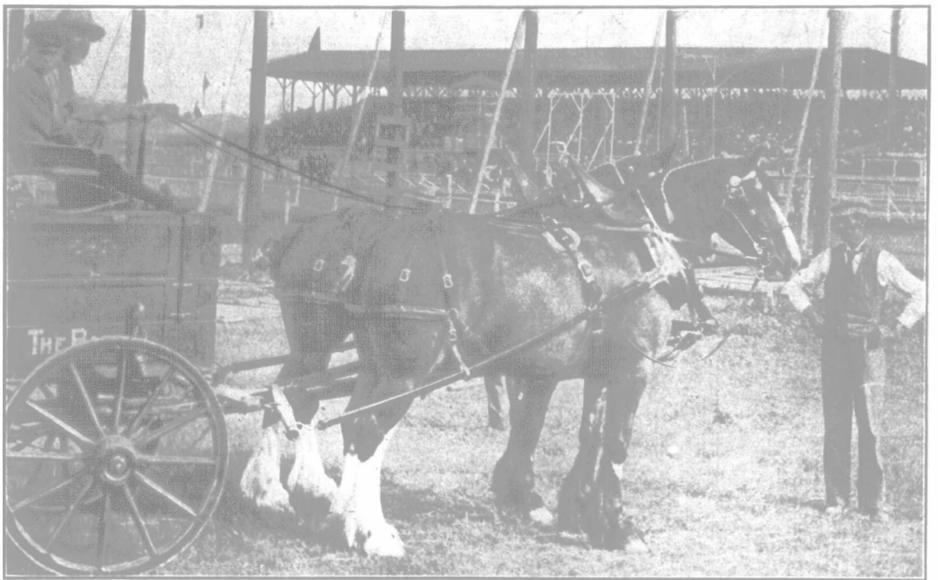
The Picture of a Model Horse

Whether a man be a fancier of Percherons, Shires, Clydesdales, Suffolks or any other draft breed of horses, he will agree that the world famous Clydesdale stallion "Baron's Pride" is the most perfect model of a draft horse that has yet been produced, and as a sire of sires of draft horses he is unexcelled. For those who wish to get a picture of this equine King we have had prepared the best likeness of the great horse we have ever seen. It is done by the half-tone process on heavy, smooth paper, size 8 x 11 inches, and when framed is a thing of beauty in the home of any admirer of horses. We offer it for cash, and for services. By sending one new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.50 per year the picture may be earned, or we sell it outright for 50 cents.

another collar may be substituted. But if, in riding the horse tosses his head similarly, it is, of course, not due to a misfit collar. It is a remarkable fact that a horse which tosses his head is usually an untiring animal, and if he be not hurried and flurried at starting, and time allowed him to adapt his entire system to the long journey before him, he will go fifty miles or more without flagging.

Many good long-journey horses are bad starters, they being called cold shouldered; and some men of experience take the trouble to warm the collar at the saddle-room fire ere they put it on. The best way, however, is to start on an incline—down hill, of course—and as the horse warms to his work, he may go up-hill with the courage of a lion. Idleness is not the usual cause of balking, as may be seen in double harness; the horse that is difficult to start in single harness, will in double, do far above his equal share of the work.

If anyone can drive one horse well, the extra knowledge to drive a pair is easily acquired, and even a team or tandem can soon be handled. In putting strange horses on the pole, take the quieter horse first and attach him by the pole straps, then turn him to the pole, as one has seen bus horses changed in the streets. Then bring up the other horse, and if excitable or nervous, let him first speak to his already attached stable companion, and he will be less nervous. They know each other by the smell, but there is a decided objection to such indulgence to inquisitive strange horses.



W. H. BRYCE'S LADY ROTH AND LADY JUNE, FIRST PRIZE PURE BRED TEAM AND SECOND IN THE HEAVY DRAFT CLASS AT WINNIPEG, AND FOR WHICH \$3000 WAS REFUSED. THEY ARE HALF SISTERS AGE 6 AND 7.

The Art of Driving

Those who have been brought up to the management of horses have naturally acquired that delicate touch and that firm and confident demeanor which so impresses the horse, that he forthwith subordinates his own will and wishes to that which he wisely and diplomatically considers as the overpowering will of the rider or driver. The touch on the driving reins or bridle is one of the most important acquirements of the expert, and it is called good hands; but the terms are misleading, as the hands are ever rigid, and success lies in the well-regulated flexibility of the elbow, shoulder and wrist-joints. Beginners who note this fact will forthwith turn their attention to the cultivation of these joints, or, rather, to the nerves which control the muscles which work these joints, and when once so thoroughly acquired as to become a habit that admits of no variation, no departure, no error; then, and only then, has a promising lad solved the first problem of driving a well-mannered and generous horse.

In harness, the driver has greater control over the quiet horse than can ever be attained in riding, as the shafts help to keep him straight, and the terrets on the collar cause the reins ever to pull in one and the same direction, subject only to the changed position of the horse's head. Many harness horses habitually toss their heads about, and this up-and-down motion of the head is annoying to drivers of small experience, and they then unwisely snatch the horse. When a harness horse annoys by and excessively tosses his head up, the fit of the collar should be suspected, and

A gardener can almost drive an ordinary pair, as the horses do not usually act in concert against him. If one horse shies or bolts, the other holds him; in fact, the wildest colt is fixed in strong, double harness. There have been cases where a pair have agreed to bolt, and if not stopped by ordinary means, the driver should imitate the pulley principle by throwing one leg over the reins, the while he remembers the steerage. Mischief of this sort is traceable to bad stable management.—W. R. GILBERT, in *Rider and Driver*.

* * *

Occasionally we receive inquiries like this: If A breeds his mare to B's stallion, and then takes her to C's before the end of the season, can B collect? This is one of the forms of looseness in connection with the business of horse-breeding. Practically all route bills stipulate that mares must be returned regularly to the horse, and if not the owners will be charged insurance fee. Very few stallion-owners enforce this regulation if a man changes his mind and decides that he does not want to raise a colt; but that does not alter the validity of the claim. When a man takes a mare to a stallion, he practically enters into a contract to do a certain amount of work toward getting his mare with foal, and unless he does it the stallion-owner may collect. The only defence the owner of a mare would have in patronizing the second horse in the season would be that the first horse was proved useless or dangerous, or otherwise unfit by not being as well-bred as his pedigree represented him.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Circuits for Local Fairs

A correspondent in the Miniota country raises the question of circuits for local fairs. For his own particular district he proposes that Miniota, Hamiota, Oak River, Rapid City, Minnedosa, Strathclair, Shoal Lake and Birtle. This he says, would make a two weeks' circuit, and the small breeders could get cars and take in the circuit. Discussion is invited upon this question, but it is probable it will not be definitely settled until it is tried. It was some such a plan as this that Principal Black tried to inaugurate when he was deputy minister of agriculture, and the difficulties in the way seemed almost unsurmountable. One great weakness of our fairs is that they are wholly social or athletic functions; there is very little business done at them. Originally, fairs were held to transact business, and the chance to buy or sell is still the chief reason why people exhibit, and therefore the reason why some fairs are successful while others fail.

or dairy breeds, yet I take it that you are endeavoring and really intend to drive home a lesson to would-be judges, viz., when estimating the value of a cow, give first place to the essentials.

Your preachment was needed, for if there is one thing more than another the females of the beef breeds need at present, it is on the part of judges, a careful summing up of their producing powers, or maternal possibilities. The present-day judges of the beef types and dual purpose breeds of cattle seem in the majority of cases to be possessed by a desire for meaty cows, meat being interpreted by them to mean fat, rather than flesh.

A cow to be profitable, nine cases out of ten, must be a heavy milker, able to give a good return for food consumed, before even the value of the calf she incidentally gives birth to, is considered. Purebreds may not be held quite as strictly to this standard, it would be better for them if they were. The cow that cannot feed her calf well cannot logically be considered a good breeder, or in the long run a profitable animal, despite possible wins in the showyard by such adventitious aids as excess fat; in fact, it is time our big shows amended their prize lists to read similar to the Old Country lists, "cows in milk" in purebred sections as others, and do away with—to borrow a term from the horseman,—“the yield cow” classes. Speaking broadly and from the stand point of economics, there is no legitimate place in the bovine world under domestic con-

The young men you refer to were after all bearing eloquent testimony to the defects of their teachers, inasmuch as those gentlemen had evidently failed to impress upon their pupils the values of essentials as compared with non-essentials; a defect in agricultural college teaching quite common a few years ago, but now disappearing, I am glad to say. In spite, however, of all the instruction in *judging on form*, no up-to-date farmer can afford to disregard the necessity for the keeping of records,—guess work as unprofitable in agriculture as in other occupations!

A. G. HOPKINS.

Public Land Should be Free to All

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of August 5th, Mr. Tiffany calls attention to some principles of common law, in connection with the Herd Law question, which he says have been overlooked by myself and also by the law-makers of Alberta.

So far as I can see, the only principle of law cited by Mr. Tiffany, is that a man has the right to do as he likes on his own land, provided he does not make a nuisance of it, or of himself. I won't answer for the law-makers, but I, myself, never overlooked such a self evident fact.

But to even this principle of law there are exceptions, one of which is the "line fence" enactment, which compels a man to erect half the fence between his land and that of his neighbors, and should he have a small holding and have neighbors on all four sides, he would be compelled to go to much larger expense to fence his crop, than is usual in this country, because, should his neighbors decide to fence, say, against pigs, he would have to do likewise.

But after all, does not the man who crops land, without fencing, in a district where mixed farming is, and has been for years, carried on, make a nuisance of himself? I say, yes, and so say all of us.

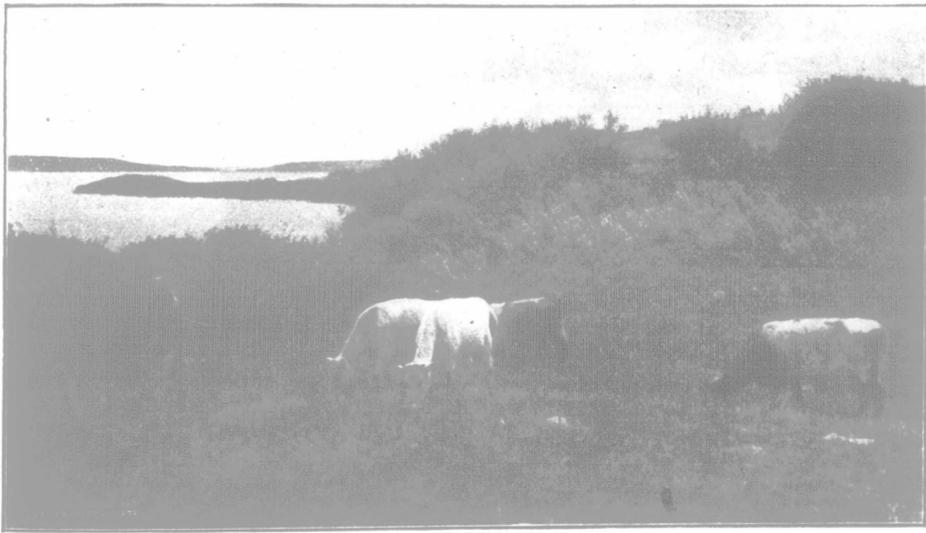
Mr. Tiffany goes wide of the mark, when he refers to land held by ownership or lease, by the stock man. The dispute is, as to whether stock are to be allowed to pasture on *unoccupied* land, to which the owners of the stock admit they have no legal right, except that granted to them, and *all others*, by "Custom".

Which same right, Mr. Tiffany (Philadelphia lawyer that he appears to be) will admit is a right hard to overthrow.

While we are talking of "ultra vires" laws, would it not be well to give the Herd Law ordinance a more than passing glance? The other day, I paid \$58.40 (under protest) costs and damages, for five head of horses; one item in the bill was \$25.00, for running the horses three miles to pound. The damage done was sworn to at \$10.00, by the owner of the crop—an independent witness swore that the damage done was not more than 50 cents. Yet, owing to the ambiguity of the reading of the ordinance, the magistrate to whom I complained, was unable to make a decision, and referred the matter to the attorney-general. Let any one read the ordinance over to compare it with the Manitoba ordinance, (which itself is far from perfect) and he will at once see its inferiority. Did anyone ever know our Herd Law ordinance to work smoothly? That is to say, in a mixed farming district. Does not the reading of the different clauses leave it open to a majority to almost persecute a minority? For this district, (30, 18, W1.) in ante-Herd law days, everything went smoothly. Since Herd Law came into force, there has not been a week's peace in the district. The new settlers spend most of their time attempting to become cow-boys, to the everlasting amusement of the owners of stock, (no wonder the poor fellows wanted that \$58.40, to judge by their own story, they worked hard for it.)

Mr. Tiffany puts up a good argument against fence law! But it is the argument of a lawyer, rather than that of a farmer—which is just my objections to the Pound ordinance in Saskatchewan, which reads like the production of a lawyer, and one who never lived in a Herd Law district, and whose head, at the time of drafting this ordinance, was badly swelled, as the result of having had too good a time the night before. I will close by saying, that just now we need not bother ourselves, as to whether "the powers that be" have the right (moral or legal) to do this or that. Let all interested persons work together to keep the right to run our stock on vacant land (never denying the other fellows the right to do the same). Write and talk fence law, in and out of season, until the department realizes that we are not merely a few "sore heads," and in Saskatchewan does something like what they are doing in Alberta. Then when Herd Law is a thing of the past, we won't any longer be laughed at by outsiders, as a people who, when they had the chance of free grazing, deliberately threw it away, through their seeming indifference.

G. H. BRADSHAW



THE SHORTHORN FOLLOWS THE SETTLER.—CATTLE IN THE QUILL LAKE DISTRICT SASK.

That Expensive Dipping

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I think I am as anxious as any one that only healthy cattle should be shipped out of Canada, and out of my own district, but I cannot see how this system of dipping is going to work out satisfactorily. In this district there are some ten to twelve thousand cattle on the open range but, if every one worked honestly and conscientiously, not more than 10 per cent. could be rounded up for dipping. Of this number the range riders reported two scabby cattle. Now what I object to is the expense of dipping so many cattle when only two have been found scabby. I estimate it will cost about \$12,000 in time and materials to dip the cattle in this district, and that is more than the business will stand. Besides, the chances are that several thousand head of dry cattle will be dipped to make up the number.

S. W. Sask.

H. J. BADGER.

From what Point of View should Cows be Judged?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

One reads with interest the article second column, page 75, August 5, "Giving Reasons for Dairy Cattle Judging," and one is able to agree with the substance of that article, for all a few exceptions can reasonably be taken to some of the statements therein.

First, and in this we may be termed captious, the heading of your article is questioned: why not *milk cow judging*? Although you illustrate by reference to a class of cows of the dairy type

ditions for the "yield" cow. It therefore behooves us to give attention to the points to be looked for in a cow.

I think it will be admitted that the *two* outstanding (I am inclined to the idea that three should be the number) points are *constitution* and *digestive capacity*, rather than digestive capacity and udder development, the latter of itself in my opinion not ranking with the other two. I quite agree with you that, "a man does not need to judge of a cow's constitutional strength by "sizing up the cut of her nostrils", on the other hand, a safer and more accurate estimate of the cow's milking capabilities will be arrived at if considerable stress is placed upon the size of milk wells, and, as well, tortuosity and size of milk veins, than if the udder development is relied upon alone. That I am not singular in this opinion is borne out by the official score cards of leading dairy cattle associations. There is such a difference in udders both in shape and substance. As far as the shape is concerned a well balanced one, quarters equally developed, teats reasonable in size and impervious, are desirous conditions. With regard to the substance the meaty solid udder which appears nearly as large after the milk is withdrawn as before, is to be avoided, due to the fact that active glandular tissue is lacking, its place being taken by non-secreting tissues; on the other hand the udder that collapses like a dish rag, is undesirable. The milk veins and wells indicate the amount of blood supply of the gland, and therefore the activity of that organ. Care should be taken to note that all the quarters are sound, none harder than another, and the teats not stopped, or blind.

How the Beef Breeds got their Color.

Professor James Wilson, of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, Ireland, has recently completed an interesting inquiry into the question of color variation in Shorthorn cattle, which has just been published by the Royal Dublin Society. Prof. Wilson's report reads in part as follows:—

"The Shorthorn breed originated in the eighteenth century on the borders of Durham and York, in a part of the country which was the meeting-ground of the three races of cattle then existing in Britain—the Celtic, the Roman, and the Saxon. In pre-Roman times the Celtic race inhabited the whole of the island. Its modern representatives are the black breeds of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. The Romans introduced a white race, which they distributed throughout the parts of the country under their occupation. Its modern representatives are the white cattle of Wales, the wild white cattle of Chillingham, Cadzow, and other parks, and the white Shorthorns.

"The Anglo-Saxons introduced a red race which occupied England south of a line dipping southwards in the middle and drawn approximately from Herefordshire to Lincolnshire till about the middle of the eighteenth century, the mixed Celtic and Roman races having been driven northwards and westwards. The modern representatives of the red race are the Hereford, Devon, Sussex, Norfolk and Lincoln breeds.

"There was thus established a red race, holding the south of the island, and a black race with an admixture of white, holding the rest. Where the southern red race met the northern black and white races, there sprang up a new kind of cattle—the Longhorn—which is now almost extinct, but which, at the middle of the eighteenth century, occupied some of the midland counties and pressed northwards on both sides of the Pennine range into South Lancashire and South-west Yorkshire. These cattle were a mixture possibly of all the three races; but they are not concerned in the present question.

"During the seventeenth century, and part of the eighteenth, and also probably at a somewhat earlier period, many cattle were imported from Holland to the east of England, especially to Durham, York and Lincoln. These cattle were red-and-white and black-and-white flecked. The red-and-whites were most appreciated, and eventually swamped the others. These red-and-white cattle were of the same race as the red cattle brought over a thousand years before by the Anglo-Saxons. Although the cattle of the South of England were called red, they were not all entirely red any more than the black cattle now in Wales and Scotland are all entirely black. Notwithstanding a tendency on the part of breeders to breed it out, a patch of white on the underline is not uncommon among the red breeds; and the Herefords have white not only on the underline, but also on the face and along the back. It is not probable that old Anglo-Saxon cattle were as highly flecked as the red-and-white cattle imported later from Holland. The point is of no present importance, however.

"The earliest progenitors to which present-day Shorthorns can be clearly traced were white cattle, belonging to the Aislabies of Studley Royal (it has been suggested that the Studley Royal herd originated from the cattle of the monks of Fountains Abbey close by), near Ripon, whose herd dated back to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Studley Royal bulls were used by farmers in the neighboring districts. Celtic blood was also introduced to the stream from which modern Shorthorns are descended; and at least two instances are on record, viz.: through Lady Maynard, calved in 1789, which was 'descended from a black cow with white belly and white legs to the knee,' and through Grandson of Bolingbroke, calved in 1794, whose granddam was a 'red Galloway.' But the main stream consisted chiefly of Saxon cattle, more especially of the branch introduced from Holland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It would not be safe to say that there were none of the old Anglo-Saxon red cattle near the birthplace of the Shorthorn in the eighteenth century; but, if they were there, they were in a minority. The whole of the recruits drawn into the Shorthorn breed during the last 100 years have been drawn from the two branches of the Saxon race, although, perhaps, as time went on, the red branch has been drawn upon more eagerly.

"It happens among polygamous pure-bred stock that, in a few generations, unless it be specially eliminated, a progenitor's blood runs in the veins of numerous descendants. An illustrious sire gets, perhaps, 20 sons; his sons again

get 300 or 400; these again get 4,000 or 5,000; and so on, until it may be difficult to find an animal which is not the illustrious sire's descendant. Thus at the present day there are not many Shorthorns which are not descended from Cruickshank's Champion of England, born in 1860, and none which are not descended from Charles Colling's Comet, born in 1805, and descended from Studley Royal stock, and also from Lady Maynard. Thus the blood of the old Studley Royal white cattle, of the old Saxon red and red-and-white cattle, and of the Northern black cattle, flows in every Shorthorn alive to-day. But the black color, if it can be said ever to have been bred within the breed, was soon bred out. It was unpopular even in the eighteenth century. Mendel's law shows how easily a foreign color, or any other outward signs of a foreign cross may be bred out.

"Thus in the matter of color, at any rate, the modern Shorthorn is descended from two races, the White Roman and the Red Saxon, the 'red' including red, red with little white, and red and white. The table of coat colors should, therefore, be reconstructed on the basis that the Saxon 'reds' are one of the ancestral races, and the Roman white cattle the other.

* * *

An English swine raiser says: "I have only one remedy for a sick pig. It is a simple one. Rheumatism, paralysis, blind staggers, thumps, scours, etc., I treat all alike, though in varying proportions. My cure-all is nothing more than fresh new milk and turpentine. For a young pig, say six weeks old, administer a teaspoonful of turpentine in, say, half a pint of milk. Unless the pig is sick it will readily drink this. If too sick to drink, it must be administered with a spoon. An older pig, however, will seldom refuse new milk, even when a tablespoonful is given in a quart or more. Grade the dose from a teaspoonful at 6 weeks to a tablespoonful or more for a mature hog."

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Canada at the Franco-British Exhibition

■ The Franco-British Exhibition, in London, England, is, in reality, as well as in name, French and British. The exhibits, which are well divided between the two nations, are comprehensive and very representative of the arts and manufacturing industries. Grounds consisting of 120 acres are used, 40 acres of which are under cover; they are conveniently situated, being within 25 minutes of the Bank (the heart of the city), and are reached by "Tube," which is an electric railway in a tunnel over one hundred feet below the surface of the ground, the "Underground," which is another rail-

way, running just under the surface of the ground; and street-cars, and motors and horse omnibuses by the thousand.

On a recent holiday, over half a million people passed through the turnstiles, and the exhibition had just got nicely started. The stadium encircling the sports ground has a seating capacity for 60,000 spectators.

The buildings are white, of most artistic architecture, and they are very beautiful. The uncovered grounds are well laid out in gardens, presenting a profusion of bloom and foliage.

Great Britain beyond the seas is extremely well represented. New Zealand, Australia and Canada have separate exhibits in buildings constructed by their own governments. Australia has made a most attractive display, the produce of each of her provinces being well arranged in sections.

Canada, under the experienced and capable management of Colonel Hutchinson, has done herself proud; there has been no stinting in expenditure; \$60,000 was paid for the rent of the ground upon which the building, 350x150 feet, has been erected, at a cost of \$120,000. It is estimated that the total expenditure for this advertisement will amount to about \$300,000. There is nothing Provincial about this exhibit. It is Canada as a whole; Canada, Great Britain's granary; Canada, the great wheat-producing country, is the predominating characteristic of the whole exhibit. The interior of the building on all sides is made up of representations of large trees, the trunks, branches and leaves being made of heads of wheat, the trees being introduced as emblematic of strength—Canada's strong wheat. The idea is most distinctive, and is well carried out; every man, woman and child visiting the building must come away with the desired impression: Canada for wheat.

While wheat is the dominating feature, other branches of agriculture, manufacture and other industries are not overlooked, but touched with a lighter hand. In a large, refrigerated chamber, with double-glass sides and ends, there are life-sized figures, modelled in butter, of Jacques Cartier, standing in a row-boat about to land on the banks of the St. Lawrence, where an Indian is seen in possession. In another section are life-sized figures of the King of England shaking hands with the President of France; another is the bust of Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. All are well done, being good representations—and all butter. Of course, cheese and bacon have also a place in this section. On one side of the pavilion is a large and comprehensive display of apples set out on glass dishes placed on small round tables. Very mouth-watering do they look and smell, and a few million visitors will, like myself, reluctantly turn from these with the regret that they are not giving samples away.

On the opposite side of the pavilion are displayed some of the pulpwood and timbers of Canada, at the base of which is a beaver dam, and a beaver pond, and in it live beavers—our first engineers. These industrious little wonders are proving a great draw; they always have a large audience.

At one end of this great building are large oil-paintings of the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, coupled by the words, "Nation Builders." And just here, the importance



PHOTO BY VALENTINE & SONS, LTD.

CANADIAN FRUIT EXHIBIT AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

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of the present large railway-construction undertaking is featured by a large painting of Canada, showing the railroads, stating the number of miles of railways operated, and the number under construction.

At the bottom are two tanks, one containing salmon, and backed by a painting of a river scene in British Columbia, with the salmon pictured passing up the river in the great numbers that they sometimes do during the spawning season; and the other tank contains cod, and supported by an Atlantic coast fishing scene. The fish in the tanks are so well stuffed that they looked quite lifelike.

At the other end of the hall are large paintings of Canada's grand old man, Lord Strathcona, and the Governor-General, Earl Grey.

The eye is met, wherever one looks, by short, pithy paragraphs, in plain, readable lettering, of what prominent men have said of Canada, of what has been, and is being, done in Canada, and what the future of Canada offers to the capable, wise, industrious settlers who embrace its opportunities.

While the multitudinous articles of manufacture from canoes to carriages, binders to boots furs to furniture, all have a place in this large building, yet the natural produce—minerals, forestry, and agriculture—predominates, and wheat is the king-pin of the whole display—Canada for wheat—hard wheat.

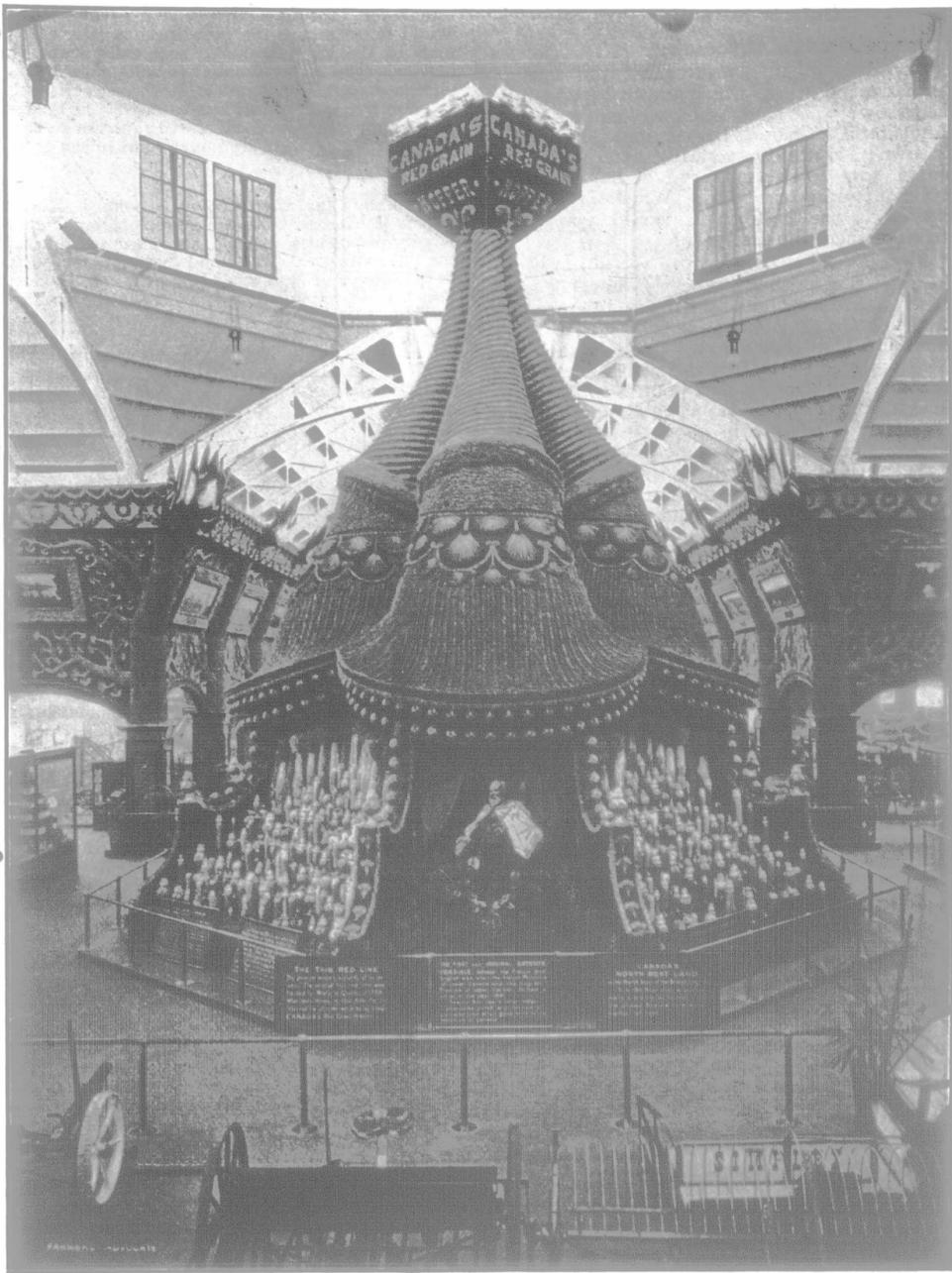
T. S. WELD.

Upon this same subject "an Emigrant" in Manitoba writes as follows:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Doubtless all Canadians are aware of the possibilities and hardships attendant upon a life spent in Canada, be the province Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia or elsewhere, but no Canadian with any wish for fairness to the world should place all the "gilt on the gingerbread" to view, surely, some portion of the ginger-bread should be shown. Now although your paper is always absolutely fair and above the fear of being criticized by "the powers that be," I think you have published in re the above, an article which is in keeping with the intention of the organizers of this exhibit, namely, to place before the British public the beauties of Canada and avoid showing its defects. At the exhibition in England, it was pointed out to the attendants and officials that the magnificent display of fruit could not be grown in all parts of Canada as shown by them. Whereat they set the argument aside, saying that "this represents the south." Now, if Winnipeg is sixty miles north of the boundary, would you kindly tell me which is the south? Farther, there is not one possible clue to the rigours of a Canadian winter,—every thing is sunshine and fine trees. There is no cutter there to convey to "the man in the street" that Canada does not use a wheeled vehicle all the year. The representations of the machinery section are such that very few farmers (if any) throughout the whole of Canada possess an implement of a similar stamp. It is, to put it mildly, a "terminological inexactitude" and is as colored as the pamphlets issued in England with a view to obtaining emigrants. From the sentences of a conversation carried on in the exhibition which were overheard, it must be presumed that all English men and women who come out here and write home are as Job said in his wrath, and although the means laid out to entice the unwary emigrant may be justified by the end, I would like to give a note of warning that once the British public see they are being gulled, all the statesmen in Christendom will never change their decision. Of my own knowledge I know that a rather heavy emigration took place from 1905 to 1907, but I think that is entirely checked as regards England, and a display such as is exhibited in London is not calculated to bring out the man with finance, although it may entice the ne'er-do-well or unintelligent. If I dare punctuate my remarks as aforementioned I fear I could not transmit it to you. Whatever else Canada may be, and with her the Canadian people, let them at least be fair and show what the ginger-bread is, and not the gilding alone.

AN EMIGRANT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF CANADIAN BUILDING, FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

Alcohol vs. Gasoline For Heat, Light and Power.

The Agricultural Engineering Section of the Experiment Station of Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, has conducted experiments to learn something of the value of alcohol for lamps and gas engines. The law which permitted the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol, when denatured or rendered unfit for a beverage by the addition of certain materials repugnant to taste and smell, and which came into force January 1st, 1907, excited much interest, and many inquiries were received at the College as to the value of alcohol for lighting,

heating and power. We, in Canada, while not affected by United States law, have shared in the interest on account of the predicted possibilities of cheap light and power, and of a profitable market for low-grade farm products which might be used in the manufacture of alcohol. It was in response to inquiries received that the experiments referred to were conducted. In these experiments alcohol and gasoline were used for the purpose of making a comparison between (1) the heat value of the fuels, (2) their economy in the production of light, (3) their economy in the production of power, and (4) the relative safety of alcohol and gasoline for general use.

We regret that while for beverage purposes alcohol still maintains a bad pre-eminence, the result of these experiments show that gasoline is much superior as a fuel and as a light producer. The amount of combustible material in one gallon of alcohol is about two-thirds of that contained in one gallon of gasoline. While analysis is not to be relied on in estimating the value of substances consumed, either by living creatures or in engines, in this case it represents very accurately the comparative worth as determined by experiments with lamps and gas engines. It is pointed out, however, that as need arises, engines may be specially constructed for fuel alcohol, in which it can be more economically used than by any at present made.

Alcohol of 94% purity must be sold for thirteen to seventeen cents per gallon to compete with gasoline for lighting, heating or power purposes at twenty cents per gallon.

On the other hand, these advantages are claimed for it:

- (1) It is cleaner. It was found impossible to soot the mantels of any of the lamps with alcohol.
(2) It is less offensive to the sense of smell.
(3) There is much less danger from fire than when using gasoline, owing to the fact that alcohol does not vaporize as readily as gasoline, and its flame may be extinguished with water.



FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM A BALLOON

Grasses for a Barnyard.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to break my farmyard and sow it to permanent pasture, which grass do you advise me to sow? The land is a heavy loam with a deep clay subsoil. Could it be pastured the same year as sown? If not, I have a five acre plot which I would sow to western rye grass or timothy while preparing the yard. Which of these two grasses is the better, and would you pasture either of them the first year?

Man.

J. R. R.

Ans.—Break the sod early in the spring, later on back set and disc up a fine seed bed, then sow with a mixture of brome, timothy, rye grass and blue grass of about equal proportions, taking into consideration the size of the seed and at the rate of about fifteen pounds to the acre on land that is fairly moist. The above grasses are valuable for pasture in about the order named but some farmers would not sow brome under any consideration. If the yard is to be kept pastured, however, and a little attention given to prevent the roots spreading, it should not be dangerous. A mixture is always better than a single grass for pasture or hay, and our seed merchants make a practice of preparing special grass mixtures. In an ordinarily good growing year in kind soil, the grass will make several inches growth in six weeks, but if left until the following spring will make a more firm stand. We would suggest that the five acre plot be sown with mixed grains for next summer's pasture, while the grass is getting started. A little white clover mixed with the grasses would improve the sod.

English Notes

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of a bill to allow the growing of tobacco in Scotland. Previous to the prohibition of its growth in 1782 tobacco was commercially successful in Scotland.

The English strawberry harvest has been a most prolific one, the total reaching 60,000 tons—a record. Not for a decade have weather conditions been so ideal. The estimated value of the crop exceeds £1,500,000.

One large grower near London sold over 600 tons in peck baskets alone. Kentish grown fruit took the lead in size—some specimens from Orpington measuring seven and eight inches in circumference. These are wedge-shaped fruits and command excellent prices. This remarkable crop will result in a great impetus to strawberry growing.

There are steady exports of pedigree stock, though the totals are below last year. North America and Australia are taking more, and South America fewer. A number of shires have been sold by the Nottingham Corporation farm for shipment to Canada.

The Agricultural Organization Society's annual meeting shows an increase in membership over last year of 1,800, making the total 10,500. The Co-operative agricultural movement is making steady progress—the turnover of the societies having risen from £375,000 in 1906 to £610,000 in 1907.

Because of the financial depression in the States and the new law restricting racing in New York, Mr. James R. Keene shipped his thoroughbred yearlings to Newmarket for sale. Nine colts aggregated £2,247, and ten fillies, £2,914. Lord Lonsdale paid the highest price, £787 for the filly, "Disguise II."

Foreign trade returns for June were unsatisfactory in comparison with the same month last year. Imports decreased by £1,669,263, of which total articles food, drink and tobacco furnished £826,251. Exports were less by £157,930, the fall being almost entirely in manufactures.

The experimental growing of tobacco in Ireland on co-operative lines at Tagoat, Co. Tyrone, has proved successful so far. Eleven farmers cropped about an acre each, and the crop has been safely harvested and is being cured. This experiment is of importance in view of the enormous imports of foreign grown tobacco. The government allows a rebate of one-third of the duty levied for a period of ten years.

The report of the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding was discussed recently in the Lords. Horses under one year old show a decrease from 208,000 in 1904 to 104,000 in 1907. The Minister of Agriculture said that it was proposed to arrange for the registration of a large number of suitable stallions and mares. These would be passed by a surgeon as

sound for breeding purposes. The ultimate goal would be to secure the breeding annually of 15,000 foals of the various classes required for the public service. The Army Council is willing to arrange to purchase registered animals at three years' old, instead of five, and are willing to report the balance of such young stock over and above government requirements as a step to bring buyers and sellers together.

Germany has one successful colony—Kianchon, and it is claimed that the system of land tenure is largely responsible for this, according to an article in the *Westminster*. The land regulations stipulate that a buyer of land shall pay a tax of 33% on the "unearned" increment of value. If the land is not sold for 25 years the owner must pay a tax of 33% of the increased assessed value.

The government has the first option of buying at the owner's figure—this prevents speculation and under-valuation for taxation. Unused land, always a source of friction in growing communities, can be bought by the government at half its assessed value, or as an alternative, a progressive land tax may be levied.

There is, in addition, an annual tax of 6% on the capital value of land.

A novel competition at the Lincoln Agricultural Show shows little question of race suicide amongst the farm laborers in that county. Prizes were offered for the laborer who has "brought up and placed out the greatest number of children without having received parol relief." George Farmery of Helmswell was awarded first prize as the father of twenty-three children, of whom he "brought up" seventeen. The second prize winner raised fourteen, and the third eleven children.

As showing how much may be done on small means, the winner's wages were only 15 shillings (\$3.75) per week, with extra allowance for harvesting.

The meat trade agitation is still exciting great interest and discussion in England. It was a leading topic at the very successful Royal Show at Newcastle and most of the farmers were sceptical about the reported meat scarcity. The agitation was said to be largely due to the advocates of the re-opening of English ports to foreign store cattle. It was claimed that there is no exceptional demand for beef, and that there is no dearth of young stock in England. A meat trade deputation waited on the Premier, Mr. Asquith, and urged removal of the embargo on Scandinavian cattle. They received a sympathetic reception. The deputation seems to think that the Canadian embargo may yet be raised, though Lord Carrington is strongly opposed to any embargo removal.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill at first refused to appoint a commission to inquire into the alleged American meat combine, because he saw no necessity. Later, however, he stated that he was about to appoint a departmental committee to inquire "how far, and in what manner, the general supply, distribution, and price of meat in the United Kingdom are controlled or affected by any combination of firms."

F DEWHIRST.

Methods of Soil Cultivation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We read and hear a good deal about the man who gets a new prairie farm and simply skins it, takes his money, and sets out in search of another, that he may repeat the operation, robbing the soil and enriching himself. I believe I have met nearly all classes of men, but I have never yet seen the farmer who made his land poor and at the same time enriched himself. I have watched agricultural conditions with some interest in old and new Canada, in Great Britain and a few of the United States, and I have yet to see the man who got even comfortably well off by pursuing such methods. From anything I have seen the farmer and his farm gets rich or poor together. I have seen good farmers take hold of what has been called worn out farms yet the farm and the farmer grow rich together; and the man who tries to rob the soil invariably becomes poor with his farm.

We must recognize that as different methods apply to different countries, different methods may, and must, apply to the same countries in the different stages of its development. For instance, it would be absurd to think of applying the heavy system of manuring, with barn yard manure, seaweed, and the artificial manures that is practised in the north of Scotland, and equally absurd to try in this country at the present time anything like the intensive system of farming carried on in Elgin County in Illinois; and while some parts of our own West may have passed beyond the summer fallow stage, some others have not yet reached it. We have a greater variety of soil and climate in this province than any

province than most people are aware of. Not only have we a great difference in rainfall in districts not very far apart, but a great difference in the capacity of the soil for retaining it, and also a vast difference in the soils of some districts, in their ability to absorb heat in the day time and give it out at night, thus not only preventing night frosts but hastening crops towards maturity. If we recognized some of those things we might avoid a great deal of unprofitable controversy on the question of summer fallow or no fallow. Fallowing has been carried on extensively in this district for a number of years with good results, for although sometimes a little disappointing in yield for the appearance of the straw, it nearly always comes out first in yield per acre, with spring plowing second and fall plowing lowest. There is no doubt but that that is the order they will stand this year. When fallowed land has produced a crop and is still in perfect condition, that is, free from grass, rosebushes, and other weeds, and feels mellow under foot, it will produce a better crop next time, by simply drilling it in on the burnt stubble, than by either fall or spring plowing. If it is mellow enough to cover the seed, don't undertake to cultivate it for wheat, if you want a clean crop, because the wheat will grow so rapidly that it will soon smother all other growth. I have got nearly sixty bushels per acre in the two seasons from one plowing, and one of my neighbors once scored a little over seventy. Land treated in this way will produce a much better and cleaner crop of oats as a third crop on spring plowing than if it had been plowed for the previous wheat crop. The reason, I presume, is, that the weeds one has turned down when fallowing have had a year longer under the surface to rot, and in our climate it requires considerable time for decay to take place.

The system of summer fallow that has given the best results in this district has been to let the weeds get a fairly good growth before plowing, in other words, plow as late as possible and cultivate as little as possible after. One of the largest and most successful farmers in the Hamiota district told me a few years ago that he never liked to plow his fallow till well on in July, and then not harrow more than once after unless it was absolutely necessary to destroy weeds that might go to seed. He also told me of one of his neighbors who once plowed early in June and kept it black all summer. He had a fine looking crop all summer and used to laugh at the man who did not cultivate, but on threshing day the uncultivated land yielded thirty-five bushels per acre, while the highly cultivated only went twenty-three. Conservation of moisture on fallow on heavy land is not a question one year out of ten in this part of the country, but because such a system was all right up till now, it does not follow that it can be kept up. We are getting a new family of weeds now. Up till now we have only had to contend with the primitive weeds, lambs' quarter, buckwheat, and a few spots of grass; but we are now getting up to date in weeds as well as other things and a few patches of Canadian thistles, stink weed, wild oats, and several varieties of mustard are making their appearance, so it is quite evident that the question of summer fallow is shortly going to be more acute here than it is now in the older districts that will stand a more thorough cultivation without producing a down and tangled crop.

Still another system is being practised here by some of the older settlers who keep stock; that is, to fence it and pasture it and then sow very thinly to wheat. Some sow oats or barley; personally I prefer wheat, because it does not seem to scour cattle when they are turned on it as badly as the others, and it will keep green longer in the fall after the frost has wilted the oats and barley. Our dairy cows have milked as well pasturing on this sort of fallow late in September, as they did in June on the grass, and while it produces a splendid stand of well headed wheat, and is not nearly as likely to go down as the black fallow is, yet even this does not overcome all the wild oats, but when the wild oats are exterminated this will prove a very profitable system of fallowing, and where the fallow is too large for the stock to keep it eaten down, it does not need to be all sown. Just sow a few widths of the drill here and there so that the cattle moving about from one piece to another will keep it all tramped and will pick up any heads of wild oat that may appear. A binder runs easier on this sort of land with three horses, than with four on the black fallow, and the cattle attend to the packing and cultivating, not only free of charge, but yielding a profit in spite of the "beef combine."

Another point in soil cultivation that is not impressed on the farmers of this country who do not keep stock, is the value of manure, (although I have seen a few references to it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE during the past year).

The general impression is that manure produces a late down crop, while all experience points the other way, before getting wild oats we always took the manure right from the stable and spread it thinly on the land, and I have more than once cut the manured land ten days ahead of the land that had had none and got much plumper wheat and more of it.

Manured land in a cool season will gain on the unmanured land very perceptibly, between the time of heading out and cutting. When the unmanured land remains green for days, apparently standing still, the manured land will come right along, and this benefit will remain with the land for years after the manure has been applied. From what I have seen manure is equally beneficial to heavy and light land, but it should not be put on too thickly to get the best results, and if it can be well harrowed before plowing it down in a dry time in the spring, so much the better.

Although this part of the country was partly settled in the late seventies and early eighties, yet the great bulk of the land under cultivation has been broken up during the last six or seven years, and most of the old land has been manured at some time or other, consequently the declining fertility is not so apparent here as it is in some other parts where conditions have been different. The percentage of new land being broken up from year to year, helps to keep up the average yield, so that the falling off in the older land is not noticed. But there is not the slightest doubt but just as soon as the limit is reached in breaking, the average yield per acre will go down hill tumbling and there is no reason why it should be so. With an intelligent system of cultivation and manuring, the original yield can be improved on, I think I can qualify this statement as I know of a field that has produced ten crops without fallowing, and the tenth was the heaviest crop it ever raised, but this is not usual as the final returns of the present crop will show. I think you are right in insisting that the present crop will not yield up to the newspaper predictions. It may thresh better to the straw than usual, but it certainly will not take the twine per acre that the last six crops have taken. I have not seen an acre of down wheat this season, and lots of it would have gone down even last year had there been anything in the head to take it down.

Isabella, Man.

W. I.

The soil which is washed from the surface of our farms every year to the amount of a billion tons, making the further loss of fertilizing elements carried away in solution, the heaviest tax the farmer has to pay, may in the course of centuries be replaced by the chemical disintegration of the rock; but it is decidedly wiser to keep what we have by careful methods of cultivation.

DAIRY

No Test of Separators

It appears there is an effort on the part of some cream separator companies, to make capital out of the results of the butter making competition at the Winnipeg Exhibition. On inquiry of Prof. Carson if there was any data available that would indicate which machines did the best work in separating, we have the following reply, which seems to be conclusive that, as far as giving information on the comparative value of separators, the competition is as silent as the tomb.

"The object of the competition was to test the knowledge, ability and skill put forth by the different competitors in converting the fat of the milk into butter of fine quality. In no shape or form did it consist of a test or comparison of the different machines in use, neither was there a prize offered or awarded for such. As director in charge of the exhibit and also judge of the competition I took special pains in making this clear to the representatives of the different machines. Tests of the whole milk, skim milk and cream from each machine were made daily. These have not been given out to the public and are still in my possession. Without a knowledge of those tests, I fail to see how any firm or individual can draw any conclusion or form a comparison of the work done by the different machines used in this competition."

Creamery Questions and Answers

At a Woman's Institute meeting in Ontario, Prof. Dean gave a short address on dairying, and afterwards answered questions from the audience. These questions and answers are of the kind that go right to the point, hence we take pleasure in publishing them in the general interest of dairy education.

SEPARATOR QUESTIONS

Q. Would you care to say which separator you have found to be the best at the O. A. College?

A. We do not care to recommend any particular make of machine. There are several standard makes on the market, and a person will not make a mistake in purchasing any one of these. We do not recommend the buying of cheap machines sold by irresponsible firms. In any case, we should advise putting a machine in on trial before purchasing. A satisfactory separator will run easily and smoothly, give a cream testing not less than 25 per cent. fat, and a skim milk testing not over .05 per cent. fat. It should be convenient to wash, not require much oil, while repairs and renewal parts ought to be easily and quickly made or obtained.

Q. Will milk separate when cold?

A. Very few cream separators will do satisfactory work if the temperature of the milk is below 80 degrees F. As the milk is about 98 degrees when drawn from the cow, and the temperature of the air in summer is usually from 70 to 80 degrees at milking time, there is very little danger of the milk being too cold in summer if separated soon after milking. In winter the milk is frequently too cold for good results. Some separators do not do good work if the temperature of the milk is below 90 degrees F.

Q. Should water be used to wet the bowl before letting in the milk? Is not warm milk just as good as water?

A. Water should always be put in the bowl before milk, as water prevents milk and cream sticking to the bowl and its parts, thus making the bowl more easily flushed at the close of the run. In winter, the water for wetting the bowl should always be warm, in order to warm as well as wet the bowl.

Q. How much water should be used to flush the bowl?

A. About one quart of warm water may be used for flushing a hand machine. More than this quantity makes the cream too thin. The water should be poured directly into the bowl, and not into supply tank. A separator which will not flush with a quart of warm water is defective. The water used for wetting the bowl should not be allowed to go into the cream can, neither should there be more of the flushing water allowed in the cream than is absolutely necessary. The slimy matter on the inside of the bowl, which appears more or less creamy, should not be put into the cream.

Q. But will there not be a great deal of waste cream unless the bowl is well flushed?

A. There may be some waste, but this slimy matter ought not to be put into the cream can, as it means an inferior quality of cream and butter.

Q. How does the rate of turning affect the richness or test of the cream?

A. Other things being equal, the faster the machine is run, the richer the cream, or the higher the test. Allowing speed to go below normal, feed being constant, means thinner cream or cream with a lower percentage of fat, because it contains more skim milk. The cream has not been so completely separated. Speed should never go below that marked by the manufacturer, nor, on the other hand, is it safe to exceed the manufacturer's directions by more than five turns of the handle per minute.

CREAM TESTS.

Q. Should cream test as high as or higher in the fall than during spring or summer? Our cream tests were lower last fall than they were during the summer. The same person turned the separator all the time.

A. As a rule, cream ought to test higher in the fall, because most of the cows have been milking for some time, and the milk tends to be richer or contain a higher percentage of fat. We are assuming that the speed of the separator was fairly uniform throughout the season, and that all conditions were as nearly alike as possible. This questioner remarked that, if anything, the person who did the turning would likely turn a little faster in the cool weather of the fall than he or she would in hot weather. The temperature of the milk may have had something to do with the

lower test, as cold milk tends to give thinner cream.

Q. Would it pay to buy a separator for four cows? We have not thought that it would, hence do not use a separator.

A. With a clean, cool cellar for shallow pans, or with plenty of cold water or ice and water for deep cans, it is a question whether or not it would pay to buy a machine for this number of cows. On the other hand, with poor facilities for creaming milk by gravity (with pans or cans), it would doubtless pay to invest even for this small number of cows.

Q. Give the rule for figuring the amount of butter which can be made from a given number of pounds of cream testing a certain percentage of fat.

A. There is no definite rule without knowing what is the "overrun." Knowing the overrun, the rule is, multiply the pounds of cream by the test and divide by 100, to ascertain the pounds of fat in the cream. To the pounds of fat add the overrun, to estimate the pounds of butter. Example: 120 pounds cream, test 30 per cent. fat; overrun = 18 per cent.; $120 \times 30 \div 100 = 36$ pounds fat; $18 - 100$ of $36 = 6.48$ pounds, or practically $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; $36 + 6\frac{1}{2} = 42\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of butter. A common rule in calculating the fat in milk into butter is to add one-sixth to the fat. Example: A cow gives 50 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat; $50 \times 3.5 \div 100 = 1.75$ pounds fat; $1 - 6$ of $1.75 = .291$; $1.75 + .291 = 2.041$ pounds butter, or practically 2 lbs. butter.

Q. Should cream testing 36 per cent. fat one month drop to 24 per cent. the next month?

A. This is not likely to occur, unless there was some unusual circumstance to cause this variation.

MANUFACTURING.

Q. If butter sells for an average of 20½ cents per pound for the month, and the patron is paid 20 cents per pound fat, what is the cost of making a pound of butter?

A. It would be impossible to answer this question without knowing what is the overrun for the month. The statement furnished does not say what the overrun is. As one statement which a member has, shows an overrun of 23 per cent. for one month, which is very high, we may assume an overrun of 20 per cent. This is about the maximum in average creamery work. On this basis, then, the manufacturer received for making 100 pounds fat, 20 pounds butter at 20½ cents, which equals \$4.10. In addition, he received ½ cent per pound fat, deducted from the price received for butter, or 50 cents on 100 pounds fat, making a total of \$4.60 received for manufacturing the 100 pounds fat, or, at the rate of 4.6 cents per pound of fat. This is at the rate of 3.833 cents per pound for the 120 pounds butter made from 100 pounds fat delivered by the patron, but it will be observed that the manufacturer got the 20 pounds of overrun. The actual rate to the farmer was 4.6 cents per pound fat. We do not like this plan of taking the overrun as part pay for making, and we are glad that most of the creameries have abandoned this plan.

Q. How much per pound of butter is fair for a creamery to charge for hauling and making? Who should receive the buttermilk?

A. In average creameries the cost of hauling and making is about 4 cents per pound of butter. Large creameries can do the work for less; small ones would require to charge more in order to make it profitable. Cream haulers charge from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day, and other wages and the cost of supplies are in proportion. In addition to the 4 cents, it is customary for the creamery man to retain the buttermilk.

Q. What points should a monthly statement to creamery patrons contain?

A. We cannot do better than refer to the plan of stub and cheque used by your own creamery. We should advise adding an item showing the cost of manufacturing, and also one showing the overrun. "Cream-drawing" item is not necessary, unless patron is paying extra for this.

Below is a copy of the stub:

No.	
Name.	
Month.	
Cream.	lbs.
Test.	lbs.
Butter.	lbs.
Price per lb. Butter.	cts.
Average price per lb. Butter.	cts.
Cream Drawing.	
Butter received, lbs.	
Value, \$.	
Cheque, \$.	

POULTRY

The Farmer's Beef Scrap.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The prohibitive price of beef scrap in Alberta has always seemed to me a great handicap in raising poultry. A good substitute for the summer months has presented itself. I started to trap gophers that were working under my granary and skinned them for the hens and growing chicks. The egg yield has been noticeably better this year than last, and I am expecting good results from my pullets raised with gopher meat. It is impossible to mature pullets in our climate early enough for winter layers without meat, but as they are getting meat every day, I confidently expect them to lay early this coming winter.

Last year I shut up the hens which I wished to carry over, and starved them down for a time, and then fed them well to force an early moult. To my very great surprise my hens began to moult this summer in the first week of July without any forcing. I have one hen which has a complete coat of new feathers and a large part of the others are in the moult. Today, July 25th, I noticed a hen with all her tail feathers gone and loose feathers hanging all about her. I attribute the early moult to the gopher meat, for I have noticed that if March-hatched pullets are fed as much meat as one would feed April pullets, the March pullets will moult in the fall as old hens do, while March-hatched pullets fed sparingly on meat will not moult. That certainly proves that meat affects the moult, and the winter egg yield from hens carried over should be much better.

When I do not catch gophers enough with the trap, I shoot them with a small rifle. I cannot say that I wish the gophers would last the year round, for they are doing greater damage to crops this year than ever before, but I do wish I had something in the way of fresh meat to take their place in winter.

Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.

Poultry Fattening In Saskatchewan

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, will operate three chicken fattening stations this season. They will be located at Moosomin, Tantallon and Langenburg, and will be conducted in connection with the creameries under government supervision, butter-milk being used as feed in conjunction with fine oat chop for fleshing purposes. The work is under the charge of W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying, who will be assisted in doing the outside work by experienced poultrymen and the various creamery managers.

For 1908 the following rules will regulate the work:

1. All birds must be delivered alive and free of charge at the fattening stations.

2. Only spring birds will be received.

3. All birds should weigh, at least, 3½ pounds.

(By this it is not meant that good birds weighing less than 3½ pounds will be refused. Our desire is to supply the requirements of the trade respecting suitable weight for roasters, which, on the average, calls for a bird weighing about 4½ pounds. To meet this as nearly as possible we would like the minimum weight when the birds are delivered to be as stated. We will, however, accept good birds under this weight and prepare them for marketing as best we can)

4. In no case will cock birds, crippled, deformed, sick or diseased birds be accepted. The operator in charge of the fattening stations will classify all birds and may refuse to accept those, which, in his opinion, are unsuitable for fattening purposes.

5. The crops of all birds must be completely empty when received at the fattening stations. This is easily accomplished by cooping and not feeding the birds twenty-four hours previous to delivery.

6. All birds will be weighed alive on delivery at the fattening stations, and the seller given credit for the total weight.

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, will make advance payments on birds as follows:

1. For scrub or grade birds, and also for cross bred birds not showing good conformation, as well as pure or cross bred birds of the egg-laying and heavy strains, seven cents a pound live weight.

2. For pure bred birds of the Rock, Wyandotte and Orpington strains, together with their cross, showing good conformation, ten cents a pound live weight.

From the work conducted by the Department last year it was clearly demonstrated that it was practically impossible to suitably meet the market requirements with the type of birds kept by the average farmer. Neither would these birds show creditable gains for the food consumed. In consequence of this it was decided to make advance payments according to the quality of the birds delivered, which would also tend to encourage farmers to raise pure bred birds suitable for table purposes.

The western market offers favorable opportunities to the poultryman who will supply good plump birds well fleshed and neatly prepared.

The work at the poultry fattening stations promises to be quite extensive, and the farmers are manifesting an enthusiastic interest in the development of the work. Quite a number of fowls have already been received, fattened and disposed of. The price received in all cases is gratifying. This is the second year the work has been conducted, and there is every evidence that the demand for good birds can be greatly increased. It is apparent also that the farmers are going to make an attempt to supply this demand. The Department, through their fattening stations, is endeavoring to encourage and develop this trade.

HORTICULTURE

The Fruit Harvest in British Columbia

"We expect the fruit crop of British Columbia this year will amount to about one-half a million dollars" said L. M. Hagar, secretary and manager of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, Revelstoke, B. C., who made a business visit to Winnipeg last week. The exchange of which Mr. Hagar is manager is the central organization of several local fruit growers' associations, and also handles consignments from individual growers, and from districts not organized into associations. The exchange has been in active operation for about one year, and already about eight-tenths of the fruit grown in the Pacific province is sold through its channels. With the devotion of the many different districts of British Columbia to fruit growing it very soon became evident that the marketing of the product would have to be organized as effectively as possible, in order to effect economy in finding markets, making up shipments, securing refrigerator cars and minimum rates, reducing telegraphic expenses and controlling the supply from day to day. Local organizations were first formed which looked after the preparing of consignments, circulated information on growing, and carried on local co-operative work. Then it became necessary to have a central exchange through which the local exchange could market their fruit and find the best markets. The exchange appears to be making good, as through its activities fruit is marketed for about five per cent. of its wholesale selling price.

The exchange is now having its busiest time, but already it has sold twenty-one cars of strawberries; seven from Victoria which netted the growers \$1.85 per crate and fourteen from the Kootenay, of from 640 to 650 crates to the car. About forty to fifty cars of peaches have been booked from Summerland and Peachland, eleven cars of prunes from Grand Forks, and smaller consignments from Chilliwack Mission and Okanagan. Some consignments of high quality pears are booked from the coast and from Kelowna and Grand Forks.

But the most surprising feature of the exchange is the finding of markets in Australia for apples. The prairie buyers who have been looking to British Columbia for their apples, and who have imagined that they had a monopoly of the output, will find competitive buying from the sister colony which has her Christmas in harvest time and is now enjoying winter weather. This year the exchange has contracted to supply an Australian firm with 14,000 boxes of apples of the Wealthy, McIntosh, Gravenstein, Baldwin, Wagner, Northern Spy, Ben Davis, Snow, Roan Beauty, and Wine-sap varieties. The arrange-



YOUNG ORCHARDS IN THE KELOWNA DISTRICT, B. C.

FARMERS
ADVOCATE

ment is something of a co-operative one. The buyer guarantees the home price and divides the profits. The home price for apples runs about \$1.10 to \$1.50 for 40 lb. boxes, and those shipped to England have netted about \$1.50 to \$2.00, while the Australian market promises to yield about \$2.00 per box for the whole consignment. A certified check is given to cover the greater percentage of the value of the shipment and there is no uncertainty as to the selling price, while in England apples are sold by auction on arrival.

Estimating the crops is an uncertain matter, but Mr. Hagar thinks B. C. will sell from forty to sixty thousand boxes of peaches this year, and next year about double this amount. Just now late cherries are being marketed, and are returning the growers good prices, about 10 cents per pound. The varieties are Olivette and Marilla. Plums and prunes are a very fair crop but the bush berries are not so plentiful. Fruit growers are practising industry and economy these days, as many of them are paying for their land, have improvements to make, and are awaiting the bearing time of their orchards and gardens. All, however are optimistic. There is no blight to mention and no insects.

With a slight increase in the output it is hoped that canneries will be established to take care of much of the tender fruits, as there is quite a loss when the market will not absorb it as fast as it ripens. The exchange proposes to endeavor to get canneries at Victoria Mission, Kootenay and Kelowna. Altogether co-operation and business methods seem to be working well for the British Columbia fruit growers.

Beekkeeping Queries

1. What is the most profitable number of racks to place in Langstroth's hives?
2. Which is the best kind of bees to keep for profit?
3. Which is the best color to paint hives?
4. Is it better to place full sheets of brood foundation in the racks, or are half sheets sufficient?
5. Which is the most profitable manner to dispose of honey, in 1-lb. sections, or extracted?
6. Can bees work all day on buckwheat, and does it in any way injure the bees to winter them on buckwheat honey?
7. Which is the best bee paper for a beginner to take? What do they cost per week?
8. What is the most profitable number of hives to keep in one apiary?

C. H. H.

Ans.—1. The ten-frame Langstroth hive is perhaps the best for general use when extracted honey is to be produced. The eight-frame hive is almost too small, and the twelve-frame has not yet come into general use, being considered by many as too large and unwieldy.

2. Pure Italians, bred for business, with color a secondary consideration. A dash of Carniolan blood is an improvement in some ways, but you can't make a mistake in starting with the pure Italians.

3. White. A hive painted a dark color, especially dark red, would become so hot if left in the summer sun, that the combs might melt down in it.

4. Full sheets are best. Racks (or frames, to use the correct word) should have two or three horizontal wires running through the middle of the frame at about equal distances apart, and these wires pressed into the foundation to prevent it "sagging" or stretching. If you cannot afford full sheets, use "starters," not more than an inch wide.

5. For a beginner, extracted honey is most profitable. Considerable experience is necessary to produce comb honey profitably, except in most favorable seasons.

6. As a rule, buckwheat yields nectar only in the mornings, especially in hot, dry weather. In warm, cloudy weather the flow may run well into the day. Well-ripened buckwheat honey is safe for wintering, providing no honey dew has been gathered with, or close following, it. It is hardly safe to take chances. Better give sealed combs of clover or basswood honey; or, better still, feed sugar syrup.

7. Read the Apiary Department of "The Farmer's Advocate," and the answers to queries that appear from time to time. The Canadian Bee Journal, Brantford, monthly, \$1 per annum, would be one of the most profitable investments you could make.

8. In a locality where there is plenty of bloom, a large acreage of alsike clover and buckwheat each year, perhaps a couple of hundred colonies would not be too many. On the other hand, if the growing of grain is the chief industry, with little clover, buckwheat, fruit, or wild land, possibly fifty colonies or less would overstock it. This is a question where a personal visit from an expert would be necessary to give a definite answer. If a small apiary does well, it is safe to add a few colonies each year until they show signs of being crowded for pasture.

Experiments are being carried on in the United States to determine whether the tongues of bees can be increased in length to such an extent that they will be enabled to extract honey from plants in which the honey is at present inaccessible to them. The results thus far obtained have been encouraging, a slight gain in the length of the tongue being noticeable from a single direct cross.

J. A. Hand who for the past year has lecturer at the Manitoba Agricultural College upon Field Husbandry (Principal Black's department) has resigned and since his resignation has joined the staff of the *Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine* of London, Ont.

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FIELD NOTES

Things to Remember.

- Horticultural Exhibition, Winnipeg, Sept. 3, 4 and 5.
- National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 29 to Sept. 14.
- Minnesota State Fair, Aug. 31 to Sept. 4.
- Victoria Exhibition, Sept. 22-26.
- New Westminster Exhibition, Sept. 29 to Oct. 3.

Events of the Week

A lawsuit has been begun in British Columbia over the ownership of some four million dollars' worth of coal lands in the Kootenays.

By defeating Elgin, at Winnipeg, on the 20th, the Rapid City lacrosse team, for the second time, won the intermediate championship of the Western Canadian Lacrosse Association.

Vancouver Island, B. C., has suffered severely by forest fires.

Twenty thousand people arrived or departed from the C. P. R. depot at Winnipeg in six hours on the 17th.

W. J. Bryan, the "great commoner," opened the presidential campaign for the Democrats at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 21st. Mr. Bryan made a logical, forceful argument for a lower tariff, showing that while the government had a large amount of money to distribute, it was all collected from the people, that there was no more necessity of "nursing infant industries," that "the foreigner" did not pay the tariff, and claimed that as the Republican party and the protected interests had always been mutually helpful, the Democratic party was the only one to institute tariff reduction.

The Congo Free State, South Africa, which in recent years has been practically autocratically ruled by King Leopold, of Belgium, whose rule, by the way, has been quite remarkable for cruelty and gore, has been annexed to Belgium, whose Legislature will be responsible for conditions in the colony.

As a convenient means of disposing of some 5,000 prisoners, the Sultan of Morocco had them massacred.

A report comes from London that certain financiers have undertaken to see that the British Government will have plenty of money to maintain her naval supremacy up to \$500,000,000. This report should have had the effect of convincing King Edward's fellow-monarchs, among whom he was visiting when it appeared, that it would be better for all concerned to reduce armaments.

The members of the Northwest Grain-dealers' Association, who made a run through the grain belt, estimated the total crop yield at 110,000,000 bushels.

A boating party of two young Winnipeg men and a young lady, who went out for a sail on Lake Winnipeg, on Aug. 17th, was lost without leaving a trace of their remains.

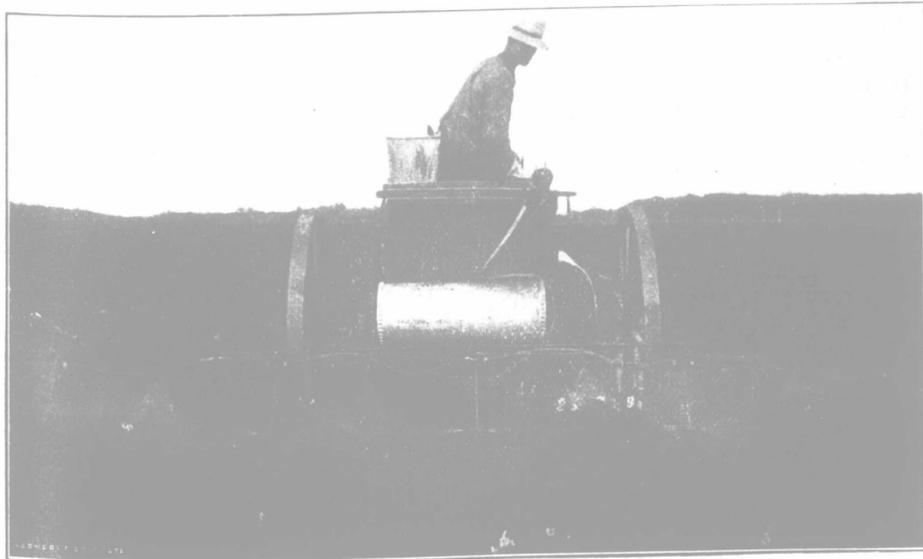
Because a by-law to raise an additional \$25,000 was defeated in Carman, Man., the mayor and council all resigned.

Springfield, Ill., has had a desperate race war. The trouble began with a negro assault on a white woman, followed by an attack by a white mob on the negro quarter. Several people were killed and many injured before the militia could restore quiet.

Rueben Fax, known to all theatre-goers as "Posty" in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," died at New York on the 15th. Mr. Fax was born at Brantford, Ont., and was in his forty-second year.

An Indian war has been narrowly averted in the Yukon by the bravery and promptitude of the mounted police. Like the civilized peoples' quarrels, there was a woman at the bottom of the Indians' trouble.

A theatrical trust has been formed to control all the theatres in one-night stands in the Canadian West, Northern Minnesota and North Dakota. This is quite distinct from the merger recently announced that has control of the best theatres.



POWER SPRAYER AT WORK ON THE POTATOES AT THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, who was a presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, was again enthusiastically nominated for governor of his State. He will also go on the stump in the interests of Mr. Bryan and the Democratic ticket for the Federal House.

J. J. McRae, of the Kerfoot, in the Catberry, Man., district, recently sold his three-quarter section farm for \$22,000, to Messrs. Harvey and Alex. Dempsay Young, neighbors of his. Mr. McRae considers that his farm has netted him \$4,000 annually since he has owned it.

The remainder of the Pablo herd of buffalo, purchased by the Dominion in Montana, are being at Battle River, a half mile from the railway rounded up, and will be taken to the buffalo park track at Wainwright, on the G. T. P. The trip from Montana will be made via Regina and Saskatoon.

The party of fanatics, headed by Jas. Sharpe, which entered Canada armed and proceeded north to Yorkton, is now returning. The Doukhobors, to whom the party was going to preach a "new religion," refused to receive the party. It is also reported that another party of the same sect endeavored to enter Canada near Lethbridge, Alta.

The Dominion Government is formulating plans to conserve the water supply of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. It is believed that by erecting dams on several of the larger streams that flow from the mountains out to the prairies, the supply of water can be more evenly distributed throughout the year, and, to quite an extent, prevent the spring floods. In those districts where immigration is being established, a control of the water supply is most urgent. R. Campbell, of the Dominion forestry service, is at present in the West arranging for surveys, and appointing fire rangers, whose duty it will be to try to prevent such fires as that which swept the Fernie district.

Prof. W. C. Murray, of Dalhousie College, N. S., has been selected as president of the new Saskatchewan Provincial University. President Murray will visit some of the more modern American universities with the object of securing information that will be useful in the erection of the new university. The site in Saskatchewan has not yet been decided upon, but Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Qu'Appelle, and a few other points will be visited, and their suitability for a university site considered. Perish the thought that the election returns will in any way influence or affect the chance of any city getting the seat of learning!

Scottish Farmers Studying Canada

Members of the Scottish Agricultural commission arrived in Canada on Thursday last. The commission consists of twenty eminent and practical agriculturists from every part of Scotland, who will tour Canada from shore to shore, and will make a report of their trip upon their return. The prospectus announces: "The commission, composed of practical farmers and others interested in agricultural education and development, hopes to follow in Canada the course of observation and inquiry which the similarly constituted commission followed in Denmark (1904) and in Ireland (1906). The main subjects of study will be: Land settlement; the constitution and operations of the ministry of agriculture; agricultural education and research; experimental farms; live stock; mixed farming; wheat farming; dairying; ranching; fruit and vegetable farming; agricultural co-operation; transit; cold storage and markets."

The commission will spend their first three weeks in Canada looking through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. On September 5 they expect to reach Winnipeg, and will then go to the coast, visiting en route Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Macleod, Banff, and other intermediate places, and will take in Vancouver and Victoria at the coast. Leaving the coast about September 17 the commission will return east, taking in Calgary, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Prince Albert and Saskatoon. They will take final farewell of Winnipeg about September 28, and will take the lake route east and stop at Toronto. They plan to sail for England from Quebec, via the Empress of Britain, on October 2.

The personnel of the commission is as follows: William Barber, M. A., J. P., of Tererran, Monavia, Dumfries; William Bruce, B. Sc., of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of agriculture; John McHutchen Dobbie, J. P., tenant farmer of Campend, Dalkeith, Midlothian; James Dunlop, cattle breeder and exporter, of Halhouse, Kilmarnock; Geo. Ager Ferguson, J. P., well known farmer and Clydesdale breeder, of Surradale, Elgin; Ian A. Forsyth, tenant farmer, of Ballintraid, Delny, Rosshire; Dr. R. Shirra Gibb, M. B., C. M., large tenant farmer, of Boon, Lauderdale, Berwickshire; R. B. Greig, lecturer in the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Agricultural college, of Marischal college, Aberdeen (Mr. Greig was

a farm manager at Carievale, Sask., Canada, during 1893-4); William Henderson, large farmer and short-horn breeder, of Lawton, Coupar-Angus; J. M. Hodge, lawyer and farmer, of Blairgowrie, Perthshire; Harry Hope, J. P., tenant farmer, of Barneyhill, Dunbar; James Johnstone, J. P., agent for landowners, Allowat Cottage, Ayr; James Keith, tenant farmer, of Pitmedden, Udry, Aberdeenshire; Angus Mackintosh, J. P., land manager, of Uig, Portree, Skye; Dr. T. Carlaw Martin, LL. D., editor of the Dundee Advertiser, Dundee; Edward E. Morrison, M. A., tenant farmer, of Bonnytown, Strathvithie, Fife; A. M. Prain, J. P., farmer and poultry raiser, Inchtute, Perthshire; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bart., D. S. O., big farmer, Barrock House, Wick, Caithnessshire; John Speir, farmer, Newton, near Glasgow (Mr. Speir, in 1890, was one of two farmers to visit Canada and make a report upon it at the request of the Canadian government. He spent three months in Canada at that time); Major David D. Spence, tenant farmer, Dunning Mains, Montrose; David Wilkie, J. P., tenant farmer, Airdmore, Kirriemuir; R. Patrick Wright, F. R. S. E., principal of the West of Scotland Agricultural college, Glasgow.

U. S. Crop Report

The U. S. government crop report for up to August 1st gives the following summary for spring wheat, oats and barley:

The average condition of spring wheat on August 1, was 80.7 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 89.4 a month ago, 79.4 on August 1, 1907, 86.9 on August 1, 1906, and 82.7 the ten-year average on August 1.

Comparisons for important spring wheat States follow:

STATES.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
North Dakota	75	72	80	93	33.4														
Minnesota	86	80	84	90	30.3														
South Dakota	90	83	82	95	16.7														
Washington	60	98	88	65	5.7														
United States	80.7	79.4	82.7	89.4	100.0														

The condition of the oats crop on August 1 was 76.8 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 85.7 last month, 75.6 on August 1, 1907, 82.8 on August 1, 1906, and 83.8 the ten-year average on August 1.

Comparisons for important oat States follow:

STATES.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Iowa	79	80	86	89	14.4														
Illinois	58	76	81	75	12.6														
Minnesota	80	81	88	91	8.5														
Nebraska	80	80	81	87	8.1														
Wisconsin	90	73	88	95	7.4														
Indiana	58	70	85	70	5.3														
Ohio	70	74	88	82	4.9														
Michigan	85	72	90	84	4.5														
North Dakota	73	75	82	94	4.4														
South Dakota	87	88	89	95	4.3														
New York	90	83	90	90	3.8														
Pennsylvania	86	86	88	88	3.2														
Kansas	72	39	66	80	3.1														
Missouri	64	72	75	73	2.0														
United States	76.8	75.6	83.8	85.7	100.0														

The proportion of the oats crop of last year in the hands of farmers on August 1, is estimated at five per cent., equivalent to 38,000,000 bushels, as compared with 7.1 per cent. and 68,000,000 bushels, respectively, the corresponding figures of a year ago. In Iowa stocks are 6,566,000 bushels less, and in Illinois 2,806,000 bushels less, than a year ago.

The average condition of barley on August 1, was 83.1 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 86.2 last month, 84.5 on August 1, 1907, 90.3 on August 1, 1906, and 85.7 the ten-year average on August 1. The condition on August 1, in the most important States was: Minnesota, 87; California, 78; North Dakota, 74; South Dakota, 90; Wisconsin, 92.

MARKETS

The market has been almost altogether speculative during the past week. Toward Saturday, there was a gradual weakening in Canada, with a decided decline in the States. A remarkable discrepancy in the trade has been noticeable this past month. Cables have not been strong, but wheat on this side of the Atlantic is not plentiful, which tends to keep prices fairly firm in export markets like Winnipeg and Chicago, but in Minneapolis prices have been ten to twenty cents higher. The explanation offered is that the Minneapolis mills are short of supplies and must have something to keep going, and added to that there is the effect of speculative dealing in a market where the wheat is in demand. Eastern Canada mills want wheat, and there is a constant fear of

more frost, which is keeping cash wheat and the August option up. If frost should keep off for a few weeks yet there will be a tendency for Winnipeg markets to drop. Farmers can, therefore, appreciate the advantage of reporting low temperatures when they occur. With fine weather, August prices will decline to meet September, but with frosts or other damaging conditions, September and later options will rise to meet cash prices.

A smaller party than usual of the grain dealers made the annual excursion through the grain field, few, if any, of the commission men taking it in. The regular estimate, however, was made, but it is doubtful if its publication has any effect upon the market, and the conditions in the country were so well known that nothing new one way or another was noted. The estimate of the yield by the grain dealers was 102,000,000 bushels. Judging from reports from private sources, it is probable this estimate is about 10,000,000 too high. The frozen area has been found to be much larger than expected, and while it is not a pleasant task to report it, the effects of the frost must not be minimized, especially as grain on stubble in almost every instance is quite light.

Prices, as we go to press, are as follows:

1 hard	111 1/2
1 northern	110 1/2
2 northern	107 1/2
3 northern	104 1/2
No. 4	97
No. 5	87
No. 6	78
Feed 1	71
Feed 2	61
No. 2 white oats	44 1/2
No. 3 white oats	40
No. 3 barley	48
No. 4 barley	46
Flax, N. W.	120

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	98 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white, October		39 1/2	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES.

1 hard, 125 to 126; 1 northern, 122; 2 northern, 119; No. 3, 112; 1 durum, 93 1/2; 2 durum, 91 1/2; 3 white oats, 45 1/2; 3 oats, 42; barley, 55; rye, 71 1/2; flax, 133 1/2.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

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

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks	23 @ 24
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.	22 @ 23
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints	21 1/2 @ 22
Dairy, in tubs	20 1/2 @ 22 1/2
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg	13
Eastern cheese	12 @ 13 1/2
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f. o. b. Winnipeg	21

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, car lots, per bu.	\$0.75
Potatoes, small lots, per bu.	.70
Beets, per bu.	.90
Celery, per doz.	.40
Onions, per cwt.	3.00

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock continues active and shipments are large. Practically all the cattle are being sold through the Winnipeg yards the States prices not being high enough to draw stock to the south. Strange though that the Canadian price last year was not higher when prices in Chicago were good enough to tempt Canadian shippers. It would seem to be that the Canadian buyers are doing better as a result of the shipping that was done to Chicago last year. The prices quoted below are nominal, good lots frequently going above, and poor lots below. Export steers are quoted at 4 cents but there are a lot of the best class bringing 4 1/2 cents at points of shipment. Export steers, 1200 and over f. o. b. point of shipment, 4; Fat cows and heifers, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4; Half fat butchers stock, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4; Veal calves, 4 to 4 1/2.

HOGS.
Hogs, 150 lbs. to 250 lbs., 5 1/2;
Heavy hogs, 4 1/2.

SHEEP.
Sheep, 100 lbs. and over, 5.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

W. D. Howells, the American author, and his daughter have been in England visiting the scenes of Mr. Howell's honeymoon.

Another piece of Dickens' London is being demolished in Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, the shallow basement of which is said to have been the original Fagin's thieves' kitchen. It was also a resort of Jack Sheppard, but at an earlier date Francis Bacon lived in the building.

The Prince of Wales has presented to the people of Canada, through Earl Grey, a chair which belonged to General Wolfe and which he used in Canada. The chair came somehow into the possession of General Wemyss, equerry to Queen Victoria, and was given by him to Mr. Anson, keeper of the privy purse, in 1849. From Mr. Anson it went into the hands of Mr. C.E. Boothby, who placed it at the disposal of the Prince of Wales in March of this year. The chair will be kept in the archives building at Ottawa for the present.

One of the probation officers in New York city has interested a number of philanthropists in founding a home where women who have been set free from the police courts may get food and shelter. It is not a prison or a reformatory, but a refuge, as it often happens that a woman or girl released from jail has no place in which to pass the night, and is often led into further sin because of her helplessness. Mrs. Russell Sage, Andrew Carnegie, Smith College and others gave the money necessary to found a home.

It is not generally known that the Khedive of Egypt is a poet of no mean order—in Arabic, of course. Those who have read his verses speak of them with enthusiasm. Abbas Hilmi's poetry is melodious, lofty in theme and full of allegory, as are most Arabian poems. In the course of a former visit to England the Khedive sent the late Queen Victoria a magnificent bouquet with one of his poems. Here is a rough paraphrase of one of the verses: "I send you this bouquet as a testimony of the love of the Egyptian people. Each rose, each lily, each jasmine, represents the heart of an Egyptian, and its perfume is the incense of a prayer which mounts to heaven for thee, O powerful Queen, O Flower of Queens."

The first statue to Queen Alexandra has been erected at the London Hospital, of which she is president, and Lord Crewe unveiled it. The colossal bronze statue is the work of Mr. George E. Wade, and is the first statue of the Queen which has ever been erected. One of the bronze relief panels represents the opening of the Finsen Light Department by her Majesty.

IN PARTING WITH FRIENDS

If thou dost bid thy friend farewell,
But for one night though that farewell may be,
Press thou his hand in thine.
How can'st thou tell how far from thee
Fate or caprice may lead his steps ere that to-morrow comes?
Men have been known to lightly turn the corner
of a street,
And days have grown to months, and months to
lagging years
Ere they have looked in loving eyes again.
Parting at best is underlaid with tears and pain.
Therefore, lest sudden death should come be-
tween,
Or time or distance, clasp with pressure firm
The hand of him who goeth forth,
Unseen, Fate goeth, too;
Yea, find thou always time to say some earnest
word
Between the idle talk,
Lest with thee henceforth, night and day,
Regrets should walk.

COVENTRY PATMORE

FRUIT AS FOOD

It may be positively asserted that even the modern housekeeper, intelligent above her predecessors though she may be, still fails to appreciate the value of fruits. Nothing among all the productions of our bountiful mother can compare in richness and beauty with their hues and flavors. Above all, they give tone to the digestive organs, antidote biliary derangements, and afford an innumerable variety of dishes at once delicate and nutritious. Who rightly values the worth of the apple, or the date, that fruit which for three-fourths of the year furnishes the staple food of an Oriental race?

Every breakfast table in the land ought each day to have a central dish of fruit, either cooked or in its native state. Oranges and melons, apples and grapes, figs and dates, currants, and the royal line of berries, cherries and gooseberries, plums and pears, apricots and peaches, bananas and grape fruits—all are rounded in outline, exquisite in coloring, and delicious to the taste.

In one respect all fruits are alike. They should be eaten only when perfectly ripe and as fresh as they can possibly be procured. The unfortunate denizens of large cities may be compelled to consume them after being hawked about the streets and plentifully sprinkled with dust, but that is the price they pay for other privileges.—*Fruit-Grower.*

'BITS OF POETRY FOR DOG DAYS

Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo, hilloo!
Gather, gather ye men in white;
The wind blows keenly, the moon is bright,
The sparkling snow lays firm and white;
Tie on the shoes, no time to lose,
We must be over the hill to-night.

—ARTHUR WIER'S *Snowshoe Song.*

The moon above the eastern wood
Shone at its full; the hill-range stood
Transfigured in the silver flood,
Its blown snows flashing cold and keen,
Dead white, save where some sharp ravine
Took shadow, or the sombre green
Of hemlocks turned to pitchy black
Against the whiteness at their back.
For such a world and such a night
Most fitting that unwarming light,
Which only seemed where'er it fell
To make the coldness visible.

—WHITTIER'S *Snowbound.*

There is sweet music here that softer falls
Than petals from blown roses on the grass,
Or night-dews on still waters between walls
Of shadowy granite in a gleaming pass;
Music that gentler on the spirit lies,
Than tired eyelids upon tired eyes;
Music that brings sweet sleep down from the
blissful skies.

Here are cool mosses deep,
And thro' the moss the ivies creep,
And in the stream the long-leaved flowers
weep,
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in
sleep.

—TENNYSON'S *Lotos-Eaters.*

Welcome, wild North-easter!
Shame it is to see
Odes to every zephyr;
Ne'er a verse to thee.
Welcome, black North-easter!
O'er the German foam;
O'er the Danish moorlands,
From thy frozen home.

Tired we are of summer,
Tired of gaudy glare,
Showers soft and streaming,
Hot and breathless air.
Tired of listless dreaming,
Through the lazy day;
Jovial wind of winter
Turn us out to play.

—KINGSLEY'S *Ode to the North-East Wind.*

THE HOMESTEADER

Wind-swept and fire-swept and swept with bitter
rain—
This was the world I came to when I came across
the sea—
Sun-drenched and panting, a pregnant, waiting
plain
Calling out to humankind, calling out to me!

Leafy lanes and gentle skies and little fields all
green—
This was the world I came from when I fared across
the sea—
The mansion and the village and the farmhouse in
between,
Never any room for more, never room for me!

I've fought the wind and braved it. I cringe to it
no more!
I've fought the creeping fire back and cheered to
see it die.
I've shut the bitter rain outside, and safe within my
door
Laughed to think I feared a thing not as strong
as I!

I mind the long white road that ran between the
hedgerows neat,
In that little, strange old world I left behind me
long ago.
I mind the air so full of bells at evening, far and
sweet—
All and all for some one else—I had leave to go!

And this is what I came to when I came across
the sea,
Miles and miles of unused sky and miles of unturned
loam,
And miles of room for some one else and miles of
room for 'me'—
The cry of exile changing to the sweeter cry of
'Home!'
(ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY, IN THE *Youths' Companion.*)

The problem of keeping boys on the farm, the question that one sees discussed in the press about as frequently as any other, is at last to be finally solved. On September 8th, a great convention will assemble in New York and continue its deliberations and the four following days, primarily and directly for the discussion of this question. No hint has yet been given as to the remedy this assemblage is likely to advise. But the nation, and particularly the farm boys themselves will await the result with much interest.

Carlyle very appropriately, for his purpose, likened mankind to sheep. Sheep go in flocks with bell wethers here and there to guide them to where the juicy pastures lie. Few of the flock give any heed to time or place, simply follow the bell wether and eat and live. Occasionally if provender is scant, they may bleat and bunt. They only know the grass is sweet when it is between their teeth. With the human species it is very much the same. The gift of origination is almost as rare among them as in sheep. They follow readily when led. They are imitators rather than initiators, and if they do anything, would rather criticize than construct.

The gift of Nova Scotians to the Prince of Wales at the recent Tercentenary celebrations, consisted of a mink coat with buttons made of Nova Scotian gold. The coat was made in Halifax, and the fur is said to be the finest in the world. No fewer than 150 minks, whose skins average from 12 to 15 inches in length, have been used, and in each of these little skins 180 cuttings were necessary on the part of the furrier to give the length and striped effect. The length of the coat is 50 inches. The collar is finished with the heads of the minks, while the lining is of elaborate brocaded gold-colored satin. In the design of the buttons the crest of the Prince of Wales, with the motto "Ich Dien," plays a prominent part. In the center of the buttons are native pearls, the back of each button, together with the three feathers, being of fine yellow gold.

The Quiet Hour

THE PRAYING OF A CHILD

Pray, little child, for me to-night,
That from thy lips, like petals white,
Thy words may fall and at His feet
Bloom for His path like fragrance
sweet!

Pray, little child, that I may be
Childlike in innocence like thee,
And simple in my faith and trust
Through all the battle's heat and
dust!

Pray, little child in thy white
gown,
Beside thy wee bed kneeling down;
Pray, pray for me, for I do know
Thy white words on soft wings will
go

Unto His heart, and on His breast
Light as blown doves that seek for
rest
Up the pale twilight path that
gleams

Under the spell of starry dreams!

Pray, little child, for me, and say:
"Please, Father, keep him firm to-
day

Against the shadow and the care,
For Christ's sake!" Ask it in thy
prayer,
For well I know that thy pure word
'Gainst louder tongues will have been
heard

When the great moment comes that
He
Shall listen through His love for
me!

O, little child, if I could feel
One atom of thy faith so real,
Then might I bow and be as one
In whose heart many currents run
Of joyful confidence and cheer,
Making each earthly moment dear
With sunshine and the sound of bells
On the green hills and in the dells!

Pray, little child, for me to-night,
That from thy lips in sunward flight
One word may fall with all its
sweet

Upon the velvet at His feet,
That He may lift it to His ear,
Its tender plea of love to hear,
And lay it, granted, on the pile
Signed with the signet of His smile!

—Baltimore Sun.

THE VALUE OF A HOME

I have just been reading a book by Jacob A. Riis, called "The Peril and the Preservation of the Home." It is a fascinating book, as his writings always are, at least to one who is interested in city life amongst the poor, and I am going to give you some bits from it to-day. He begins by declaring that the home-loving peoples have been the strong peoples of all ages, and that the Romans were wise in setting their altars and their firesides together, and in making their holiest oath that by their "household gods." When instead of a fireside we got a hole in the floor and a hot-air register we lost "not only the lodestone that drew the scattered members of the family to a common focus, but with it went too often the old and holy sense of home: 'I and my house, we will serve the Lord.'"

One proof of the value of a home is the experience of a New York Foundling Hospital. Practically all the babies died while the attempt was made to bring them up in squads. Then the experiment was tried of placing them in homes. "The first year after that the mortality among them fell to a little over fifty per cent.; the second year it was just beyond thirty per cent., and the fourth it had fallen to ten and seven-tenths per cent. . . . What did it mean? It meant this, and nothing less, that these children had come at last to their rights, that every baby is entitled to one pair of mother's arms round its neck, that its God-given right is a home—a home, and that, when man robs it of that, it will not stay. And small blame to it! It shows that even un-

dling babies have good sense. They stayed, these, in such numbers—their death rate fell below the ordinary death rate of all the children of their age—because they were picked homes they were put into. It meant, friends, that God puts a little child in a home because He wants it to grow up with that as its most precious heritage; its spark of heaven that ever beckons it to its true home beyond. It means that you cannot herd human beings in battalions and expect them to develop the qualities of character that shall be the hope of to-morrow as well as the shelter of to-day." The writer goes on to describe the crowded tenement life which sends the children to the street as their only playground—these city children certainly do live on the street, playing and shouting there until late at night. They seldom go home, except to eat and sleep. Then a glimpse is given of homes where the children are locked while the mother goes to work in a factory, "locked in and left to the chance, the awful chance, of a fire in that tenement, with the children helpless to get out, and no one knowing of their plight."

Then the disappearance of the family altar is spoken of. "Hand to hand with the crowding of the home to the wall, has gone the crowding out of the things that make it the representative of heaven on earth; until now one seldom hears of family worship, so seldom that it almost gives one a start to be asked to join in family prayer. . . . It is my cherished privilege sometimes to break bread with a pious Jewish friend, and when I see the family gathered about his board giving thanks, a blush comes to my cheek—a blush for my own people. Whence the abiding strength of that marvellous people through all the centuries of persecution in the name of the Prince of Peace, but from the fact that they still hold to the God of their fathers in their homes?" Then the value of an optimistic outlook is shown, and Christ is declared to have been the great optimist of all ages. Riis goes on to say: "I learned something when I was last in Denmark, where they make butter for a living, and where they have two kinds of Christians—the happy Christians, as they are called, and the 'hell preachers.' I learned there that if you want good butter you must buy it of the happy Christians; they make the best. So it is in all things in the world—the happy Christians make it go round." Here is a story showing how a man may do deadly mischief and still be considered pious and respectable. A certain Quaker built houses for the poor, "model" houses—at least in his own opinion. "The milk of human kindness was soured in him when his neighbor, the alderman, knocked him down in a quarrel over the dividing line between their lots. It was against the Quaker's principles to fight, but he found a way of paying off his enemy that is a whole volume of commentaries on graceless human nature; he built a tenement upon his own lot right on the line, and with a big dead wall so close to his neighbor's windows that his tenants could get neither sun nor air. They lived in darkness ever after. The fact that, for want of access, his house was useless and stood idle for years, did not stay his revenge. That old Quaker was a hater from 'way back. His 'wall of wrath,' as I used to call it, killed more innocent babes and cursed more lives than any other work of man I ever heard of. One wonders what that man's dreams were at night. The mere thought of it used to give me the shivers, and I never slept so sweetly as the night when I had seen that wall of wrath by wreckers whom I had set on. And yet probably that man's sleep-

himself very saintly, and would have been terribly shocked if anyone had accused him of murdering innocent children. How different are the cool country homes, with all the air and light needed to make the children strong and rosy. In the city there are often breathless days and nights which make the people, crowded into close little rooms in tenement houses, understand something of the horror of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Think of a "home" where the family teakettle was regularly used as a wash-boiler! Some of the "homes" described in the book I am quoting from were shanties, built of old boards and discarded roof tin, where people lived who had been crowded out of the tenements, and "the rent collector did not miss them. They paid regularly for their piggeries. I feel like apologizing to the pig—no pig would have been content to live in such a place without a loud outcry." If one way to prevent drunkenness is to give every man a clean and comfortable home, surely such shanties must be hotbeds of drunkenness.

Then another sad picture of homelessness is given—the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, where seventeen hundred old women, homeless and hopeless in their great age, were waiting for their last ride in the charity boat to the trench in the Potter's Field, which would be the last home on earth for their tired bodies. Think of the pitifulness of such an old woman who have the dear privilege of caring for an aged mother or father! Oh, let them feel that they are treasured inmates of real homes, that their welcome is not worn out, that the hearts of all the family are tender towards them, and the hands of the young and strong are always ready to serve them. An uncare-for childhood is very sad, but this is the children's age, and many hands are stretched out to care for those who are neglected by their parents. But, to my mind, it is almost more pitifully sad to see someone neglected in old age. And the care of the old has a beauty all its own. Not long ago I saw a queer little old man helping a bent, crippled old woman up a public stairway. He was thinking only of her, stopping every step or two to straighten her antiquated bonnet, or to pull her shawl straight over her crooked shoulders. The poor old couple were comically ugly, and yet there was a beauty in that old man's devotion that must have given joy to the angels and touched the heart of the tender Master of us all. They were Jews who cared nothing for Him. What of that! They were rich in love, and, I am very sure, very dear to Him.

But we must return to Riis. He describes a tenement-house block in New York, where, a very few years

ago, nearly 3,000 people were living. There was one bath-tub in that block, it had been brought by a hopeful immigrant, and he was forced to hang it in the air-shaft, where it was probably of little value. How could anyone make much use of a bath when living in crowded rooms? There were more than 400 dark rooms in the block, with no windows at all, and more than 600 windows opening only on the chimney-like slit in the high building, which is supposed to be an air-shaft. But the necessity for having real homes, if real people of any worth are to grow up in the big cities, made itself felt, and model tenements are in existence now. In the Riverside tenements "it is much better to live on the yard than in front, because you have a garden, and you have flowers and even a bandstand, where the band plays sometimes at the landlord's expense." The stairs in the tenements are almost invariably dark. Even the newly-built flat house in which I live—it contains only five families—has stairways that are almost dark, though a few months ago the law compelled the landlord to put "lights" over the doors on the landing. That makes a little light. Riis says: "I went up the dark stairs in one of those tenements, and there I trod upon a baby. It is, the regular means of introduction to a tenement-house baby in the old dark houses, but I never have been able to get used to it. . . . I do not marvel much at the showing of the Gilder Tenement-house Committee, that one in five of the children in the rear tenements into which the sunlight never comes was killed by the house. It seemed strange, rather, that any survived. But they do, and as soon as they are able, they take to the street, which is thenceforth their training ground." The marvel of it is that such fine children emerge so often from such unlikely soil.

"From alleys where the sunlight never enters comes that growing procession that fills our prisons; where the sunlight does not enter, seeds of darkness naturally belong." If that is true, the people living in the open country ought to be very good. But the evils of overcrowding are working their own cure. Things had got to the worst and must begin to mend. It was found that "the slum landlord must stop building houses that kill his tenants; that murder is murder, whether it is done with an axe or with a house."

After this slight glimpse of the way many of your brothers and sisters live in the great cities, surely you will thank God for the sweet cleanliness of your bright, airy homes. I have not given you any of the darkest pictures in the book—they are better imagined than described. HOPE.

Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER XXIII

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXPOSITION

It was wonderful to me, how the Baptist church at the River got Cuby Tee-be to act the part of "Grief" in their big Sunday-school exposition. The girl was troubled and lonely, and they began to take an interest in her to draw her in; perhaps they saw the only way was to ascribe a prominent and showy part to her; and she consented with quiet dignity, and acted her part with an *alacrity* that knocked the rest of them stupid with admiration and amazement.

For me, it is all a tender memory to me now; but we were a hawk wild set all along the shore there; and it is not because I am making fun, the Lord knows, but if you would relate truthfully what takes place, why, you must just relate it, that is all; and to my thinking,

mirth is not anything light; it's just the fall of the raindrops where mighty clouds have rolled and lightnings clashed.

Anyway, I am but relating. Old man Trawles was the only one they considered fit to act as chairman, on account of his natural dignity and faithfulness in past attendance, besides having the only real tall silk hat anywhere in that region; and perhaps most of all, the fact that he was going to marry Caroline Treet mantled him with a sort of general interest and sanctity.

And he consented to conduct the Sunday-school exposition just as readily as Cuby had to act the principal part in it.

"Now, Jacob," said Mrs. Treet, with a maiden blush at this use of her fiance's name, "when you get up thar"

(Continued on Page 167)

A BIT OF THE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

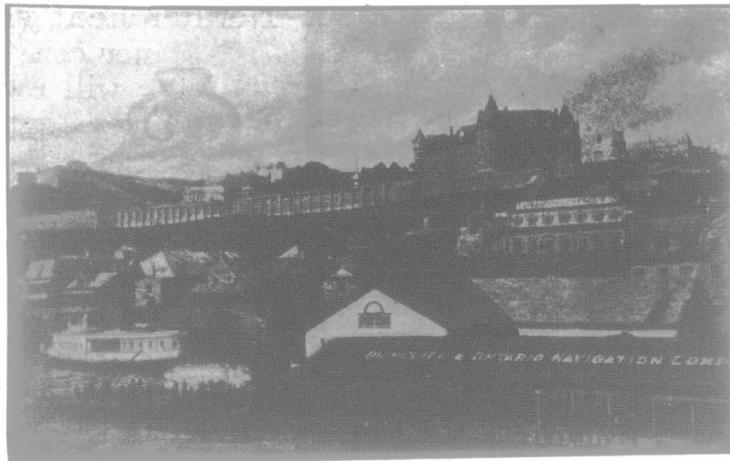
So many things have happened here since we reached Quebec that I scarcely know where to begin. Perhaps it will be as well just to go on from the point at which I left off in the last issue.

Early in the morning of the day upon which we arrived at Quebec, we were up and out on deck; but Trixy's centerpiece had been relegated to the depths of a suitcase, for there was now plenty to see. Imagine, if you can, a blue river, so large that it seemed to us broad as a lake, with our steamer making straight into the rising sun; upon either hand high banks, with green fields and wooded slopes running back from them to the blue mountains beyond, above all, fancy, on either side of the river, a never-ending line of little houses and barns all apparently built to the one pattern, and invariably painted a glistening white, with red roofs, and perhaps red window casings and doors. It was almost incredible that these were farmhouses. So close do they stand that they seem to form a continuous village; but you must know that the habitant is a sociable fellow, who likes to have near neighbors; and so he builds his house on the very front of his lot, in direct line with that of his neighbor. As the farms are exceedingly narrow—only about one-third the width of a "string hundred" in Ontario—you can understand how village-like the effect must be. A man told us to-day that, although most of these homesteads are small, so far as acreage goes, some of them run three miles back. The father of the family buys in preparation for the day when his sons shall marry, and build back, and yet back, along the farm. As the habitant family ranges anywhere from five to twenty-five in number, one can understand in some way why a domain reaching "half way to the Labrador" might be necessary. The land in general seemed to us well worked, although in primitive fashion, and looked exceedingly fertile. There were no stones visible anywhere.

Before reaching Quebec, we passed the ruins of the great Quebec bridge, which fell about a year ago while in course of construction, carrying 70 workmen with its debris down into the water. Work upon the structure has not been resumed since.

One more turn of the river, and Quebec was in sight, the light of the morning sun upon its citadel and the Chateau Frontenac; upon the queer French houses huddled below the cliff; upon the sparkling water stretching across to the Levis shore, where the sister town of Levis straggles up the green hillsides. Wolfe's Cove and the river beyond were simply filled with shipping—light launches, ocean liners, gay pleasure yachts, river steamers, and, among all, the grim and stately warships which brought the Prince of Wales to the Quebec Tercentenary. There were five of them, four at anchor in a square, with the 'Indomitable,' the Royal ship, in the center, all of a uniform steel color, not easily distinguishable at a distance from the color of the water, but all, on the present occasion, gay with flags and pennants from stem to stern. Friday seemed to be the sailor's washday, for on two of the ships we saw rows of shirts—hundreds of them apparently—hung out to dry.

There were also two French men-of-war at anchor, and one big United States warship, the "New Hampshire," the latter gaily painted in white and gold. We had passed the British vessels so close that we could see the "stars" lining the decks, without a sound, but as soon as the Quebec steamed past the New Hampshire, there was a different story; every "American" on board—and there were numbers of them—set up a cheer, which was answered by the Yankee sailors with right good-will. Why is it that we Canadians are so lethargic or unemotional, or whatever it is? Why is it that we so seldom set up a bit of enthusiasm at the right moment?



VIEW SHOWING CITADEL, DOCKS, CHATEAU FRONTENAC AND DUFFERIN TERRACE.

At the dock, Trixy and I thought our troubles had begun. Cab rates were so high that taking a conveyance was out of the question, so we essayed to walk to our boarding-house, which, by the map, was not far away. Of course, we thought we were following that map, but, of course, we weren't, for about two minutes' walk brought us directly in the face of a steep, ram-part-crowned precipice, and we found it necessary to ask our way.

Quebec is the "queerest" city in Canada—such odd little streets, running, apparently, anywhere, with sidewalks seldom more than wide enough for two to go abreast, and sometimes so narrow that "Indian file" is a necessity; I had to lower my parasol at one spot to-day to get past a man, and there were only he and I on the sidewalk.

More than half of the people all over the city, too, seem to be French, so that asking one's way, without considerable command of the language, is something of a problem. However, one always "lands on one's feet" somehow, and so did we, as we finally arrived at our lodging-place, all agog, even so soon, with the holiday spirit, which seemed to saturate the very air. Everywhere the city was gay with pennons and bunting fluttering from every vantage point; everywhere inscriptions and words of welcome (almost invariably in French) were outlined in flowers and electric-light bulbs along the buildings; and everywhere there was the never-ending interest of the people—Quebec folk chattering French; habitants jabbering their patois; tourists by the thousand, with suit-cases or guide-books in hand; calechas—those queer two-wheeled vehicles which are so common here—rattling about on every side; red-coated soldiers, straggling along before the shop windows, and black-robed priests walking about in quiet dignity; dragons

clattering along on horse-back, and companies of marines marching up the center of the street. Above all, there were the unique figures of those who were taking part in the pageants, brightening still more the gala scene—men and women in the brilliant costumes of the times of Henry IV. and Louis XIV. of France; Indians in war array; peasants in caps and short skirts,—for these pageant-folk, during the whole time of the Tercentenary, seem to have been wearing their costumes all day long, and, except while on duty wandering about wherever they chose. Oh, I wish I could show you Quebec as she has been for the past fortnight.

We were fortunate enough to arrive in time for the grand military review which took place before the Prince of Wales on the Plains of Abraham. It was truly a brilliant spectacle. Imagine it, 15,000 soldiers, in all uniforms, and 10,000 marines, surging over the great plain, company by company, in perfect order; brilliantly-clad officers riding up and down; troops of cavalry passing at a canter; bands playing; surging crowds of onlookers all cheering as this favorite or that rode by. Lord Roberts, you may be sure, received an ovation. We were much amused at one man near us, who shouted himself hoarse, "Good old Bobs! Lead them on! I was with you! Good old Bobs!"

Trixy and I were very fortunate in being able to climb into the back of a habitant's cart, from which we had a fine view of the whole field. Really, it is marvellous what you can stand with a strong enough incentive. There we stood for three or four blessed hours, in a space about eight inches wide, in the beaming sun, and in momentary terror of being thrown out if the habitant's horse chose to "act up," the tinnest bit. To make matters more interesting, another

habitant's horse, immediately close to us, would persist in biting at my dress. The sensation wasn't too pleasant. But get down?—no! We were there to see, and we did see—Prince and all. He rode very near us twice—a fair man, very much like the pictures of him which we see, with quite a striking a resemblance to his cousin, the unhappy Czar of Russia.

That night a great ball was held in the Parliament Buildings. We went up to see as much as we could of it, through the great St. Louis gate, which was a blaze of light, thence across "the grounds", and were fortunate enough to secure a seat in the alcove beneath the Champlain monument, erected immediately in front of the central door, at which the guests would alight. About nine o'clock the carriages and automobiles began to arrive, in hundreds, it seemed, for the alighting went on for over an hour. Indeed, every carriage and automobile in the city seemed to be in requisition, for we saw one gay party of officers and ladies actually get out of the Red Cross ambulance from the Citadel. In the blaze of light streaming from every line and angle of the buildings, from the monument, and from the trees throughout the spacious lawns, we could see the beautiful dresses and the gold-braided uniforms very distinctly, but we could, of course, only imagine what the brilliant scene in the drawing-rooms and ball-rooms would be. We heard afterwards that only about a dozen people were introduced to the Prince.

And now I could go right on telling you about Quebec and the "doings," but I must not, for "space" must be considered. Next time I hope to tell you something of its buildings and historic points, for old Quebec seems fairly steeped in history.

(To be continued)

A WISE PRECAUTION

We were visiting at a home where three little children made sunshine and joy. The family also were blessed with a devoted grandma, whose pride and care centered in the youngest, a little boy of three years.

We noticed her frequent errands to the door and heard her encouraging voice calling 'Jump, Corridon, Jump, dear!' No audible signs or answer, she came cheerfully back. Again she went out after a few minutes and appealed to the unseen personage. This time I caught the faint tinkle of a bell.

'In the direction of the raspberry patch, Annie,' she said to the little boy's mother.

After a few minutes the mother left the room, saying: 'I'll see where he really is.'

'Jingle the bell, Corridon. Jingle the bell! Corridon, oh, Corridon, come to mamma!' she called.

We came to the door in time to see a little figure in skirts, with a large palmetto hat tied securely on his head, emerge from a raspberry patch. 'Jingle, jingle, went the bell, but no glimpse of it could I get. The chubby hands were full of juicy berries.

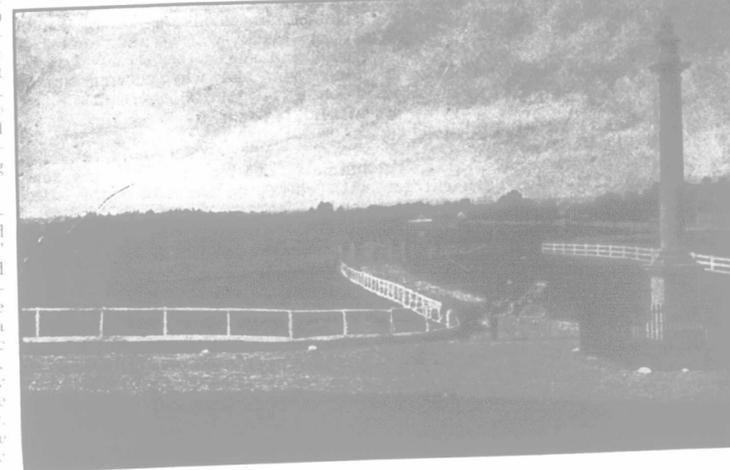
'Where is the bell?' I asked. 'Oh,' laughed his mother, 'you may be sure it is not where he can lay his hands on it. Turn around, young man!'

There, securely fastened to a button-hole in the back of his dress, dangled the bell.

'If I hung it around his neck he would manage to get it off, and if it was fastened in front he might fall on it—he always falls face down. He jumps, runs and jingles the bell so that I can keep track of him without making him come to the house. Oh, it is a splendid contrivance all around!'—explained the mother.

So I thought. Suppose he had wandered so far away that separate squads had been sent after him; some of them would have heard the faint tinkle of the bell. What a lot of worry it saved.—*Homestead.*

This remedy has been known to cure pneumonia after the patient had been given up to die. Apply sweet oil to the chest, then cover with powdered lobelia thickly, after which cover with several thicknesses of flannel, warmed.



THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, SHOWING WOLFE'S MONUMENT, MARKING THE SPOT WHERE GEN. WOLFE FELL.

(It was on this plain that the military review and pageants were held during the Tercentenary.)

Ingle Nook

TABLE MANNERS

Dear Chatterers,—I wish that our friend, "Lively Canadian," had written more on the subject of Table Etiquette, but since she only started the topic, I am looking to the membership at large to discuss it.

The actual process of taking food, of grinding it up and swallowing it, is not a pretty one. If every person ate his meals entirely by himself on every occasion he might do as he pleased about it. But since man is a social animal, and likes to eat with his kind, he has to subdue his animality and make sacrifices to his desire for sociability. While a person lives and moves among his fellows he has to be prepared to adjust his life to theirs in some particulars. Table etiquette grows partly out of that law of humanity and partly out of the demand for the most convenient and reasonable way of doing things. For example:

To fill your mouth with solid food, and then to drink before the first is chewed and swallowed is a breach of etiquette, for two reasons: The consumer invariably makes a noise, which is animal-like and disgusting, and he hinders the proper digestion of the food he has taken by mixing it with tea or milk, rather than with the digestive fluid provided to the mouth for that purpose.

To leave the spoon standing upright in the cup is bad manners, because it is unnecessary and foolish. The saucer is there to hold the spoon; the handle is provided on purpose to hold the cup. If the spoon stands up, it is ten chances to one that an unwary coat or dress sleeve upsets the whole thing, ruining tempers and tablecloths.

I needn't go on multiplying examples to prove that table manners are not arbitrary and unreasonable rules designed by over-particular people for the annoyance of the careless. Their observance means that you have regard for other people's feelings; their neglect means either ignorance or inexcusable disregard for the behavior that the world demands of the individual who mingles with other men.

I said ignorance was one of the causes of bad manners. It is surprising how often total ignorance of table etiquette is found in educated people. A man used to visit our home—a university graduate—and I used to wish the soup course had been left off, for the noises he made over his soup were really distressing. He would reach away across the table for anything he wanted, and handle the pieces of bread till he found the piece he wanted. I used to think conceit was at the bottom of it, for in everything else he had the idea that no one could teach him anything, and I suppose he saw no need to alter his mode of eating simply because others had a different method of getting their food.

The pronoun "he" has been much in evidence in the preceding paragraphs, but it is to be understood in a very general sense—for women offend in this respect as well as men. Perhaps not so often over their own food as with their children's. I think the childish stomach needs to be pretty strong to stand having tastes of mother's food off the spoon she has been using, drinks of tea from her cup, and so on. I saw a woman once feeding potatoes and gravy from her "knife" to a tiny baby. It is not fair to treat the child so, just because he isn't old enough to know how to object.

Here are a few of the simple and elementary rules of good behavior at the table. They are always in use, and if one has them for a groundwork, it is easy to "catch on" at elaborate meals, if one's eyes are open.

1. The knife is intended for cutting and spreading, not for putting into the mouth. It isn't half as "handy" for conveying food as a fork or spoon, and, besides, a display of skilful sword play isn't one of the features of a meal.

2. The teaspoon's place is in the saucer when the stirring is done. Don't make the string a violent exercise. It isn't needful.

3. Drink from the cup; the spoon is too slow and noisy, and the saucer would have been made more the shape of your mouth if it had been intended for that purpose.

4. Never put the knife, fork or spoon you have been using into any dish that is for the use of all.

5. Empty the mouth of all solids before putting any liquid in.

6. Take soup from the side, not the tip of a spoon, you can get it more quietly.

7. Keep the lips together when chewing food; put only small amounts in at a time, and do not attempt to talk and chew at the same moment.

8. Have your chair well up to the table, and then sit erect upon it.

These are very rudimentary rules, and I hope others will deal more with the details of the subject. Won't someone write a few paragraphs on "Teaching Children Table Manners?" I think it would be a help.

DAME DURDEN.



A HOUSE ABOVE THE COMMONPLACE—From *House Beautiful*.

TO SAVE THE PERFUME OF THE ROSES.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have long been an interested reader of your helpful page and have made up my mind to write at last. Our garden is doing well now, and we have so many peas that I would like to know if there is any satisfactory way of canning them, also if any one knows how to can rhubarb.

This is an easy way to extract perfume from rose leaves: Gather fresh petals and put in a jar (a gem jar is good) and put alternate layers of leaves and salt till the jar is full. Then put the lid on and leave for a week or two, preferably two weeks, as more juice will be extracted. Then extract juice by washing, and put in a tightly corked bottle. Set the bottle out of doors where the dew can fall on it for a week or so, and the juice will be ready for use. Be sure to cork bottle tightly when you set it outside.

Well, bye-bye! Wishing the page success.

SILVER HEELS.

(Canned Peas.—Select young peas. Scald by pouring boiling water over, and drain immediately. Pack in well-sterilized glass jars, shaking down well. Fill to the brim with cold water. Adjust rubbers and screw on covers loosely. Put a cloth in a large kettle, then put in the jars, separating them with the cloth. Fill the kettle nearly to the top of the cans with cold water. Bring to boiling point and boil three hours, add-

ing more boiling water as it evaporates. Keep the kettle covered. At the end of three hours screw down tightly, and as they cool give an occasional turn. Keep in a cool dark place. To sterilize the jars put them into a kettle of cold water and heat to boiling. Take the jars out one at a time just as they are needed. Rubber rings should be new.

There is a rhubarb recipe in April 22nd issue on p. 361. The rhubarb is done in cold water and when needed is stewed with sugar just in the same way as the fresh. If you haven't this recipe let me know and I'll send it to you.

From Pole to Equator -
Neither heat nor cold -
nor constant wear
will swerve the



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tablespoonfuls to each glass of cold water.

Oatmeal Nectar.—Put 4 ounces oatmeal in a kettle. Add 6 ounces sugar and a lemon sliced thin. Mix with a little cold water, then pour on one gallon boiling water. When cold, drain off, chill, and serve.

Orangeade.—Cut 4 oranges in two and with a spoon scrape out the pulp and juice of each piece, reserving one to grate up, rind and all. Remove seeds, sweeten to taste, and add 3 pints cold water.—Exchange.

Washing Fluid.—One lb. potash, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salts of tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ammonia dissolved in a gallon of rain water. Use a cupful to each washing.—Sent by 77.

SEQUEL TO 'CUDDLE DOON'

Wull! Thae! to speak again,
To thae weans o' mine?
Eight o'clock, and weel I ken
The schule gangs in at nine.
Little hauds me but tae gang
And fetch the muckle whup;
O, ye sleepy-heidit rogues,
Will ye wauken up?

Never mother had sic faught,—
No a moment's ease!
Cleed Tam as ye like, at night
His breeks are through the knees;
Threed is no for him ava"
It never hauds the grup;
Maun I speak again, ye rogues,
Wull ye wauken up?

Tam, the very last to bed,—
He winna rise ava',
Last to get his books and slate,
Last to roon awa',
Sic a limb for tricks and fun,
Heeds na' what I say;
Rab and Jamie—but thae plagues,
Wull they sleep a' day?

Here they come the three at ance,
Lookin' gleg an' fell,
Hoo they ken their bits o' claes,
Beats me fair to tell.
Wash your wee bit faces clean,
An' here's your bite an' sup.—
Never was mair wiselike bairns
Noo they're waukened up.

There the three are aff at last:
I watch them frae the door—
That Tam, he's at his tricks again,
I coont them by the score.
He's put his fit afore wee Rab,
An' coupit Jamie doon;
Could I lay my han' on him,
I'd make him claw his croon.

Noo to get my work on han',
I'll hae a busy day,
But losh! the house is unco quate
Since they're a' away.
A dizen times I'll look the clock
When it comes roun to three,
For cuddlin' doon or waukenin' up
They're dear, dear bairns to me.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

Never let a mirror be hung where the sun's rays fall upon it. The light and heat produce a chemical disintegration of the quicksilver at the back, which injures the reflecting power and makes the glass dull.

Power Lot—(Continued from page 164) to lead the meetin' don't you go reelin' off too cunnin' and long a yarn o' yer own; but tickle 'em up so's they'll allus be likely to put ye at the head. What will tickle 'em most is few words from you, for what they'll come to see and hear is young folks play-actin', and especially how that dancin' sea-squall an' careenin' flyin' jib of a Cuby Tee-bo 'll look actin' out a lesson in Scriptur. Say no more, for although I know the mericle o' the grain o' mustard seed, yet I have to own up to you here an' now—an' seek f'rgiveness ef I need ter

be f'rgiven—that I could as easy cry as laugh." "The sayin' is, 'Whosoever will, Car'line," said sweet little Mrs. Skipper, who was also making a call at the house of the bride-elect. "I've heerd that the synod refused to help keep up the meet'n-house down thar' any longer ef they didn't make 't least one convart a year." "Ef they knew Cuby," said Caroline, speaking from a muse of simple meditation, "they'd ought ter allow a five year lease jest on makin' a convart out o' her alone, ef the wa'n't no other

dippin' in all that len'th o' time, I mean. But I guess it won't git so fur as that. What Cuby wants ter do is ter show off me, an' the preacher made out his her smartness. But don't speak the descriptions o' hell wasn't outdone word; f'r I hold by the grain o' mustard by any at the goslin' age I then was seed all the same, an' nobody's a-goin' Thar' was some tang to that kind o' ter rip the mericles out o' my Bible. yeast, an' it has leavened on me up Whilst I hold by it all, I'm plumb ever sence, though my c'nvictions has firmer on them than I be on ary other thing." "It don't need any mericle to save you, Car'line," said her betrothed, gazing complacently upon her. "That's as may be," assented Caro-

line, with a look of considerable gratification; "though my conceptions when my sinfulness first came home to me, an' the preacher made out his descriptions o' hell wasn't outdone by any at the goslin' age I then was. Thar' was some tang to that kind o' it has leavened on me up ever sence, though my c'nvictions has learned to spread themselves out in a calmer aspect, sech as is more becomin' to my years." Jacob was about to assert that her years were still green and tender, but she waved him aside with a communication of her own.

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If not we want you to let us know at once, and we will send you a copy. It is well worth having, both as a style book and a standard of low prices. It contains a full list of the goods we sell and tells what we sell them for. Our prices are the cost of production with our one small profit added. Nearly all the goods we sell are either manufactured by ourselves, or bought direct from the manufacturers.

In ordering, try to make up a bill of goods that will weigh at least 100 pounds. They can then be sent by freight at the minimum rate, but any portion of 100 pounds costs the same as the full hundred weight.

We publish here a list of goods that are specially required for harvest. Note the prices and, if possible, order early so that we can get the goods to you in plenty of time.

Harvesters' and Threshers' Supplies.

Diamond "E" Machine Oils.

	In bbl. per gal.	½ bbl. per gal.	5 gal. cases each.
6a. Diamond "E" Amber Cylinder Oil	65c	70c	\$3.75
" " Dark Cylinder Oil	46c	50c	2.85
" " Gas Engine Oil	55c	60c	3.25
" " Engine Oil	33c	37c	2.15
" " Dynamo Oil	55c	60c	3.25
" " Cream Separator Oil	45c	50c	2.75
" " Harvester Oil	40c	45c	2.65
" " Castor Machine Oil	29c	36c	2.00
" " Black Machine Oil	25c	30c	1.85
" " Neatsfoot Oil	80c	85c	4.50
" " Dark Axle Grease, 25 lbs.			1.50
" " " " 10 lbs.			.75
" " Threshers' Hard Oil, 10 lbs.			1.10
	bbl. lots per gal.	5 gal. lots	
Raw linseed Oil	70c	80c	
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24a. Diamond "E" Brand Highest Grade American Coal Oil, in barrels of about 44 Imperial Gallons (no charge for barrels) per gal. 26c
Shipping Weight about 400 lbs.
In cases of two five gallon tins (wine measure) equal to 8½ gallons Imperial measure, per case \$2.75
Shipping Weight about 85 lbs.

Bright Light Refined Burning Oil.

24b. In barrels of about 44 Imperial gallons (no charge for barrels) per gal. 25c
Shipping Weight about 400 lbs.
In cases of two five gallon tins (wine measure), equal to 8½ gallons, Imperial measure, per case \$2.60
Shipping Weight about 85 lbs.

Gasoline.

24c. Highest Grade American Gasoline, for Gasoline Lamps, in barrels of about 44 gallons Imperial measure (no charge for barrels) per gallon 34c
Shipping Weight about 400 lbs.
In cases of two five gallon tins (wine measure) equal to 8½ gallons Imperial measure, per case \$3.25
Shipping Weight about 85 lbs.

24d. High Grade American Gasoline, for Gasoline Engines, in barrels of about 44 gallons Imperial measure (no charge for barrels) per gallon 29c
Shipping Weight about 400 lbs.

In cases of two five gallon tins (wine measure) equal to 8½ gallons Imperial measure, per case \$2.90
Shipping Weight about 85 lbs.

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23-46	Best Star Rubber Belting.	
	2-in. wide, 3 ply, per foot	15c
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	5-in. wide, 4 ply, per foot	27c
	6-in. wide, 4 ply, per foot	31c
	7-in. wide, 4 ply, per foot	39c
	8-in. wide, 4 ply, per foot	43c

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2-in. wire lined, 20-foot length	\$ 7.00
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"Do you, Jacob, whatever the goin'-on may be down 't the exp'sition, do you make quick an' haughty work o' the part they've giv' you to act in it, an' then lay off an' let them 'salt their own meal an' chase their own b'ars,' as the sayin' is."

Mrs. Skipper seemed a little shocked. "It's a great compliment to Jacob, I'm sure," she said, "fr them ter ask him ter lead off the meet'n'. But it ain't hardly the place ter be haughty. The r'al true way is to go by the doctrines, an' jest stand an' open yer mouth and let the Lord fill it."

"I seen that tried once," said Caroline, and the retrospective seriousness of her features caused even Mrs. Skipper to listen with a mouth avid for tragedy. "Oh my, ya-as, I seen that tried once, an' the proudest man 't ever put his foot down in leathers was made so cheap by it that I don't know as he'd ever 'a' got over it to this day, ef he'd lived so long."

"Old Bots'll Hurtle, he'd come into the church under some special quickenin' that didn't seem ter stay by him very long, for he got as cantankerous as ever, an' they tryin' ter hold him down to religion; an' the minister comes an' says, 'Bots'll, you ain't led off yit on neither prayer nor testimony,' says he, 'an' I expect you ter lead off next Sunday evenin' meet'n', says he; and that meant somethin' in them days, when Sunday evenin' meet'n's was as well attended as a carnival or a auction is now. So, Bots'll, he begun a-studyin' up on somethin' tur'ble high-flown, fr he was a very proud man; but Mis' Bots'll—who'd allus been in grace—she shut him off. 'The won't no sech talk as that from a new convert go down with parson,' said she; 'you got ter come down about ten pegs an' a lap-over,' said she. 'What d' ye mean?' says Bost'll."

"Why," says she, "the only thing fr you to do, an' the only thing as parson'll let you do, is for you to stan' up, co-trite an' humble, as ye ought ter be, an' jest open yer mouth an' let it be filled," says she.

"Shucks," says he, "I ain't one o' that kind. You could do it, an' easy," says he to Mis' Bots'll, "but I run to somethin' besides gab," says he. "I'd do better ter studdy up my piece before-hand. But she kep' at him, an' the minister kep' at him, that the 'wan't no sech pompous, hifalutin' works as them goin' ter do fr anybody so recent bro't under c'nviction; so he snagged out o' the whole subject, glad ter let it drop off his mind thinkin', as I suppose we all do, that to-morrer might never come, or the minister furgit ter haul him up, or somethin'; but, no!"

"I c'n hear the minister speakin' them words now—'Brother Bots'll Hurtle, we will listen to your testemony,' Wal', thar' he was, an' nothin' for it but ter foller their recipy now, an' see what 'ud come of it, live 'r die, fa'r weather 'r foul; so up he gits, sure enough, an' no sooner had he riz on his feet but what he sets his mouth open."

There followed a singular and untimely pause, during which Caroline's thoughts seemed to drift gently away to another channel.

Mrs. Skipper at last spoke, with a soft impatience.

"Was it filled, Car'line?"

"Nary so much as a fly offered," replied that fountain of unfailing reminiscence, "though it was the wane o' July, an' the meet'n'-house buzzed with 'em. No, nothin' went in," she re-asserted, with grave literalness, "not even so much's a fly. I set in the front row o' the choir whar' all was plain ter see."

"How long'd he wait?" said little Mrs. Skipper, even a proper sancti-

EE A MOTHER'S EE HAPPY THOUGHT.

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

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

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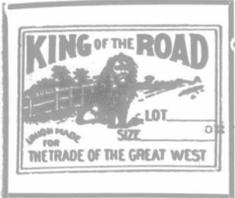
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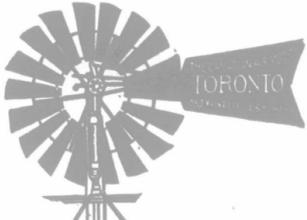
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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited.

mony lost in her morbid avarice for the conclusion of the tale.

"Wal," responded Caroline, obligingly searching her memory for the faithful particulars connected with this most extraordinary affair, "he waited till all hopes was gone, that's sartin; but he was a proud man an' 'twan't easy ter give up. So he hung on till Bill Hants—that was the best bass we ever had, an' set right back o' me—let out one o' them snorts o' his behind his handkercher; but he might as well blowed through a foghorn f'r all the good the handkercher done him to'ds deadenin' the sound; it didn't meller of it down a mite."

We looked to see if Caroline was struggling for an assuagement of any irreverent smiles that might be supposed to trouble her countenance at this point, but that mild and lovely face remained unruffled; though "Them was my goslin' years," she elucidated further, "an' maybe I wa'n't hard set to it not ter let out a screech o' some sort, myself; but women c'n allus hold themselves under better 'n what men can."

"They can so, Car'line," said old man Trawles, regarding her adoringly.

But Mrs. Skipper sighed, still absorbed in Bost'll Hurtle's speechless predicament.

"He didn't have the sperrit, ye see," said she.

"He had sperrit enough," affirmed our faithful narrator; "as soon as he got out o' that meet'n-house you could 'a' heard him from Shag's Point to the Bay o' Fundy. But he laid it out in swarin' at his old flock o' sheep, that—jes' as though he hadn't enough already ter tanterize him—jumped fence that very evenin' an' come caperin' down the road under a full moon ter meet him an' conduc' him home from meet'n'. Ef he was glad ter see 'em, ye'd never 'a' known it from the tune he let fly at 'em."

"But," concluded Caroline, "all this misery, strange ter say, only brung him an' Mis' Nurtle closer tergether in the end, f'r they both laid it onto the minister, an' stopped goin' ter meet'n'. an' practiced good works amongst their neighbors that was needy or sick—f'r the Hurtles was very forehanded folks—an' spoke mild ter each other, an' stuck close together as thieves all the rest o' their mortal lives."

"Poor Creeturs," said Mrs. Skipper, with a hope that she seemed to trust might not prove as illusory as it appeared to her to be unorthodox.

Jacob Trawles, duly impressed by Caroline's warnings, opened the Sunday-school exposition in due time with a few extremely brief and dignified remarks. The felicitations of a widely discursive mental ramble on the part of the old lover had no doubt been reckoned on by his audience; but any such small matter of disappointment was forgotten in the abundant wonder and entertainment afforded by Cuby Tee-bo's acting.

She was to impersonate "Grief," and the young fry of the Sunday-school were to mount the platform to her, one by one, and try to solace her by handing her each a bouquet and at the same time repeating a Scripture quotation to her, that was the whole scheme; but Cuby made it sufficient in composition, and thrilling and ornate in practice.

She sailed on to the platform with a sweep and a trailing of old sable-hued garments, lent from many sources for the occasion. It was supposed that she would stand up and declaim her part.—I understood it was so done in the rehearsals—but having got the whole ship under her command now, as it were, she seemed to consider that it might take a tedious long while for the children to get posted up fresh on their recitations, and be made to hold their nose-gays properly, and prodded up to mounting the stage before so many people; so, what does she do, as soon as she'd sailed on to the boards herself, but wave her hand with all the hauteur and majesty of an accomplished tradgedy queen, and says she, in a deep contralto that filled every part of the room:

"A chair. Bring me a chair, and queeckly."

It wasn't long before she was provided with a chair, and she sat down and arranged her draperies so they'd give the most imposing effect all 'round her, then she crossed her little feet, in some

new boots, and stuck 'em out where they'd show to the best advantage; and so, being fixed all right "Grief" began her lingo in expectation of the advance of some young one or other with a posy bunch and a Scripture passage.

"I am alone, alone," declaimed Cuby, in that splendid, pervading contralto, and with a self-possession upon her beyond all words of mine to describe; "alone with my gret sorrow. The deep-a-ness of my woe and dess-pair no mortal may know-a, or pour on a oint-a-ment on the tears that weep of my bleeting, all-broken hairt;" and she took out a handkerchief and gave a dab at her brown eyes, that were bright and gay as jewels.

(To be continued)

The life of a piano depends on the way it is made and the quality of the material from which it is made. Nothing but the very finest selected and seasoned materials enter into the construction of the Gourlay piano, while its every part is carefully tested before being sent out, the result being a lyrical quality of tone and a wearing capacity not approached by any other piano in Canada.

GOSSIP

THE NEW CLYDESDALES.

Canadian importations of horses are beginning to arrive. Mr. John Graham of Carberry has picked up his lot, and consignments for two dealers somewhat new to the trade are on the way out. Mr. Robt. Sinton, of Regina, after selling his Herefords, decided upon handling a few Percherons, and arranged with Mr. Ness of Howick, Que., who can "parle le Francais" to pilot him around among the Percheron breeders on their own stamping ground. Just what Mr. Ness did, or what Mr. Sinton saw, has not yet been told, but Mr. Sinton returned with a bunch Clydesdales of which the *Scottish Farmer* says:

"He had a dozen head, all bought from the Netherhall and Banks firm, and of them one-half were choicely-bred sons of Baron's Pride (9122). The others were grand-sons or closely related to the old horse. One is a three-year-old, bred at Edengrove, and out of a mare by the big horse M'Cash (7997), which bred such good stock, and won

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$5,000,000

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FARMERS' BANKING

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

ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED AND CONDUCTED BY MAIL

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S CATALOGUE HAS JUST BEEN MAILED

If you have not received a copy be sure and write a Postal Card at once. This catalogue is our large Annual Catalogue. It is bigger and better than last year. The illustrations of the new styles are the exact reproductions—they are, all drawn or photographed right in our store from the actual goods—and are very clear and descriptive.

Mailed Free to Any Address in the West on Request

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. The Great Traders of the Great West. INCORPORATED A.D. 1670.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and Miscellaneous advertising. **TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

WANTED—Young men for Firemen and Brakemen, instruct you at home by mail. We assist in securing employment. For free information send stamp to National Railway Training School Inc., 376 Robert St., (Room 176), St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

WANTED—Situation as Working Foreman, on stock or grain farm; experienced, married, American, best of references given; yearly engagement desired. C. H. T., Cailmount, Sask.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO, slightly used, must sell, \$190, part on time. P. O. Box 44, Winnipeg, Man.

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

FOR SALE—Immediate delivery, entirely new Threshing Outfit by 'Marshalls' of Gainsborough, England. 15 H. P. Traction Engine with 48 by 48 Separator. Apply Burridge-Cooper Co., Ltd., 156 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

MEN WANTED, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men. 22-1f

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

\$10.00 REWARD will be given for information leading to the recovery of a two-year-old black colt, and sorrel broncho mare, weight 1100 lbs., strayed from 14, 11, 18, about the last of April. John Crawford Jr., Chater P. O., Man.

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

RAILROADING **WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN** for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100 become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions waiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Established 1862, taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908

Affiliated with the University of Toronto under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens early in October, 1908. Course of study extends through three college years. Fees. \$60 per Session. E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S.H.S., Principal. Catalogue on Application

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes. Manitoba's largest show, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man. T. F.

POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED

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LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

POPULAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire Pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. 1f

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

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

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

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 24-4

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

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. 1f

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

first prizes at the Royal and other great shows. Another is out of a Stranraer mare by the Prince of Wales horse Archduke (8431); a third, of the same age, is by the Highland and Agricultural Society and Ayr first prize horse Baron Fergus (12028), full brother to the champion Benedict (10315). A two-year-old of very fine breeding is out of a mare by old Macgregor (1487), one of the best sires of mares Scotland ever saw; and another, of the same age, is out of a Prince Romeo (8144) mare. There are two of the same age, by Gay Spark (14389), one of them being out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Darnley's Last (6663), and the other out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse King of the Roses (9927). Of other four two-year-olds, two are by Pride of Blacon (10837), one of the most noted prize horses got by Baron's Pride, and own brother to the dual champion mare Chester Princess, which this year and during the last two, has won the highest honours at all the principal shows. The other two are by the favourite horse Acme (10485), winner of many premiums, and one of the best kind of Clydesdales seen during the past ten years, and the Machars premium horse Bulwark (12070). Finally, there is a superior yearling colt, got by Baron's Pride, out of a Macgregor mare, than which there is no better blood or breeding. Mr. Sinton has made a very good beginning, and with such stock for a start, he is pretty sure to come again."

The other new element in the trade as far as importing is concerned is the firm of Burnett & M'Kirdy of Napinka, well known throughout the western part of Manitoba. In their first importation they have eleven head of which the *Scottish Farmer* says:

"Nine were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and two from Mr. John Crawford, Manrahead, Leith. Of these, eight were fillies, and the remainder colts. Among the fillies are two-year-olds by Baron Leven (12831), Sir Ronald (10464), Show King (12357), Flash Sturdy (11710), Baron Mitchell (10688), Prince Thomas Pride (12294), Ascot (10494), and Baron Rowena (12409). These sires are of the best breeding, the 'Barons' being sons of Baron's Pride, while several of the others are premium horses, and Sir Ronald, for example, has sired several high-class, pedigreed animals. On the dam's side most of these fillies are very well bred. One of them is out of a mare by the grand Macgregor horse Claymore (3522), which in 1885 stood second to the great Flashwood (3604) in Scotland, and was first at the Royal Preston. Another is out of a mare by the invincible Prince of Carruchan (8151), never beaten, and winner of the Cawdor Cup three times. The Baron Mitchell filly is out of a mare by the Mid-Calder premium horse Prince Romeo (8144), and the dam of another is out of a mare by the Aberdeen prize horse Rosario (9996). The three stallions are by sons of Baron's Pride. One is by the invincible Everlasting (11331), which promises to be as famous as a sire as he was in the show-ring. A second is by Baron Mitchell (10688), one of the most popular premium horses got by Baron's Pride. The third is by the Cawdor Cup champion Revelanta (11876). These notes show that Burnett & M'Kirdy have bought the kind of animals which ought to leave stock to improve the breed of Clydesdales in Manitoba."

HUDSON BAY CO'S. CATALOGUE

The Hudson Bay Company are now issuing their new autumn and winter catalogue, and are advertising same in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." Buying by mail is really a very economical mode of shopping, and is practiced more or less by all who live on the prairies. The Hudson Bay Company are, of course, the oldest traders in Canada, so prospective purchasers are assured of satisfaction. Their new catalogue contains cuts of all the latest styles in everything, no matter what you want you will find it in this catalogue. Be sure and read their advertisement, and mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

The reputation of the Gourlay piano has been gained by careful conscientious effort to produce the highest type of instrument made in Canada, and the result has been a piano that now enjoys a continental character for its fine, singing tone, artistic appearance and remarkable resistance to climatic changes.

ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

The Roose Brush Cutter, advertised on the outside back cover of this issue by Messrs. McNamara & Rubbra, of Wetaskiwin, Alta., should be of especial interest to farmers having brush on their land. The manufacturers claim that this machine will cut willow brush up to four inches in thickness, and will clear from five to twenty-five acres per day. It also cuts so close to the ground that a mower or plow can be used afterwards. The invention of this labor-saving machine is certainly a boon to the West, and all interested should immediately get in touch with the manufacturers.

NOTICE

ODD NUMBERED SECTIONS

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

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

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

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.



AGENTS

YOU can't beat the Nursery Stock proposition when you've a good firm behind you.

Pelham Nursery Co.'s reputation does half the selling. Every piece of stock offered is guaranteed hardy and the varieties of Western Canada are all recommended by the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms. All kinds of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Fruit Trees—Small Fruits—Forest Seedlings and Seed Potatoes.

Government Certificate accompanies every shipment.

Reliable Agents wanted NOW in all parts of the West—whole or part time—pay weekly—Outfit (including handsome lithographed plate book) Free.

Write Promotion Dept. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto for particulars.

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LIME SULPHUR DIP FOR SHEEP.

Is what is known as the "lime and sulphur" dip satisfactory for a sheep dip, to destroy ticks. Please give correct quantities and water.

Sask. A. B. M.
Ans.—There is no reason why the lime and sulphur dip should not be satisfactory for killing ticks in sheep as it is used in some cases for that purpose, the formula of which is as follows: one pound of lime, two and a half pounds of sulphur, ten gallons of soft water.

Another preparation quite often used for this purpose is a two per cent solution of creolin.

TUMOR IN VAGINA OF COW.

I have a cow 10 years old about which I would like your advice: She had a calf a year ago last June and never seemed to come in season again all the year. This spring she came around naturally and I had her served, but since then she seems to be in season all the time. I have a sure bull running with her, but it does not make any difference. I have noticed when she is lying down she has a large red, round swelling projecting from her vagina, otherwise she is in good health and milking, for she is a good milker. Is she likely to breed any more?

Sask. F. W.
Ans.—The red swelling you have noticed protruding from the vagina is a tumor. This growth is responsible for the conditions you mention. She will not likely conceive again until it is removed by operation, for which you must consult your veterinary surgeon.

BRAIN TROUBLE—EXHAUSTION.

1. Cow, when turned out after being milked a month ago, began to lift her fore feet high, and kept on at this until she fell. After a few minutes she got up all right. For more than a week now she has appeared weak, and will sometimes fall.

2. Mare that is driven 15 miles daily gave out on the road one day. She perspired freely. I got her home, and she ate and drank well. In a couple of days one fore leg swelled badly, and she went lame. She recovered without treatment. A neighbor had one the same way and it died.

P. M.
Ans.—1. The cow has a growth upon her brain and probably will not recover. Give her one dram iodide of potassium three times daily. If this decreases appetite, reduce the dose to forty grains.
2. The mare was not feeling well that day, and became exhausted during the drive. A few days' rest and good food resulted in an attack of lymphangitis, or weed in the fore leg, from which she recovered spontaneously. There was some other trouble with your neighbor's mare.

CREAM SHOULD BE UNIFORMLY RIPENED.

Are as good results obtained from churning cream mixed immediately before churning as from cream having been mixed for some hours? For instance, as we have no separator, would it be as well to mix the cream I skim in the morning, providing it is sour, with that which I am going to churn, or should I leave the morning's skimmings for the next churning?

A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.
Ans. The cream for a churning should be mixed in one vessel at least twelve hours before churning in order to insure uniform ripening. If lots of cream having different degrees of ripeness be mixed and churned at once, there is too great a loss of fat in the butter, as the ripier cream churns first. Leave the morning's skimmings for the next churning.

REGISTRY OF ROADSTER STALLIONS—HORSE RUBS TAIL.

1. Where, in Canada, can a road or carriage stallion be registered, and what will be the cost?
2. I have a horse that rubs the hairs of his tail out. Can you give a remedy?
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Be Prepared for Emergencies.

If you live in a small village or country district, you will appreciate the value of a telephone.

Haven't there been times when you would have given a good deal to communicate with a friend?

Or, perhaps you needed the services of a doctor, in a hurry, but had no way of communicating with him, at once.

The minutes seemed like hours, didn't they, when you've had to suffer while the doctor was being sent for?

Have one of our telephones placed in your house and so be prepared to summon the doctor at a moment's notice.

A short delay in getting a doctor may mean life or death, so why take chances, why not be prepared for any emergency?

Suppose a fire should occur or burglars break in and your wife and children were alone, what protection would they have if there was no telephone in the house? But a telephone is something you can't take chances with. You must have one that you can absolutely depend upon.

Send us your address and we will tell you all about a reliable telephone that is easily installed at a small cost.

Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.
Montreal and Winnipeg. No. 303

Use address nearest you.

Ans.—1. There is no register for roadsters in Canada that is recognized or granted a charter by the Department of Agriculture. The only register for carriage horses in Canada is the Hackney Studbook, which accepts only pure-bred Hackneys. The only recognized register for roadsters is the American Trotting Register Co., Frank E. Best, Secretary, Chicago, Ill. Write him for rules and terms.
2. Take 1/2 pint raw linseed oil, 1/2 pint coal oil, and 4 tablespoonfuls of sulphur, mix and rub in well on skin daily. Or use an ointment composed of 1 dram cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline rubbed well in once a week.

TRANSFER OF REGISTERED STOCK

A, who is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, sells B a Shorthorn bull and has pedigree made out in B's name. B sells same bull to C and gives same pedigree. What is the proper course for C to take to have pedigree transferred to his name.
R. M. B.

Ans.—Write "Accountant National Live-stock Records, Live-stock Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa," asking for two or more transfer blank forms for Shorthorn cattle, which fill in as per directions printed on same and have signed by A to B and from B to C, and return to same officer at Ottawa, with 25 cents for each transfer, and he will forward you certificates of transfer, provided the bull has been registered in the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook.

BARREN MARES—YEAST TREATMENT.

Do you recommend the yeast treatment for mares, one of which takes the horse regularly, one every two

The Manitoba Power Mill

is the windmill for the West. Strongest and easiest running, has compression grease cups and patented regulating device.

The Monitor Gasoline Engines combine simplicity, reliability, durability and economy.

We also manufacture the Manitoba Pumping Windmill, Grain Grinder (in all sizes), Steel Saw Frames, Wood and Iron Pumps including the Hayes and Peters double acting pumps.

Send for new Catalogue.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.
Brandon, Man.

Remember we are Western Manufacturers, not Dealers

Children who exhibit a taste for music should have their talents encouraged by allowing them to practise on the Gourlay piano. While the mind is in the formative state, and during the first teaching period, it is highly important that none but the very best piano should be used. The pleasing tone and responsive touch of the Gourlay piano appeals alike to young and old.

A \$5.00 TREATMENT FREE

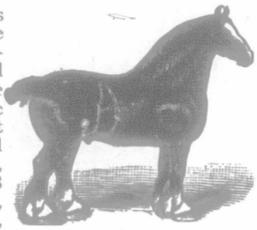
If you suffer with Catarrh, Deafness, Discharging Ears, Weak Sore Eyes, Opacities, Scums or any disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat, write us today giving history of your case and we will send you absolutely free to try a month's full treatment of the Absorption remedies that cure naturally without pain and have been used by over 100,000 persons. Don't delay. The National Eye & Ear Infirmary, Dept. 117 - Des Moines, Ia.

CATARRH DEAFNESS SORE EYES

We Do Job Printing
Right on Time Right on Quality Right on Price

HORSEMEN!

The Souris Clydesdale Horse Association will offer for sale by public auction at the Imperial Stables, Souris, at 3 o'clock p.m., on Friday,



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

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale: Aged bull, Neepawa Chief, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. Pigs 8 to 10 weeks old. Write for particulars, A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.



Registered Shorthorn

Cattle For Sale!

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

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

Yorkshires & Berkshires

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

Glencorse
Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



STOCKMEN

Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.

Farmer's Advocate

AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Thomas Meroer, Markdale, Ont.

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.

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

YORKSHIRE HOGS

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

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS



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

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

FOR SALE
Stallion Graphic

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

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

PURE BRED HOGS, \$10 EACH

To reduce my stock, I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 4 to 5 mos., at \$10 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds to Sept. 15th, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individuals in both breeds. Write for information. Also Shorthorns.

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



SHORTHORNS!

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

H. O. AYEART, Mount Royal, Man.

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Advocate Ads for Results

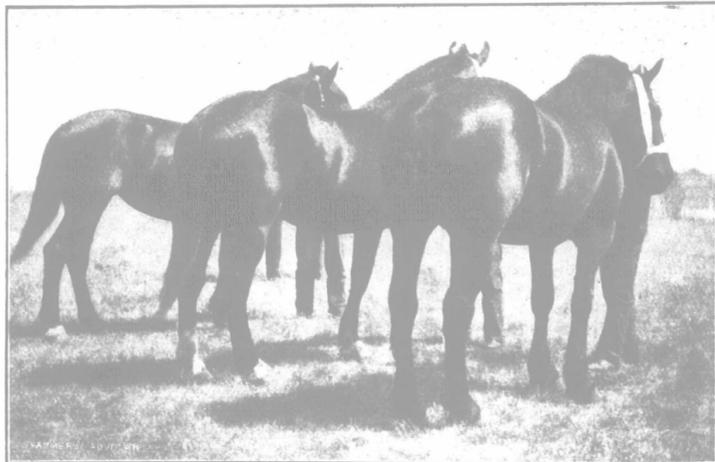
weeks, the other every three weeks? These mares are apparently in best of condition, but not fat, and are used carefully. If you recommend such treatment, please give directions. If not, please give some treatment which has proved successful.

G. H. F.

Ans.—The yeast treatment is not claimed to be an infallible specific for infertility, but it is simple and inexpensive, and is claimed to have been effective in many instances. Take one cake of compressed yeast, pour a little warm water on it and allow it to stand in a moderately warm room for twelve hours, at the end of which time stir in a pint of freshly-boiled lukewarm water, and allow it to stand for eight to twelve hours, when the mixture will be ready for use, and simply has to be injected into the vagina by means of a large syringe after first flushing out the passage with warm water. Make the solution when the animal is first seen in season, and have her bred when the season is about over. In obstinate cases first open the mouth of the womb with the finger, then inject the mixture into the vagina at each period of heat till she conceives.

DEFECTIVE UDDER.

I had a grade Holstein heifer drop her first calf on 5th inst. When the milk was fit to use (about eleventh milking), I found that she did not



Winners in the two-year-old Percheron stallion class at Regina Exhibition.

have a drop of milk in front part of udder, which latter is about of perfect conformation. The veterinary says the trouble is in the glands, and opening up teats would not be of any use, and she might be all right with the second calf. Would it be advisable to breed her again?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A similar case to this occurred in the cattle-breeding experience of one of our editorial staff. The cow, a Shorthorn, bred regularly and raised her calves well, though she never gave any milk from her front teats and her daughters milked from all quarters of the udder. If, in the case stated, the cow gave milk from her fore udder the first few days after calving, she may possibly, after her second calving, secrete in all quarters, but it is a doubtful case and uncertain, and we do not think any medical or surgical treatment would be likely to cause the glands to act. If the cow is of a good-producing strain, it may be worth while to breed her again and take chances that the defect may disappear, or may not recur in her offspring.

In the home there can be no more cheerful companion than the Gourlay Angelus piano, which admits of anyone without previous practice or study, playing thousands of compositions artistically, while it does not interfere with the instrument being played by hand in the usual manner whenever desired.

GOSSIP

At Regina exhibition a judging competition was held for prizes for the best work in placing and giving reasons in beef cattle, dairy cattle, and horses. The judges were Wm. Ballantyne and Geo. Gray and the conduct of the competition was under the direction of John Bracken, secretary of live stock associations. The results were as follows:

Dairy Cattle—1st, Chas. Yule; 2nd, A. S. Davis; 3rd, S. J. Neville. Beef Cattle—1st, Chas. Yule; 2nd, J. F. Wilson; 3rd, J. Reynolds. Horses—1st, A. S. Davis; 2nd, Chas. Yule; 3rd, Jas. Longmuir.

About the year 631, saddle horses began to be used as articles of luxury in England. Prelates and nobles, until then, were wont to go on foot, and if urgent occasion required priests to ride, they mounted mares only, as a type of their humility—the mare not being deemed so full of pride and spirit as the horse. About the year 925, a law was passed regulating the price of horses, at sums which now would be scorned for their skins. The value of a foal about a fortnight old was fixed at four pence; of a yearling at 48 pence; of a three-year-old at 60 pence, and of a horse, properly broken and fit for riding, at 120 pence. These,

too, were then heavy prices, for so highly were horses esteemed for riding purposes, that a few years afterwards, a law was passed in Wales forbidding the use of horses for agricultural purposes, and limiting all draft labor to oxen. The English horse appears to have been, at this time, no less prized abroad than at home; a law having been passed prohibiting the exportation of horses, excepting when designed for presents to some foreign king or noble.—London Live-stock Journal.

BUYING MACHINERY ON TRIAL

A case involving points of considerable interest to farmers was tried before Chief Justice Sifton recently, at High River, Alta. The plaintiff, a farmer, purchased some machinery in the spring of 1907. He had thirty days in which to test the machinery and report defects in workmanship and materials to the manufacturers. As the outfit failed to work to the purchaser's satisfaction, he notified the company of his refusal to accept the machine, and brought action for the recovery of notes given in settlement, and also for money paid in freight charges and other expenses incurred. Judgment was given in the plaintiff's favor, and defendants instructed to pay the notes of settlement and the money expended as claimed. The court estimated that machine cost at least some of them, seen to be the impression that their responsibility was at an end as soon as settlement was obtained by notes of cash.

VICTORIA'S EXHIBITION.

One of the greatest exhibitions to have been held in the Province of British Columbia will be the Provincial Exhibition, which will this year be held in Victoria, September 22nd to 26th inclusive. New buildings costing \$85,000; an increase in prizes until the total now reaches \$30,000 in actual cash; in addition to sixty five cups and trophies of various descriptions; are some of the improvements that have been made since the exhibition last year, and there are others which must be seen to be appreciated. The buildings, without exception are new, bright and airy with lots of light, and every convenience that can be thought of to assist the exhibitor has been utilized. As an innovation this year the committee of management has erected a building that has been specially designed for a horse show. It is the intention to hold a horse show every evening during the fair, and from the number of entries that have already been secured it will prove a grand success. The building has a stabling capacity for 160 horses, has a judging ring 60x200, and a seating capacity for 2500 people. This is a distinctly new idea in exhibition buildings, and it is anticipated that it will prove a good drawing card.

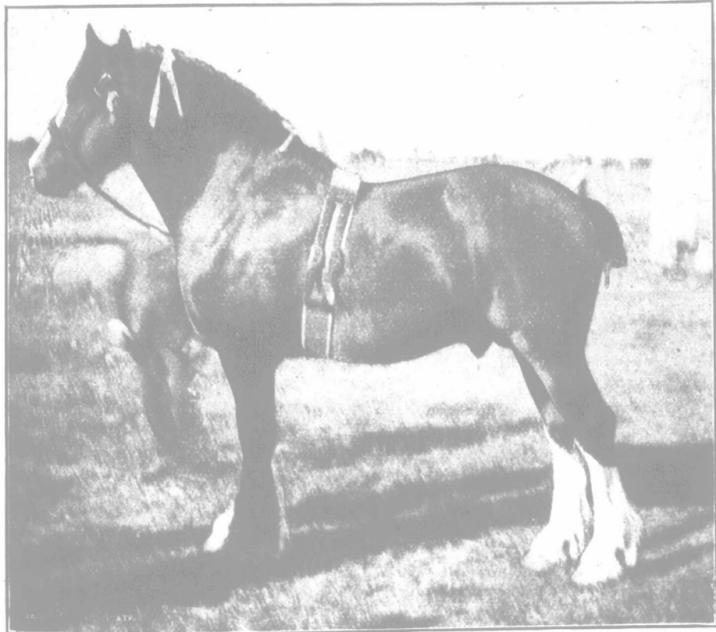
In the horse division the list of classes has been increased by fifty-eight other attractions, including four days trotting and running races with prizes valued at over \$5,000, and demonstration of an

The English Shorthorn Society has passed a rule providing against the registration of animals by very young sires or out of very young dams, thus: "The produce of a sire under ten months old at time of service, or of a dam served under ten months old, will not be accepted for entry in Coates' Herdbook."

Anyone can gratify the very natural desire to play the music of the masters by obtaining a Gourlay-Angelus piano. It places the boon of good music within the grasp of those whom circumstances or temperament have deprived of the accomplishment of playing the piano well by hand.

The Eel, a Canadian silver-gray gelding, with a former pacing record of 2.05 1/4 in a race at Terre Haute, Indiana, last month, was timed 2.02 1/4, being beaten only by Minor Heir, who in the same race made a mark of 2.01. The Eel was sired by Gambolier, 2.22 1/4, son of Gambetta Wilkes. He is trained and driven by the veteran Canadian trainer, Dan McEwen.

Nonpareil Marquis, Sir Wm. Van Horne's two-year-old Shorthorn bull, champion at Winnipeg, and reserve for champion at Calgary, has been sold. Mr. W. H. Dunwoody, of Minneapolis, is the buyer, and will show the bull at Minnesota State Fair and other large American



CLYDESDALE STALLION "BARON OF ARCOLA."

Winner in the three-year-old classes at Winnipeg and Regina, and champion heavy draft stallion at both shows. Owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.

airship. With these features the committee feel that they have done the best possible to attract the crowds, and it is expected that their efforts will meet with success. With new grounds and new buildings, the exhibition park presents an entirely different aspect to what it did in former years. Special rates are being offered by all transportation companies both on exhibits and passage, while large excursions will be run from several of the cities nearby. Any information required will be cheerfully supplied by J. E. Smart, Secretary and Manager, Victoria, B. C.

BARON'S PRIDE, ILLUSTRATED

A splendid photo-engraving of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, may be obtained by any present subscriber of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50. The engraving is 7x11 inches in size, and is printed with a soft tone, combined with much clearness of detail, on a card of finest coated stock. It is a beautiful picture to frame and hang in the library or sitting-room of any horseman's home. Copies may be purchased from THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE at 25 cents each.

shows. Nonpareil Marquis is by Spicy Marquis, and out of Crimson Rose, by British Officer, and goes into one of the best herds in the States. Scottish Princess, the white cow that was first in her class at Calgary and Regina, is, we understand, also sold to an American buyer.

LETHBRIDGE FAIR.

The Lethbridge Annual Fair was held on the 11, 12, and 13 August, and proved a satisfactory event. Judged by other years there was a decided improvement in the live-stock classes, and farm and garden products show that good progress is being made. The hall was filled with fine displays from local firms, tastefully arranged where space was available after the products had been placed.

In the live-stock classes the advance was distinctly noticeable. Clyde stallions in the aged class were five in number. Harvey of Lethbridge took first place, and also sweepstakes in the draft classes. R. J. Henshaw and Lee and Smith contested the places below first, and there was not a poor horse in the class. In the draft classes for mares, Harvey, McCaugherty and Russell stood in the order named; Harvey having

SUFFOLK HORSES

—AND—

SUFFOLK SHEEP

IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale, bred from imported rams and ewes. Three championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

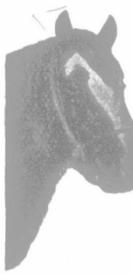


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Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages**

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

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Fairview Shorthorns

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

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

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two entries placed first and second. A couple of yearlings and three foals completed the section.

Smith and Lee of High River had a pair of aged Shires out, also two threes and a two, and they were of a useful type. George Lane of High River had a string of Percherons that were a distinct assertion of the good qualities of the breed. Bradshaw of Magrath contested most of the classes with him. They were of good draft weight and of fine quality. His three-year-old was a very catchy animal. He had also entries in all the female classes. In the stock parade the draft stallions were a feature. They were twenty in number, an unusual number of draft entries for a fair the size of Lethbridge.

The agricultural and general purpose classes were fairly well filled but the stock was not in high fit. The matter of fit leaves a point to be remedied in the fair as many really good animals did not appear at anything like their best.

The thoroughbred stallion class brought out four horses. C. C. Emmett of Okotoko took first money with a horse of high type and quality named Garnish. A. Fullerton of the same place came second with a brown horse which should be a good sire, but with scarcely the quality and spirit. Wm. McKenzie of Pincher Creek had two stallions in the class also. McKenzie had a nice filly forward.

In standard breeds four horses competed. J. E. Shultz of Pincher Creek stood first, and J. Smith of Lethbridge second. Both showed strong horses of good type.

In harness horses the competition was light. A. E. Humphries had a good single pacing road horse, and won over Fred Chriss. Alderman Adams took first money in road teams with a nice acting pair of blacks that were clean, well matched and stylish. Owen Delay stood next him with a pair more of the heavy carriage type.

Shorthorns were the only cattle stock constituting much of a class. A Holstein and a Jersey or two, with a mixed lot of grades made up the rest of the outfit. J. B. Ryrie and D. Pride both of Magrath, had almost full classes in Shorthorns, and had good cattle. The females were superior to the bulls. Ryrie had the best of it in the female classes. Pride scored on yearling bull. On sweepstakes a third exhibitor, Pawson of Coaldale took honors with a nice roan calf.

Passy and Ryrie, both of Magrath, had the sheep classes alone, the former with Shropshires and the latter with Merinos. The Shropshires were a trim well-made lot of good breed and character, and the Rambouillets were the big bodied, smooth kind that make heavy clips for the ranchers. Both men might have been glad of competition.

Hogs were a small class. Berkshires, and Yorkshires were represented.

The poultry classes were quite strong, as they usually are at Lethbridge. Out of 163 birds none were disqualified. Rocks and Waudottes were the strongest classes. The barred and buffs were most numerous. D. J. Whitney won for best farmer's breeding pen, but E. J. Cook took the money for best pen over all winning with White Rocks. Orpingtons were a fair class, Leghorns were fairly strong and there were fine ducks and a few turkeys.

In the hall there was a fine exhibit of sheaf grains and grasses. The forage crops of Lethbridge are an outstanding feature. Alfalfa, red and white clover, rye grass, timothy and blue joint, were all of the best. Grains threshed were of last year's crop and were of splendid sample. Canned fruits were not very plentiful, but green apples are finding their way on to the exhibition shelves. Bread, fancy work and school exhibits were all of a good lot.

The judges in the stock classes were, for draft and bull classes, J. W. Wright for general purposes, and J. D. Dinnel, M. D. Gould and C. W. D. Dinnel. They awarded the awards for best draft stallions, and A. W. F. for best draft mare.

Amusement was provided for the evening by a parade marshalled by the band, the evening features of the fair, the Grand Races and a number of other attractions.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The latest figures on the number and scope of the co-operative stores in the United States show three hundred and forty-three, with a capitalization in round numbers of \$8,500,000, with seventy-six thousand stockholders or members. The total annual business is in excess of \$265,000,000. The average dividend on capital, the country over is nine per cent., in some instances running as high as twenty per cent. per annum. Dividends on purchases to members average six per cent. and on purchases to non-members four per cent. Comparatively few of the stores have the dividend on purchases of non-members feature.

These foregoing figures were compiled in 1905. The last three years have undoubtedly added many stores to the list. But even so, there is still an enormous field for expansion. California had the largest number of stores, sixty-eight. Wisconsin second with thirty, and Massachusetts third with twenty-six. The almost invariable result of co-operative stores is a lowering of prices of merchandise in the community. Not included in the foregoing figures, but nevertheless an interesting development of the co-operative idea are the student stores at some of our largest Universities. No dividends are paid on capital but profits are divided on the basis of goods purchased during the school year. The Harvard store, established in 1882, is the pioneer and at present the largest, with twenty-five hundred members and an annual business of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

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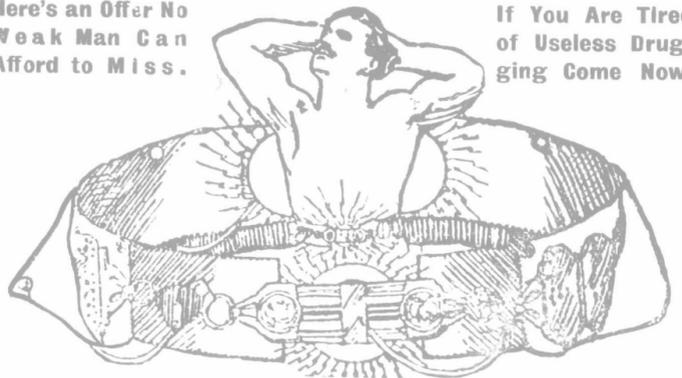
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MR. W. H. HALL, 125 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass., writes: "I am well satisfied with your Belt. It did all my aches and pains."

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DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

In a Lighter Vein

They were on the mighty deep. The great ocean liner rolled and pitched. "Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?" "More than ever, darling!" was Henry's fervent answer. Then there was an eloquent silence. "Henry," she gasped, turning her pale ghastly face away, "I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't."—*The Southwestern's Book.*

A wild-looking man rushed into a dentist's office in a great hurry the other day. "Do you give gas here?" asked the newcomer.

"We do," replied the dentist. "Does it put a fellow to sleep?" "It does."

"Sound sleep, so you can't wake him up?" "Yes."

"You could break his jaw or black his eye and he wouldn't feel it." "He would know nothing about it." "How long does he sleep?" "About a minute, or probably a little less."

"I expect that's long enough. Got it all ready for a fellow to take?" "Yes; take a seat in this chair and show me your tooth?"

"Tooth nothing!" said the excited caller, beginning rapidly to remove his coat and vest. "I want you to pull a porous plaster off my back."

"I would like to dispose of a little stock in my airship," said the inventor. "but I will be frank with you. I am having some trouble with the machine."

"Won't it fly?" "Now you touch upon the trouble I mentioned," replied the inventor, smiling pityingly. "I can't keep almost the machine from flying. Why, last night I left it chained to a post, but it pulled up the post, carried the roof away, and I can't find a trace of it. But I can build another machine."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Sometimes it is a pleasure to answer questions, even if the questioner may put them in an unpleasant way. "What do you do for a living?" asked a lawyer, frowning horribly at a hatchet faced young man who was undergoing cross-examination.

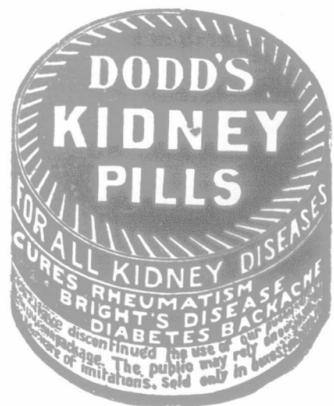
"I, sir," answered the witness, hastily diving into his side pocket, "am the agent for Dr. Korke's celebrated corn and bunion destroyer, greatest remedy of the age, used by all the crowned heads of Europe, never known to fail to remove most obdurate corns in less than twenty-four hours or money cheerfully refund"—Here the court interfered.

A man who had literary aspirations but lacked the literary instinct, once wrote a story and took it to the editor of a magazine. "I want you to read it over carefully," he said. "It's intended for a satire, and, if I do say it myself, I think it's pretty clever."

The editor took the manuscript and began to read it. A page or two sufficed to show him its utter hopelessness for purposes of publication, but he hesitated to crush a budding author and proceeded to temporize.

Black Watch Remarkable for richness and pleasing flavor. The big black plug chewing tobacco.

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"Why, Mr. —er—Simmons," he said, "your story has some crudities, of course, and—er"—

"It's better as you get into it," interrupted the other complacently. "It's like some of Thackeray's stories."

"Ah, yes, Mr. Simmons; you do remind me somewhat of Thackeray."

"Do I?" inquired the caller. "Yes," rejoined the editor, handing him the manuscript. "You have a nose just like his."—*Youth's Companion.*

Huggins—What has become of Fanning?
Muggins—Oh, he's laid up; a victim of baseball.

Huggins—I didn't know he ever played the game.
Muggins—He doesn't. He sprained his larynx telling the umpire how things ought to be done.—*Chicago News.*

Finish every day and be done with it. Some blunders and absurdities, no doubt, crept in. Forget them as soon as you can. To-morrow is a new day, too good to be cumbered with old nonsense.—EMERSON.

Simkins is a great enthusiast on the subject of chest protectors, which he recommends to people on every occasion.

"A great thing," he says. "They make people more healthy, increase their strength, and lengthen their lives."

"But what about our ancestors?" some one asked. "They didn't have any chest protectors, did they?"

"They did not," said Simkins triumphantly, "and where are they now? All dead."—*Washington Herald.*

"A corruptionist," said Senator Depew, "once entered a voter's house. In the voter's absence he pleaded his cause to the man's wife. Finally, spying a wretched kitten on the floor, he said: 'I'll give you \$25 for that animal, ma'am.' She accepted those terms. The corruptionist, thrusting the kitten in his over coat pocket, rose to go. At the door he said: 'I do hope you can persuade your husband to vote for me, ma'am.' 'I'll try to,' said the woman, 'though Jim's a hard one to move when his mind's made up; but anyhow, you've got a real cheap kitten there. Your opponent was in yesterday and gave me \$50 for its brother.'"

ARE YOU GETTING ANYWHERE?

You are rushing, you are straining, with a grim look on your face;

You are turning from all pleasures; in your breast peace has no place;

You have ceased to find contentment in the nooks you used to know;

You have ceased to care for others whom you clung to long ago;

You are straining, you are striving, through the dark days and the fair.

But, oh, mirthless, eager brother, are you getting anywhere?

In your haste you have forgotten how to linger or to smile,

When a child looks up and greets you or would claim your care a while;

Though the wild rose sheds its petals in the lonely pasture still,

And glad breezes sway the blossoms in the orchard on the hill.

You are too much in a hurry, and too occupied to care, But, with all your grim endeavors, are you getting anywhere?

You have fled from sweet contentment: trouble haunts you in your dreams,

It is long since you have loitered on the banks of shaded streams

That go singing to the pebbles they have made so clean and white,

And have polished at their leisure and their pleasure day and night;

You no longer know the solace that is in a sweet old air,

But with all your ceaseless moiling, are you getting anywhere?

You have given up old fancies, you have left old friends behind;

You are getting rich in pocket, but are poor in heart and mind;

You have lost your sense of beauty in your haste to push ahead,

And along the ways you travel, bitterness and grief are spread;

You have ceased to care how others bend beneath the woes they bear,

But, with all your cruel striving, are you getting anywhere?

Out beyond you there is silence that no man may ever wake;

In the distance there is darkness that no morning's light may break;

At the journey's end dishonor is for those who day by day,

Cheat their souls and dull their senses as they rush upon the way!

You are passing many pleasures which you have the right to share,

As you rush to fill the hollow, men will dig for you somewhere.

By S. E. KISER, in *Chicago Record Herald.*

Have You Suspected Your Kidneys as the Cause of Your Trouble

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Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few nights' use convince him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength, without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full whole sale discount.

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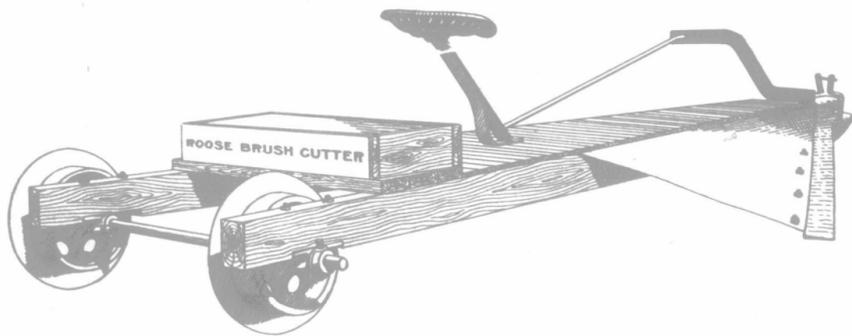
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