

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JULY 31, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

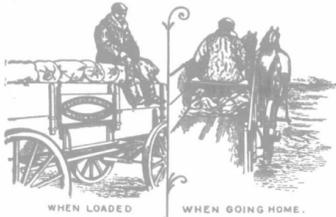
VOL. XLII, NO. 775

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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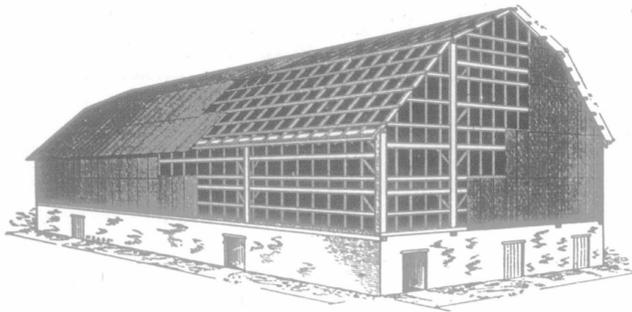
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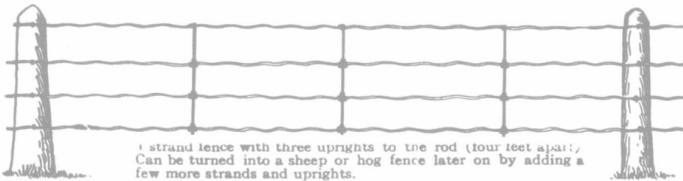
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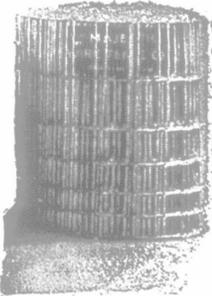
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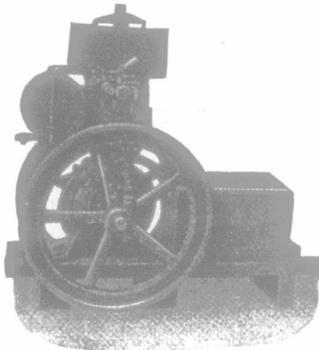
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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July 31, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 775

EDITORIAL

Applying the Regulating Principle.

The bulk of the evidence taken by the Beef Commission indicates that the majority of the people of Alberta are in favor of the provincial Government establishing meat-packing plants at various points throughout the province for the purpose of setting the price of live hogs and cattle at a reasonable level. The object is not that the Government should undertake by competition to drive private enterprise from the business of meat packing, but rather that it should, since the public insist upon competition and packers profess not to fear it, provide that competition as a regulator of prices. The question has its pros and cons. The public have a right to assistance if it is shown that they are oppressed by the methods of unopposed private corporations, and that relief should come from the Government. On the other hand, should a Government not be able to regulate prices without going to the expense of duplicating the system employed by private enterprises? In other words, should the Government be obliged to become meat packers for the purpose of regulating the meat trade, or coal miners in order to adjust the difficulties between the producers of coal and the consumers thereof, or elevator owners in order to insure a just price and adequate service to the grain grower, or go into any one of the numerous occupations that private enterprises are engaged in and that are possible of being abused? In the first place the method is expensive and the rational way to reduce the cost of marketing and distribution is to abolish competition, and in the second a Government should have sufficient authority to regulate grievances without being put to a rough and tumble commercial fight to demonstrate and emphasize its supremacy.

The whole problem of the methods which Governments should adopt in the regulation of enterprises within their jurisdiction arises from the fact that public opinion, represented in the management of private corporations, as well as elsewhere, is in a transitory condition between that of endorsement of cut-throat competition and the more rational system of co-operation, preceding which Government regulation, whatever its form, is an incidental circumstance. There is a remarkable unanimity of demand from all the provinces and states on the continent for the application of the principle of Government regulation, and, in extreme cases, of Government ownership of utilities.

The Alberta Government is in a peculiar position. If it so chooses it could adopt the principle of Government ownership for the purpose of regulation without very serious opposition from vested righters; or it could leave the commercial field to private enterprises, but retain a regulating control of their affairs. The objections to the first have been partly enumerated. The chief danger of the latter is that private corporations may become so powerful that they may get beyond the control of the Government, a circumstance not without precedent in Canada and other countries. Whatever it may eventually decide to do so, the action of the Alberta Government with respect to meat packing plants, grain elevators, coal mines, etc., will be watched with interest by not a few students of political economy and managers of private enterprises.

Rubbing in the Doctrine.

The farmers of Southern Alberta have grasped the truths of a principle of cultivation that is inspiring them with increasing confidence in their country. Mr. Campbell, whose system of cultivation we outlined about a year ago, and referred to again in our July 10th number, has been explaining the principles and practices of cultivating soils in climates where the rainfall is not profuse, and the practicability of his teachings has taken hold of the farmers.

This system, as we noted before, consists in making a large reservoir of the soil by deep plowing and packing and then keeping the moisture from evaporating from the surface by the formation of a mulch. The whole system is emphatically scientific and practicable and its efficiency in bringing lands commonly supposed to be arid to a high state of fertility has been proven beyond a doubt. We revert to a discussion of this subject at this time because of the possible submergence of dry farming principles by the tide of irrigation publicity that is sweeping the country as a result of the convention at Calgary, the interviews given the newspapers by the Director of Experimental Farms, in which he predicts great things for the Southwest when irrigation works shall have been completely installed, and on account of the favorable crop reports that are coming from that part of the country where the Campbell system of cultivation is most required. Southern Alberta has had quite a liberal rainfall, which makes this year an exception and consequently there is a danger that farmers will be indifferent to methods that will insure them a crop in years of less rainfall. Southern Alberta has had dry seasons and will likely have them again, when many crops, being under the ordinary system of cultivation, may be unable to withstand a drought. Such a disaster should be guarded against and preparations for an insurance against such a time should not be neglected, even though the necessity is not apparent at present. Farmers, who are not among the oldest settlers either, can easily recall the time when the skies refused to let down rain and all the moisture vegetation could receive was what rose from below, which, as everyone knows, is not sufficient to bring a crop to perfection unless conserved and prevented from evaporating. Such seasons are likely to return again and that possibly when we least expect them. The moral, therefore, is to study and practice a system of cultivation that will insure a crop under the most adverse weather conditions. Sod that is broken now should be settled down with a roller or plunger; backsetting should be immediately disced or packed; stubble should be disced as soon as the crop is off and plowed deep and packed before another crop is sown. Cultivated soil retains more moisture than the undisturbed subsoil at the bottom of the furrows; therefore, plow deeply and enlarge the reservoir; then cover the top with a moisture-proof mulch.

The Weakness of our Fairs.

Reports of local fairs from the five representatives we have in the field, and from farmers themselves, indicate that most of the local fairs that are put on during the first two weeks in July are deteriorating more and more every year. Some of them have considerably increased the amount given for sports and races, so that it now exceeds that set aside for agricultural products. Attendance year after year at fairs is sure to incite the question of the advisability of holding so many such functions. Certain it is they do not do so sufficient good to warrant their existence and were it not for the unselfish efforts of a few enthusiasts and the attractions of a ball team it is doubtful if they would be held.

The great objection to a fair that is really not useful or successful is that it brings discredit upon a district and provokes in the minds of

young people a disgust for the fraternity of farmers who are responsible for a poor exhibition. The conduct of practically all of our exhibitions has fallen into too much of a rut. Races, side-shows, sports and some live stock on the side chiefly for an excuse to get a Government grant, comprise the discordant components of the average fair. Exhibition boards being made up of men of enterprise, should endeavor to associate with the fair each year some new feature of educational interest as well as other events of innocent amusement. One of the weaknesses we have observed in the Winnipeg Industrial which is supposed to set the pace for all others, is the absence of demonstrations by manufacturers, of their methods of producing goods, the jumble of stables which makes it practically impossible for stockmen to arrange an attractive display of their stock in the stalls, and the predominance of brassy-faced side-show performers over artists of real talent as musicians or entertainers. If there is any one thing that disgusts a man or woman who has come from fifty to five hundred miles to see an exhibition it is to find there nothing changed except the tunes of the side-show actors and a few new twists to the acrobats' joints. There are several cities in the West professedly anxious to make their exhibition better than all others and it does not appear to us to be such a very difficult task provided they begin by having the fair short enough. The effect of one or two outstanding exhibitions in each province would be to lessen the usefulness of many smaller fairs, a consummation very much to be desired.

Examining their Security.

We have had a request from an agent of an Old Country loan company for a description of the methods of cultivation followed by the average Western farmer. It seems the directors of the company have been giving some thought to the matter of crop rotations for the maintenance of fertility and have naturally turned their enquiry to lands upon which their money is loaned. The Englishman is peculiar that way. Some people call that officiousness, but it should not be given so hard a name. It arises out of the Englishman's mania for bringing everything up to a certain standard.

But the fact that loan company directors are watching the methods of Canadian farmers should carry its due significance. We cannot deny that our system of farming is far from perfect and many claim that not enough enterprise is displayed in improving it. Some of these financial geniuses whose money is required to make trade go along find it hard to reconcile the fact of prosperous farmers and imperfect systems of farming. They naturally begin to wonder if their money is in the safest possible hands, or if the country could not do about as well with ever so much less. So far everything is safe on the strength of virgin fertility and increasing values. We may not always have these circumstances as joint security for financial obligations and it is just as well not to develop a dependence in them.

* * *

The peculiarities of the season which began last November continue. In July we got our June rains and while they were very much needed in many parts they were rather late in coming to do the most good. Wheat and oats had already headed out and in districts where moisture was not plentiful the straw was not more than from a foot to eighteen inches tall. The general rains toward the end of the month will make the heads fill considerably better, and probably set up some growth in the straw which is much needed to make cutting possible.

From all accounts the southwest portion of Manitoba and some extension in the same direction has suffered most from drought. In northern Manitoba, the greater part of Saskatchewan and practically all of Alberta, the crops promise quite favorably considering the season.

HORSE

Trotting Horse Breeders and Exhibitions.

The *Western Horseman* has an article urging the American Trotting Register Association to distribute a few special prizes for Standardbred horses at leading state fairs, and likewise calling upon breeders of trotting horses, even, if necessary, without special inducements, to devote more attention to the matter of show-ring exhibits. Draft and imported coach horses, it says, win public favor because of their showing at the exhibitions. "On the other hand, owing to the general lack of interest in the matter by those who should be trotting-breed public-favor promoters, the average show-ring trotter is a finely drawn, coat-burnt, booted-up track trotter or an every-day road horse, which is entered merely to 'hold a stall.' Fine feathers may never make a fine bird, but a crow all 'toggled up' in the plumage of the 'Bird of Paradise' would have a lot of admirers. Fat and a shiny coat cover a multitude of homely angles in many imported heavy-harness horses, and the lack of these makes many a high-class trotting-bred horse look cheap."

As to the desirability of this, there is no room for question. Greater attention to exhibition would tend to an improvement of the trotting-bred horse in point of conformation, style and substance. It would help to overcome the evil effects of the placing of such exaggerated emphasis upon speed, and assist in the evolution of an American type of coach horse. It might not improve the Standardbred as a racing machine, but it would stimulate the breeding of a more useful kind of horse.

Automaniacs.

Instant death, with a broken neck, a boy with both legs broken and skull crushed, a horse with his legs torn off, and three injured men besides—all in an instant. This is the pen picture of an automobile accident, entailing the death of a friend's son, as contributed to the *Horseman and Stockman* by M. T. Grattan, of Minnesota. "We condemn," he says, "the anarchist and his bomb, which could do no worse, and tolerate the automaniac. Through this toleration, over a thousand people were crushed, maimed and killed in the United States alone last year. The ratio for this year has more than doubled, and no daily that prints the news—some suppress it—fails to chronicle auto casualties in every issue, many of them heart-rending in their horrible details. This will continue until the people rise in their might and confine them to their own right of way."

"Such a menace are they to public safety that no other question equals in importance to-day the vital problem of self-preservation which they impose upon every living thing that ventures upon the highway. Not only this, but their use makes men effeminate and women neurotic. The man who is a master of a horse makes a good soldier, a statesman, a great divine. Washington, Jackson, Grant, Roosevelt were soldiers, statesmen and horsemen."

"John Wesley and Peter Cartwright built up a church on horseback. They had the many virtues, the virile power of many men who loved God, mankind and a horse. What will the auto do for the nation in the wars that are sure to come? Then, one man who can ride a horse across country without fatigue and shoot straight, will be worth more than a score of automaniacs, who, humped and goggled, will be confined to the macadam where it is not torn up, and eventually have to take to their weak, unused legs across the fields, an easy prey to mounted infantry."

"When upon earth, the Herald taught kindness to children and animals. Needless pain, needless suffering, inflicted upon the helpless or the weak, was no part of His creed. The auto maims and kills every day in the year, takes that which no law save that of self-defence can justify a man in taking, takes that which cannot be restored, and the plea of accident is not tenable; for every man who steps into one knows what they have done and what they are liable to do when run upon the highway."

"Despite all the sophistry of the tools and agents of the manufacturers lobbying against just laws, the fact remains that those who run

them over dangerous roads, placing the lives of people in jeopardy, are murderers at heart, and their apologists are worse."

A little extreme, perhaps, but otherwise not far wrong.

Clydesdale Registration Rules Discussed.

A member of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association in Ontario writes a letter to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* of London, upon the recent amendment of the Clydesdale registration rules, and is replied to by Mr. Wm. Smith of Columbus, a member of the executive of the association. The following is the letter and its answer which as they tend to make registration matters more clearly understood we publish:

EDITOR *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*:

I have carefully read the pedigree registration rules of the Scottish Studbook, as published in your columns, and compared them with the rules of the Clydesdale Association of Canada, respecting imported stallions and mares, as printed on the back of the application forms, and with the new rule of the Canadian Association, as advised in your recent editorial on the subject, in which light, you say, the situation should be made tolerably clear. I may be very obtuse, but it does seem to me that, with all the light you have endeavored to throw upon the matter, the average horseman will yet regard it as about "as clear as mud." In order to clear away the clouds in my own cranium, and which may exist in others, I would like to ask the mover and seconder of the new rule, or anyone who voted for it, the following questions:

1. What sense is there in requiring that, in order to be eligible to registration in the Canadian Book, a Clydesdale mare or filly imported after the first of July, 1907, must first be registered in the Scottish Book, and bear a registration number in said Book, when the rules of the Scottish book say plainly that a mare can only be registered in that book which has produced a foal?



MISS A. LINKLATER, OAK BANK, MAN.

Winner of Second Prize for Lady Rider at Springfield Fair.

2. If the object in formulating this so-called "amended rule" were to raise the standard of registration, how do they get over the apparent fact that fillies that had been imported previous to July first will have the advantage of bearing registration numbers in the Canadian Book from the present date, while those imported after July first cannot secure either Scottish or Canadian numbers until after they have produced a foal, which may be five or ten years after importation, if ever.

3. Was there some hidden object in wording the "amended rule" to read, "will be accepted" for registration, instead of reading in plain and unmistakable terms, "will only be accepted if bearing registration numbers in the Scottish Book," or, "will not be accepted unless bearing such numbers"?

4. If it was intended that the rule should mean what it implies, why was it not made positive, like the Scottish rules, so that common people might understand it, and be guided accordingly?

To my mind, the rules of the American Clydesdale Association, regarding the acceptance for registration of imported animals, printed on the back of their application forms, a recently-received copy of which I have before me, is much more simple and easily understood, and should have been satisfactory for our Association as well. Their rule 3, governing admission of entries, reads: "Imported Clydesdale stallion or mare recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain." Their rule 4 reads: "Imported Clydesdale stallion

or mare by sire and out of dam both recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain." And a note reads: "Imported Clydesdale stallion or mare will be admitted only upon the certificate of the Secretary of the Clydesdale Association of Great Britain and Ireland." There you have it, with no red tape, in plain and unmistakable terms, which he who runs may read and need no explanations, while our brilliant leaders have formulated a rule that they fail to make clear enough to be understood by the average horseman, and which entails unnecessary and vexatious trouble, correspondence and expense. The object in thus complicating matters for those who risk their money in importing and those who purchase imported animals, may have been purely unselfish, but I fancy the leaders in the movement will not receive very general credit or commendation for the part they have played in the matter. It will take considerable explaining to satisfy me and some others why Canadian-bred graded Clydesdales should be placed on a higher plane of registration than Clydesdales imported from the home of the breed, the former being given registration numbers on the unsupported statement of their owners as to the breeding, with no inspection as to individual merit, and with only one recorded dam, while an imported mare, accepted for registration in the Scottish Studbook, must show two recorded dams, with numbers, in that book, and wait until she has produced a foal in order to receive a number herself. And, again, I fancy it will take considerable argument to establish the legality of the action of the directors in calling a meeting of the members to consider a published notice of motion, and then springing upon the meeting a motion entirely different in wording and meaning—a motion which, had it been advertised as the other was, would probably have brought out a much larger attendance at the meeting and a different result. The letter of the Secretary on the "problems," in your last issue, serves only to make the muddle worse mixed.

Huron Co., Ont.

HORSEMAN.

RULES DEFENDED.

EDITOR *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*:

I have once more carefully read *Horseman's* letter, as published in your last issue, upon "The Clydesdale Rules," and my only object in answering it is his direct appeal to either the mover or seconder to explain certain questions asked by him, not, however, with much hope of convincing him that the amended rule, as carried at the called meeting on May 23rd last, is in the Clydesdale interests of Canada.

Kindly turn up *Horseman's* letter, when I may be allowed to say, in answer to question 1, that it was the Canadian Clydesdale people running their own business to suit themselves, and if the Scottish authorities consider it advantageous to continue their rule that "No female shall be numbered until she has produced a foal," we must remember that it is their own business, however lacking in "sense" it may appear to Canadians.

His second question seems to lack point and force, as anyone could readily see, if the standard were to be raised at all, there must be a date to commence, and that was made July 1st, 1907.

As he continues to write, his third question reveals more fully his sinister motives, and in answer to it I quote the amendment to Rule of Entry No. 1, as carried at the called meeting of May 23rd, 1907: "Imported Clydesdales, males and females, recorded and bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams, together with their sires and dams, are also recorded and bear registration numbers in said Studbook, shall be accepted for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, and that this amendment shall come into force on the first day of July, 1907." Where does he find "will be accepted"? The amended rule says "shall be accepted,"—surely imperative enough for anyone, and at the same time difficult to have "some hidden object."

In answering question four, would ask you to read carefully the amended rule, as given in full in answering question three, and I am willing to leave the issue with "common people."

In closing his letter, everything Scottish or American appeals to his judgment in preference to anything Canadian. However, this is his business, not mine, and, in closing, I may further say that I am willing my every act shall be as

both recorded in Great Britain." And the Clydesdale stallion or the certificate of the Association of here you have it, and unmistakable read and need no leaders have for take clear enough e horseman, and exatious trouble, he object in thus who risk their who purchase n purely unself- the movement dit or commen- played in the le explaining to Canadian-bred ced on a higher sales imported e former being he unsupported o the breeding, ual merit, and le an imported n the Scottish ed dams, with until she has ive a number l take consider- equality of the meeting of the tice of motion, ting a motion l meaning—a rtised as the brought out a meeting and a he Secretary ie, serves only

Ontario County, Ont.

WM. SMITH.

STOCK

(Contributions invited. Discussions welcomed.)

Our Scottish Letter.

LINCOLNSHIRE AND THE ROYAL SHOW.

Once more I write a Scots letter in England. This time my theme is chiefly the Royal Show at Lincoln, technically known as the sixty-eighth country meeting of the premium Agricultural Society in the Old Country. Lincoln was once before visited by the Royal; viz., in 1854, and it is interesting to learn that the mayor who then represented the corporation in welcoming the Royal to this "Cathedral City" still survives, and for many years has held office as town clerk. Lincoln is a great agricultural center. Not so extensive as Yorkshire in respect of acreage, this county, which lies between the Humber and the Wash, excels Yorkshire in respect of the number and variety of its agricultural interests. On the whole, it may be characterized as the leading agricultural county in England. It gives name to a distinct and highly-valuable breed of sheep, the Lincolns; it claims a variety, if not a distinct breed of cattle, the Lincoln Reds; and it may be left in undisputed possession of a breed of pigs, the Lincoln curly-coated Large Whites—enormous brutes, which are fed to great weights, but they who in these days eat the pork, I envy not. I am told it is chiefly consumed by the farmer laborers. The head man on a farm is allowed 30 stones, or 420 pounds, per annum of this pork for every unmarried workman on the farm whom he feeds. It is well that these young fellows, we presume, have likely digestive organs, or they might find themselves hard put to it in the effort to consume victual of this description. The curly coat is a curious survival, and one wonders whether the bristles may not have a value of their own. The Lincoln sheep are favorites in the Argentine, where, crossed with or on the Merino, they produce a splendid class of wool, for which there is an increasing demand. As mutton-producers of quality, they would not take a high place, but on account of the peculiar lustre of their wool, which it does not seem possible to perpetuate successfully far outside of their native district, they are at present an easy first among the ovine races of England in respect of individual values. Nearly all the Lincoln sheep-breeders are also breeders of Shorthorn cattle, either of the Coates' Herdbook orthodox variety, or of the

Lincoln Red sub-variety. If anyone inquires, "What is a Lincoln Red?" I would answer, "Any whole-colored red registered in Coates' Herdbook if of a milking strain, and all the reds reared in Lincolnshire, and recognized as of the Lincoln Red variety by the Society charged with the protection and promotion of the interests of those who own these cattle." My impression is that Lincoln Reds are simply Shorthorns whose early pedigrees and history were not recorded, bred true to one color and type in the great county from which they derive their name. Briefly, it may be put: All red Shorthorns may be classed as Lincoln Reds, but all recognized Lincoln Reds would not be recognized as Shorthorns of orthodox pedigree. They are very good cattle, and find keen champions in the brothers Chatterton, of Stenigot, Lincoln, and Mr. John Evans, Burton, Lincoln. Mr. Evens is one of the best farmers in England. He has brought the Lincoln Reds to a high state of perfection as dairy cattle, and to-day (27th June) it is announced that he has been awarded the £60 prize of the Royal Agricultural Society for the best-managed farm in Lincolnshire. This is a magnificent triumph, and has been well earned, with the hearty goodwill of his many friends and neighbors. To-day, at the show-yard sale, the first-prize Lincoln Red two-year-old bull, owned by Mr. Chatterton, was withdrawn, at 130 gs. A much larger sum, 700 gs., was paid for the first-prize two-year-old Shorthorn bull, Rosedale Diamond, calved on 23rd September, 1905, and offered by his breeder, Mr. John Handley, Greenhead, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland. This is a dark-roan, which won first at the Royal Dublin Spring Show. He is destined for the Argentine. The first-prize yearling, Hayle Viceroy, bred by Mr. Hoskens, in Cornwall, and got by the Scots-bred bull, Janisary, made 610 gs., and we suspect his destination is the Argentine, also. The Lincoln Reds were selling well, but when a well-bred Shorthorn of the orthodox order, likely to stand the tuberculin test, appeared on the scene, the agents for the Argentine did not waste much time in bidding him up to phenomenal figures. Two other two-year-old bulls made 400 gs. and 350 gs., respectively. There was a slow demand for normal.

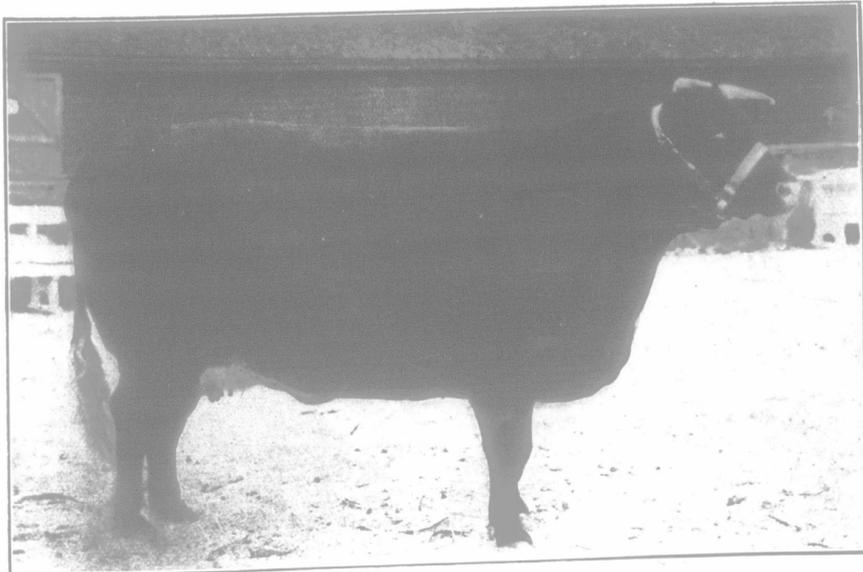
Now about the show itself, as an exhibition of stock. I begin to think that I must be getting old, for I have been at every show of the Royal since 1879, inclusive, with the exception of the Derby Show of 1881. This is my twenty-seventh Royal Show, and I do not think I ever saw a better display of British stock, not even at the Jubilee Show, at Windsor, in 1889. Numbers may have been greater in some sections than at this Lincoln meeting, but taking quality and numbers together, there has never been anything to beat Lincoln, 1907.

Shorthorns easily held the place of honor, alike for numbers and merit. Shire horses were poorly represented, at which fact I am greatly surprised, as in the past, Lawrence Drew got some of his best mares at Horncastle and Lincoln fairs. It is not too much to say that the best friends of the Shire could not but regret the appearance

made by their favorites this week. There was hardly a good Shire animal in the whole show. A few mares would have passed muster, and there was a dark-brown horse getting a ticket of secondary value, but it may safely be affirmed that the Canadian contingent, who are somewhat numerous here, saw nothing at all to wean them from their Clydesdale preference. Only 26 Clydesdales appeared, but there was scarcely an inferior animal in the bunch. The championship for males went to Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's first-prize two-year-old Diplomat; and for females, to Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's Cawdor Cup champion mare, Pyrene. The former is by the unbeaten Everlasting, and the latter by his sire, Baron's Pride. Mr. W. S. Parks' Glasgow premium horse, Clan Forbes, by his noted Royal Chattan, was first-prize three-year-old, and the Messrs. Montgomery showed a capital yearling colt by Everlasting, which got first. He was bred by the well-known breeder of Shorthorns, Mr. James Merson, Craigwillie, Huntly. This is a great handsome gay colt, which may be further heard of. Pyrene had excellent company in the female section. The reserve female champion was the first-prize two-year-old filly, Silver Fern, owned by the Seaham Harbor Stud, Ltd., and got by their great horse, Silver Cup. This is a big, handsome filly, with good feet and legs. The first-prize three-year-old filly is Mr. H. B. Marshall's gay big mare, Baron's Brilliant, which last year was first at the H. & A. S., at Peebles. Pyrene, I should say, is nursing a big, growthy filly foal by Royal Favorite.

There is a fair show of Suffolk Punches, but, outside of their own county, these whole-colored chestnuts, with their great bodies and relatively weak legs, do not attract much attention. Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bart., Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge, is showing a team of four Suffolk geldings. They are admirably matched and well handled, but are outclassed by Armour & Co's. team of six greys from Chicago, which fairly capture the field. They are understood to be mainly of Percheron breeding, or crosses between Percheron sires and Shire or Clyde mares, but one is said to be a purebred Clydesdale. They are certainly a remarkable team of draft horses.

Reverting again to the cattle, Shorthorns, all told, numbered no less than 350 entries. Two classes were provided for yearling bulls, and an equal number for two-year-old bulls. The dividing line was 30th June in each year. The champion bull was Mr. F. Miller's sweet, level, four-year-old Linksfield Champion, which has now been champion of the three kingdoms. He was bred by Colonel Johnston, Linksfield, Elgin, Scotland, and his sire was the Cruickshank bull, Scottish Prince. He is marvellously level in flesh, and singularly straight in his lines, as well as singularly free from patchiness at the tail-root. He is gay and handsome, and if there has been seen a longer and bigger champion, there never has been seen one of truer quality or sweeter in all his points. The reserve was His Majesty the King's first-prize two-year-old, Royal Windsor, which won in the older section of the two-year-old class. He was second at the Royal a year ago, and is a wonderfully true, well-colored two-year-old. The King was also first with a yearling heifer named Marjorie, by the bull, Royal Chieftain. This is a wonderfully perfect roan heifer, with almost ideal lines, and so true that, had she been awarded the female championship, no one would have seriously called the decision in question. Rather a notable thing happened in the older class of bulls. Both the second and third, Sir Richard P. Cooper's white bull, Meteor, and Mr. John C. Toppin's roan bull, Moonstone, respectively, were bred in Wales by Mr. Morgan-Richardson, and got by the stock bull Moonlight 75110. This is a sufficiently notable achievement in a class of outstanding merit. The first-prize winners in the two two-year-old classes were, respectively, the King's Royal Windsor, calved March 27th, and Mr. Handley's Rosedale Diamond, calved 23rd September. Mr. Robert Chatterton, Stenigot, had second in the older class with the big roan, Avondale, bred at Stoneytown, and a prominent winner in Scotland last year. The second in the younger class was the Duke of Northumberland's roan, Alnwick Favorite, got by the celebrated Bapton Favorite, the stock bull at Uppermill, which was sold for 1,200 gs., but did not leave the country. He has been for one or two seasons at Collynie, after leaving Alnwick. This Alnwick Favorite is a great breeding-like bull. The judges differed as to whether he or Rosedale Diamond should be put first, and the umpire gave the honors to Mr. Handley's bull. In the older class of bulls calved in 1906, in which Hayle Viceroy



MARCHIONESS 14TH, FIRST PRIZE SHORTHORN COW AT WINNIPEG. Owned by Sir Wm. E. Van Horne, East Selkirk.

HORSEMAN.

Horseman's upon "The ct in answer- the mover or ns asked by of convincing rried at the i the Clydes-

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roy won, there were over sixty entries, and the younger class, calved on or after 1st July, contained about one-half that number. It was led by Mr. Herbert Samuel Leon's Bletchley King, an uncommonly nice roan, by Silver Mint; Mr. Deane Willis was second with a beautiful little bull named Bapton Forester.

I am not sure that the Shorthorn females were better than the males. The championship went to Lord Calthorpe, Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants, for his six-year-old cow, Sweetheart, bred at the Royal Farms, Windsor, and got by the great 800-gs. bull, Royal Duke. This is an ideal Shorthorn cow. The reserve female champion was Mr. Robert Taylor's Pitlivie Rosebud 2nd, a lovely dark roan, which won first in a large class of two-year-old heifers. Had she been given champion honors, many would have been satisfied. Mr. Taylor also showed his champion cow, Donside Princess. She was placed third, Mr. Geo. Harrison coming in between her and Sweetheart with his young cow, Towy Princess. There were about fifty entries of yearling heifers, the class led by the King's Marjorie. The second was a heifer bred at Ruddington, and got by that strikingly gay and handsome bull, King Christian of Denmark.

The class of dairy Shorthorn cows and heifers, registered in Coates' Herdbook, was led by Mr. C. R. W. Adeane's Priceless Princess, a red dairy cow of an invaluable type. She championed her section, and the judge resolutely pressed her claims for high regard in the supreme championship competition. Her owner, Mr. Adeane, has a farm at Bahraham Hall, Cambridge, where he makes a specialty of this type of Shorthorn.

One of the most spirited exhibitors of stock in Scotland is Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestown, Dollar. He has a fine herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, a first-class stud of Clydesdale horses, a noted stud of Hackney ponies, and a rising flock of Border-Leicester sheep. At the Royal Lincoln, he won the A.-A. breed championship with his unbeaten cow, Juana Erica, the Clydesdale female championship with Pyrene, and was first for Border-Leicester gimmers in a class in which several of the leading breeders in Scotland had entries. The male championship of the A.-A. breed was secured by the famous bull Idelamere, bred and owned by Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott, Newcastle-on-Tyne. This bull was first in his class. Mr. John Ritchie Findlay, of Aberlour, Banffshire, had two first prizes in the A.-A. section, his representatives being the two-year-old bull Blizzard, and the two-year-old heifer, Prize. Mr. R. Wylie Hill, Balthayock, Perth, had second with his big cow, Barton of Glamis, and first with a home-bred yearling bull, Biota.

Galloways always make a good show at the Royal. This year was no exception to the rule. The male championship went to Mr. John Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie, for his great bull, Chancellor of Ballyboley, whose stock were also well forward in the prize-list. The female championship went to Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, for their cow, Flora Macdonald. Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, Castle-Douglas, showed three splendid bull stirks, which got first, third and fourth. The first was got by Chancellor of Ballyboley. Mr. Thomas Graham, Marchfield, Dumfries, had second in this class with a very promising youngster bred at Drumlanrig. Mr. Fox Brockbank, The Profit, Kirksanton, was first with his unbeaten two-year-old heifer, Tasmine of Knockstocks. She was reserve champion, and her dam Knockstocks Jessie, was H. & A. S. Galloway champion two years ago, when owned by Mr. A. B. Matthews.

Ayrshires were well exhibited in respect of merit. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, had the lion's share of the prizes for bulls, and Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkeudbright, had easily the best of it with cows. They were of good dairy type. Mr. Howie showed good specimens in the milk-yield classes. This type of Ayrshire is rapidly coming to its own.

Highland cattle were splendidly represented by exhibits from Mr. Bullough, Megunnie Castle, Aberfeldy, and Mr. D. A. Stewart, Ensay, Portrie, as well as others.

The purely English breeds of cattle chiefly in evidence were the Red Polled and Herefords, but Shorthorns and Lincoln Reds fairly snowed under all the other breeds.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Profitable Feeding of Export Steers.

Concerning steer feeding, some little discussion on which has taken place in these columns during the past few months, we are going to add the experience of one more successful feeder, this time that of Mr. Anson Johnson of Austin, Man., in the hope that such may prove of value to some of our readers who are interested in this line.

Mr. Johnson is handling several sections of land northwest of Austin, and is getting away from the old practice of incessant wheat growing and following mixed farming more and more, making specialties of beef and pork production and dairying. His steer feeding methods and experience are about as follows:

He raises a considerable number of steers each year and from the bunch sells off the bulls, keeping only No. 1 stuff for his own feeding.

Last year he fed twenty-two head. In November, when these steers were stabled, they were two and a half or three years old, of an average weight of about 900 pounds. At the start the rough feed consisted entirely of straw and the grain, equal parts of ground barley and oats, fed at the rate of one gallon per day. This grain ration was gradually increased until about March, the steers were consuming 3 gallons per day. Hay also took the place of straw as rough food, and by the middle of March, the steers were ready to be pushed for the finish. Half a bushel of turnips per day was now added to the ration, the chop increased to as much as the animals would stand and from half to a pound of flax added to the oats and barley. Hay was fed first thing in the morning; when that was eaten the half bushel of pulped roots was given; then a little more hay, dampened, and with a gallon of chop sprinkled on it. Hay and grain were fed again at noon and night. The stock was watered inside but allowed out for an hour or so each day.

The steers were sold in April. Last year they averaged 900 pounds in November and were worth on an average \$25.00 per head. They shipped out at an average weight of 1300 pounds, bringing \$65.00 apiece. The cost of the steers plus the food consumed amounted to 3 1/4 cents per pound on the 1300 pound finished steer, leaving a net profit of \$23.00 each, the value of manure made being reckoned as more than paying for the labor of caring for the animals. At these prices, Mr. Johnson estimates his barley made 50 per cents per bushel and the oats 35. These steers were all well-graded Shorthorns and Herefords, thrifty, vigorous, and good feeders. They were brought along well from calfhood to finish, were fed regularly and at exactly the same time each day, an important point to remember when pushing for a profitable finish. The value of the turnips too in the ration for feeding steers cannot be over-estimated. They add succulence to the otherwise dry food, keep the digestive organs in healthy condition, and being high in moisture content, the animals do not consume such large quantities of water, which generally is in a freezing condition and requires a considerable amount of animal heat to raise it to the body temperature. Heat lost in this way is a direct loss of fuel and the fuel in steer feeding is the food the animal consumes. Mr. Johnson attributes much of his success in beef production to this very thing. He tries to make every pound of hay and grain go to flesh formation, not as waste in keeping the stock warm. His

stables are warm, well lighted and fairly well ventilated. They are kept at a comfortable temperature all the time, and while the labor required in feeding cattle after this method may seem to some a little large, the cost of production is away below the average, and the profit well above that made by the average Manitoba feeder. It's some system such as this that we'll have to apply if winter beef production is to be made a money-making line of farming. There are altogether too many straw stack fed so called export steers each year in Manitoba. They are the class that generally give no profitable return to the feeder.

A correspondent in a recent issue questions the possibility of steers being raised from calfhood to maturity and marketed with profit to the man who fed them all down the line. Mr. Johnson's stock were fed by himself from birth to maturity and while just at present we are unable to give his methods of bringing the young stock along from the time they are born until they're stabled for the finish, we hope to be able to do so in an early issue.

A Cheap Cement Tank.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I built a concrete tank in the fall of 1905. Not a very large one—4ft. by 5ft. outside, and 4ft. deep. The walls are only 6 inches thick; one side, against the stone wall, is only 4 inches. I plastered it well as stated above, and in two weeks I filled it with water, and it did not leak a particle nor has it ever leaked since; I used it last winter like that. Then, last summer I plastered it on the outside, just to make it look a little better.

In building a larger tank, the walls might be made a little heavier, say 8 or 9 inches in the bottom, finishing with 6. Putting a bit of chain or a small bar of iron bent at right angles around the corners, say 18 inches apart, as you raise, will strengthen them, and possibly prevent cracking.

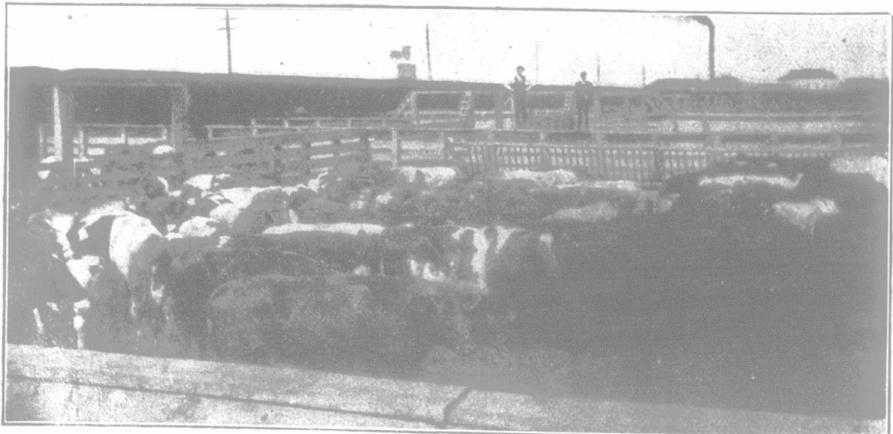
I noticed a man giving his experience with wooden tanks. I would say away with the wooden tank and build cement, as it can be built for one-half the cost, and last much longer. In this section farmers are building cement troughs at the well, as well as large tanks. I think they are standing well, whether indoors or out. My tank, referred to above cost me just \$3.50, not counting my own labor. I built it in a day, except the plastering. I inquired the cost of wooden tank about the same capacity, and the price was \$8. In addition to the tank proper, I raised the bottom up to a level with the water basins (about 3 feet) with stone and concrete, so that you see there was a good deal of material below the tank, and all included at the small cost of \$3.50.

S. J. P.

Wants Breeds Compared.

"Would you kindly answer the following in one of the issues of your paper: Are Aberdeen-Angus cows as good milkers as the Shorthorn? Do they raise as good calves, letting the calves run with the cows? Are they easier to keep, and are they better beef cattle than the Galloway?"

Such was a question asked us the other day by a Manitoba farmer. Briefly our correspondent requires us to compare for him three of our best known beef breeds of cattle, for milk and beef production.



BUNCH OF WINTER-FED CATTLE SOLD BY J. L. COOK, OF NEWDALE, MAN.

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For a good many reasons it is impossible to take up any one breed and indicate it as the one best suited for any particular purpose. Breeders of a certain kind of cattle may be of the opinion that the breed they are working with is better adapted for beef or milk production, as the case may be, than any other. They may back up their opinions, as they undoubtedly will, with plenty of authoritative instances of show-yard victories and official experimental lists. But fanciers of other kinds can do the same thing through all the breeds of beef and dairy animals. There is no one breed that as a breed can be regarded as the most profitable for milk or beef production. We make a distinction here, of course, between beef and dairy cattle. There are individuals in each kind, there are strains in all breeds, in which the tendency or ability to produce a certain product more economically than another, has been developed by years of careful breeding, and selection or owing to inherent tendency or dynamic force. There are certain strains of Shorthorns, for instance, that are more noted for their deep milking qualities than are others, and such strains as this exist, to a greater or less extent, in all breeds whether beef or dairy. To illustrate how they originate we shall take the example of the Shorthorn. Prior to Cruikshank's time Shorthorns were bred chiefly in two distinct strains; one, of which Booth was the exponent, were deep-bodied, massive cattle and the other developed by Bates and his followers, who gave some attention to the milk producing

and other qualities of the Galloways in comparison with the Angus. After all's been said on the subject, and volumes have been written on such themes as this, it's the individual and not the breed that is the potent factor in economic production.

At every experiment station in America breed tests, at various times, have been made to determine just such questions as our correspondent raises, and the results attained are so wholly contradictory; the results of one station seemingly bearing no relation to the results of another, and different herds of the same breed, at the same station, handled under precisely similar conditions, have produced results differing so widely that live stock authorities have long since ceased to hazard any opinion as to the merit, real or supposed, which one breed of cattle possesses for a certain purpose over another.

Too Much Rape for Pigs.

"I had a lot of small pigs and was feeding them on wheat until a patch of rape was ready for them. When it was large enough to turn the pigs into it I put them on and since they have become scabby. Their skins seem to be tight and harsh. What is the cause and the cure?"

The trouble with these pigs is that they are getting too much rape and were given too sudden a change. The cure is to keep them off the rape for a good part of each day and let them have a little grain and grass. Even this may not entirely cure them, as their systems have become dis-

FARM

(Comments upon farming operations invited.)

Observations on Timothy.

I have a piece of new seeded timothy hay that I sowed with the crop last year. Some of the land had manure on it and is much better than the rest. What I sowed with barley is better than where I sowed with wheat, because it did not grow much until after the crop was cut. In fact, I could see very little then, and wherever the stooks stood on the ground very long it killed it completely.

To-day I noticed a piece on a neighbor's farm where last year he cut green oats, raked them into a winrow and left them for some time. The grass on this part is completely killed out. I do not think it would be safe to put manure on a new seeding, however, unless it were spread very thin.

Ochre River Mun., Man. D. E. C.

Quick Hay-Making.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Of the various seasons on the farm, I like hay time best. I think most people do; the smell of new mown hay always makes one feel better.

We generally put up from fifty to eighty tons of hay, mostly from slough and low places. It is what is commonly called Red-top and is a first class hay when properly cured. It should be cut soon after blossoming, as it is at its best at that time.

The sooner wild hay can be stacked after it is cut, the better. We generally stack it just as soon as it will rake well, and in ordinary haying weather it will stack in thirty hours. We cut it one day, and then rake it up and stack it the next day. Of course at this time a very little wet will make it unfit to stack. I have known a good heavy dew cause mustiness when stacked from the winrow in the morning.

To save time and labor, we always stack in the field with the "buck pole". Two planks 2"x10"-x14'. Make a good pole and one that will stand more strain that a 4"x10"x14' if well spiked together. With a team hitched on each end of the pole, by a ten foot chain or rope, we have shoved as much as eight or ten hundred of hay.

Several loads with the pole pushed in close together is the way we always start a stack. Then by taking three or four planks 2"x10"x14' a few loads can be shoved up on top. Most of the stack can be built this way with very little pitching. Of course the ground has to be raked again after the pole, and some object to using the pole on this account, claiming that much dirt is raked up, but on ground that is cut year after year there is no dirt to rake up. The rakings from the pole, are usually about enough to top out the stack. It is a simple matter to top a stack of wild hay so as to turn water because is it generally fine, and of medium length. I like the prairie hay for feed, but I believe that the same land sown to some of the tame grasses, would give two or three times the amount of feed to the acre.

The tame hays are a little more difficult to handle than prairie hay perhaps, but I can believe it would pay well to plow up our hay lands and sow to tame grass. Many farmers are seeding their older fields, that are beginning to get run out, to brome grass and rye grass with fairly good success. More is being sown every year, and, I think that in a few years more tame hay will be fed around here than wild hay.

H. N. THOMPSON.

Sourisford, Man.

Where are the Light Motors?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was much interested in the article in your July 17th number on light agricultural motors. I have been wanting to get something of the kind for years and hoped that the removal of the duty on alcohol for power purposes would have stimulated the manufacturers to have turned out a motor that would have used alcohol for fuel. I would like to know if there are any agricultural motors at work in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

Man. J. C. F.

[We don't know of any doing satisfactory work. If any of our readers do we should be glad to hear of it.—Ed.]



THE LANE TO MAPLE GROVE—WALTER JAMES & SONS' STOCK FARM, ROSSER, MAN.
Maple, elm, spruce, willow and apple trees form the windbreak.

qualities of their herds. When Cruikshank established his Sittyton herd, and made the Aberdeenshire country famous the world over for its Shorthorns, he achieved his results by breeding together the best animals that then existed or could be procured in the British Isles, regardless as to whether they were of Booth or Bates extraction. On such foundation stock as this the modern Shorthorns has been reared. Hence it is not passing strange, when we come to think about it, that some individuals or tribes, within this breed, have certain of their functional activities more highly developed than other individuals in the same breed of equally pure descent. And the same holds true in all. We have known grade Ayrshires stockers to turn in as profitable returns as Shorthorns, and cows of the latter breed that were better milkers than Ayrshires. But such cases are rather the exception than the rule, and on the average it would be by far the safest to stand by Shorthorns for beef and the Ayrshires for milk production. Bearing all these facts in mind it is obvious that the query which our correspondent puts up to us will not permit of a very definite answer. There are Aberdeen-Angus cows that are as good milkers as the average Shorthorn, and there are individuals in each breed that won't suckle their calves. The same holds true in respect to the beefing

ordered. This should serve as an example to our readers of the evil of sudden changes in feeds. It is a common complaint that rape acts this way upon pigs and white haired hogs usually are most affected. Some men have condemned rape entirely because of the fact that their hogs went scabby on it, while others who let their stock on gradually and when the plants are dry, have fed it for years without injury.

* * *

The value of stock for the purpose of packing summer-fallow is being appreciated more this year than ever before. Much of the lack of growth of grain this season in the older parts of Manitoba has been due to the fact that the soil fails to hold as much moisture as formerly owing to the exhaustion of humus and to the loose open condition of the top layer of the soil which not being packed or trampled soon dries out and loses its moisture containing capacity. Farmers who have had their summer-fallows fenced and allowed stock to graze and tramp the soil into a compact condition have less complaint to make of the shortness of straw and report many of their neighbors adopting the same plan. The change necessitates some expense in fencing, stabling, and the growing of fodder crops and tame hays, but it is the logical outcome of extensive wheat-growing.

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S. J. P.

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DAIRY

Air Treatment for Caked Udder.

Dr. Peters, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, treats caked udder in cows in this way. He says:

"I have here an ordinary milk tube, with a little bibb at the end of it. I use a rubber tube something like an ordinary hand bicycle pump. Now I insert this tube carefully into the quarter that is affected and fill it up with air. I do not probe in there with darning needles and other kinds of instruments, but I fill up this spongy organ with air, and it is like filling a sponge with water. If the udder is caked, you put in as much air as you can. Then you massage or work with your hand, and work that air all through the quarter, and you will hear the bursting of these little vesicles—these little tubes. You can burst all of them in two or three applications of that kind, and you will generally restore the udder. I have treated several hundred very bad cases, and I know it works all right, and any one of you can easily do it.

"Now, where the entire udder soon after calving has become caked, we use what is known as the compress. We take a piece of heavy cloth and put it on so that it lifts up the entire udder, and tie it on top. We usually use straw with it, so that we do not chafe the back of the animal. That is to relieve the pressure. You will notice that the udder is very heavy, and that the pressure must be relieved before anything else is done. If you want to assist, take several small, five or ten pound bags and fill them with bran, keep them hot, and apply them to the udder. That is the treatment we use where there is a very great amount of congestion. Now, these are about the simplest methods of treating disease of the udder that I can explain—the massage for the diseased quarter, and the compress for the whole udder."

Dairy Research.

SWEET-CREAM BUTTERMAKING.

Bulletins Nos. 13, 14 and 15, from the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, deal with "Sweet-cream Butter," "Apparatus for the Determination of Water and Fat in Butter," and "Gathered Cream for Buttermaking."

The conclusions from the investigations made by Prof. Shutt, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, regarding sweet-cream butter, are: (1) By the sweet-cream process there is no greater loss of butter-fat than in the ordinary method with ripened cream. (2) The keeping qualities of the butter by the sweet-cream butter are distinctly superior to those of the ripened-cream butter.

These results agree with those obtained at the Dairy Department of the O. A. C., except that we should qualify conclusion 1 by saying, "If the conditions are just right, there is no greater loss of

fat by churning sweet cream," but the tendency, as indicated by the experiments detailed in the bulletin, is for a greater loss of fat when churning the sweet cream, as compared with ripened cream, unless the buttermaker be very careful in his work.

TESTING BUTTER FOR FAT AND MOISTURE.

The tests of apparatus for fat and water determination in butter were also made by Prof. Shutt. The apparatus consisted of the Wagner butter-test bottle, and the Wagner butter hygrometer. Speaking of the test bottle, the author says: "The reliability of the results from this test bottle depends largely upon the temperature of the contents of the bottle when the fat column is read." The bottle gave results consonant with those obtained by gravimetric analysis, by using 1 c. c. acid (sulphuric), and reading the fat column after placing the bottle (direct from the machine) for ten minutes in water that had a temperature of 122 degrees F. Of the butter hygrometer, the writer speaks as follows: "After considerable experience, we cannot speak in unqualified terms as to its general satisfactoriness." In other words, he does not recommend it for practical purposes in determining the moisture in butter.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the following recent warning from Prof. G. L. McKay: "Trying to approach the 16 per cent. limit is a very dangerous practice, and should not be resorted to." This warning is one that may well be given to Ontario buttermakers. We recently heard a creamery-owner say that he was going to put all the water into his butter that the law will allow. In trying to get all the water in butter which the law will allow, some of our buttermakers are likely to get more than the law allows. Someone is likely to suffer.

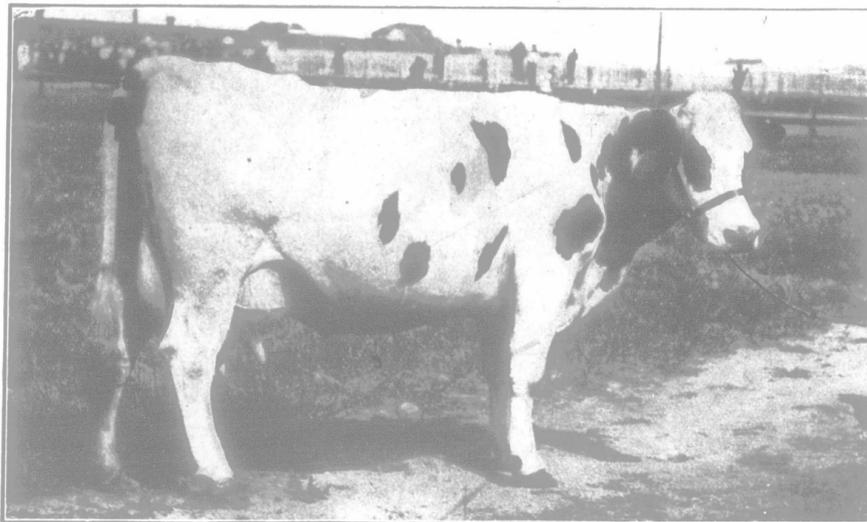
GATHERED CREAM.

The bulletin on "Gathered Cream," by Messrs. Ruddick and Barr, is full of practical suggestions for improving the results at the cream-gathering creamery. It is illustrated with plans for water tanks to hold cream cans for cooling cream from a separator or for setting milk in; to raise the cream by gravity process in deep cans.

The table on page 10, showing the relation between percentage of fat and quantity of cream, is a very good guide to the operator of a separator who has a Babcock tester or facilities elsewhere for testing milk; but he may as well have the cream tested, also, and know what percentage of fat his cream contains, thus saving the trouble of weighing milk and cream. The table is of little or no value unless the fat in milk is known. Then, too, it should have been qualified, by saying that the table is correct, assuming that there is no loss of fat in the skim milk, nor in handling the milk. As there is always some loss in both, the table, in any case, is only approximately correct.

The summary of important points includes some very good paragraphs that have been quoted last week in this department.

H. H. D.



FIRST PRIZE HOLSTEIN COW AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, OWNED BY MUNROE PURE MILK CO.

Dairy Products at Winnipeg Fair.

That interest in dairying in Manitoba is increasing was evidenced by the large number of entries made in the dairy section at the Winnipeg Fair, and by the crowds that visited the space in the arts building allotted to demonstrations of the various processes of butter and cheese-making. The judging of dairy products was done by Prof. Dean of Guelph Agricultural College, and we cannot do better than quote his summing-up of the features of this exhibit. He said: "It is some three years since I judged dairy products here before, and the improvement in quantity and quality is gratifying. Considering that Manitoba is not a dairy province I would say that the size of the exhibit was very creditable indeed. Taking butter first, though there were some few exhibits slightly off in favor, and mottled in appearance, the exhibit as a whole was very fine. In the creamery section the finish was good, though as usual there were a few dirty boxes. The dairy butter was excellent throughout and I really think that the section for dairy prints contained the most uniformly good butter of the show. The first prize butter with a score of 98 was almost perfect. I think that Manitoba has proved beyond a doubt that she can produce quite as good butter, both creamery and dairy, as the province of Ontario. Certainly the best of the exhibit here were equal to the best in Ontario shows, though of course the quantity is smaller.

"The cheese made a very good showing, though a few were off in flavor, rather suggesting dirty whey tanks. If I might make a criticism it would be that the finishing needs improvement. Bandages should not be left with more than three quarters of an inch to lap and then a cap cloth used. This would give the cheese a smarter appearance. Judging by the collars on some of the cheese exhibited the followers do not fit properly. These are small matters, but they bulk largely in the marketable value of cheese, especially for export. I congratulate the dairymen of Manitoba on the marked improvement in their exhibit since my last visit. I am surprised, however, that more people do not go in for dairying, as I am sure it would be in the end more profitable than wheat raising."

The prizes were awarded as follows:

Creamery Butter. Two packages for export.—A. Scott, Winnipeg, 95 points; Carse O' Gowrie Creamery, Birtle, 94½; T. C. Gerrard, Shellmouth, 94; W. B. Gilroy, Macgregor, 92. Long keeping in cold storage.—T. C. Gerrard, 94½; A. Shindler, Lundar, 91; W. B. Gilroy, 89; J. T. Baxter, 87½. Assorted creamery packages (14, 28, and 56 lbs.).—Carse O' Gowrie Co., 96; A. Scott, 95½; W. B. Gilroy, 94½; C. D. Shannon, 94½. Creamery prints.—T. C. Gerrard, 97½; A. Scott, 96½; C. D. Shannon, 96; W. B. Gilroy, 93½. The sweepstakes in the creamery section was won by T. C. Gerrard, Shellmouth.

Dairy Classes. Packages of 40 lbs. or over.—John Gorrell, Carberry, 95; Mrs. Robt. Coates, Morris, 94½; Mrs. R. Garnet, Carman, 94; G. F. Allison, Elkhorn, 93½. Packages of 10 lb. prints.—Mrs. Coates, 98; G. F. Allison, 96½; John Gorrell, 96½; Mrs. W. Lewis, Plympton, 96½. Packages of 20 lb. prints.—Mrs. Gorrell, 97; Miss A. Smith, Portage la Prairie, 94½; R. D. Lang, Stonewall, 94½; Mrs. T. Goggin, Carberry, 93½.

Cheese. Two colored cheese made before June 15th.—H. Frechette, 93½; F. W. Armstrong, 93; J. A. Belisle, 90½; J. P. O. Allaire, 90½. White cheese made before June 15th.—W. F. Armstrong, 94½; J. A. Belisle, 93; J. P. O. Allaire, 92½; H. Frechette, 92. Colored cheese made after June 15th.—J. A. Belisle, 95½; E. Dubors, 93½; D. Verille, 90½; F. W. Armstrong, 90½. White cheese made after June 15th.—J. A. Belisle, 93½; D. Verille, 92; J. A. Reghr, 91½; N. Lemieux, 90½. Twin white cheese made after June 15th.—F. W. Armstrong, 94; E. Dubois, 92½; J. A. Belisle, 92½.

Mr. J. A. Belisle won the sweepstakes in this exhibit; also the gold medal, the exhibition diploma, and, for the second time in succession, the Northern Bank silver cup.

The butter-making competition was held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th. Milk was supplied the competitors; also separators, churns, butterworkers, pails, salt, etc. The milk was separated and the cream ripened and churned out the following day. The competitors were judged according to the following points: Method of

making, quality of butter, care of utensils, appearance of maker.

The prize winners were as follows: Sec. 1.—home dairy butter-makers—1, Miss Elsie Valens, Galt, Ont., 95½ points; 2, Mrs. Tomes, Plumas, 93½ points. Sec. 2, open to students or ex-students.—1, Miss Elsie Valens, Galt, Ont., 95 points; 2, Mrs. Tomes, Plumas, 93 points; 3, Mrs. Iball, Winnipeg, 91 points. Free for all.—1, H. Kitson, Macdonald, 94½; 2, W. Attrell Roland, 94; 3, H. V. Edwards, Souris, 93½. L. A. Gibson, Judge.

Dairymen Must Keep At It.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of July 3rd, a condensed report is given of some of the lectures given by the dairy specialists of the province. I think the advice given and the methods recommended should be more generally adopted throughout the province. I have no doubt very much profit will be derived from those lectures, by the producers, in keeping better cows, more economical and better feeding, and cleaner methods in handling and delivering to the general public. Also by the consumer in receiving a more healthy food. If all producers of dairy products would adopt methods as recommended by our dairy specialists, everything would be as desired. But will they? I believe many will not. Because there always is a class of people that will not or cannot be taught. The dairy special might travel all the year around and for many years, and we would then as now have many dairymen producing milk unfit for human consumption. For those who will not adopt cleaner methods, a stringent law should be in force, preventing them from selling to the general public, dairy products that are unfit for human food.

Many people buy unwholesome milk, cream and butter, believing it to be pure and wholesome. They are the people who have a right to be protected by law, from disease germs and filth. If we want clean food we must clean up. Knowing how to do a thing is good but to do a good thing is much better if you are providing food for human consumption.

J. J. WHITE.

An Announcement

The contents of the Farmer's Advocate for the first six months of 1907 will not be published in the body of the paper as formerly but have been compiled and will be mailed to those requesting a copy. The object of making up an index of the half-yearly volume is to enable anyone who keeps a complete file to turn to any particular article that he may wish to look up with the least amount of trouble.

tract bad habits, such as feather-pulling, egg-eating, and the like, besides going out of condition for lack of exercise.

EFFECT OF FEED ON CHARACTER OF EGG.

In extreme cases the flavor and odor of the feed have been imparted to the egg. Onions have been fed in sufficient quantity to bring about this effect. Feeds of high and objectionable flavor should not be used by those who desire to produce a first-class article. In no case should tainted feed be allowed to enter into the ration. Feed also has an influence on the color of the yolk. Corn fed exclusively will give a deep-yellow or highly-colored yolk, while wheat fed alone will produce a much lighter-colored yolk. A fairly high-colored yolk is usually preferred, and may generally be obtained by feeding a moderate amount of corn. Plenty of green feed also deepens the color of the yolk.

DROPPINGS AS AN INDICATION OF HEALTH.

The condition of the droppings furnishes a good indication of the hen's health. They should be of sufficient consistency to hold their shape, but not too solid. The color should be dark, tapering off into greyish white. If the droppings are soft or pasty, and of a yellowish or brownish color, it indicates too much carbohydrates (starchy, sugary and such matter) or a lack of meat. If the droppings are watery and dark, with red splashes of mucus in them, it indicates too much meat. A greenish, watery diarrhoea usually indicates unsanitary conditions in the surroundings, the feed or the water.

SEPARATING THE SEXES.

Poultrymen consider it a good plan, where convenient, to separate the cockerels and pullets, as both will thus develop better. In the case of the more precocious breeds, they should be separated when removed from the hen or brooder. The slower-maturing varieties may be allowed to run together somewhat longer, but in any case the separation should be made before the cockerels begin to annoy the pullets.

Learned Something about Chickens.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A year or so ago I sent you an account of my chicken experiments ending up my letter if I remember rightly by saying that I intended to branch out more extensively, and as several of you readers in this district have asked me about the same I thought a few words on the subject would not come in amiss. I soon found out, like one will in any other business, that only actual experience or experience gained and noted down by others was the sure road to success. I failed the following year for a simple reason. The 25 old hens that I kept anticipating to use them for a lot of brooders utterly failed for that purpose. They laid a few eggs through the winter and about the middle of March they commenced to lay in earnest and I gathered a great number of eggs up till about the middle of June, when one and all wanted to set, but a June or July chick was of no use to me. I wanted winter layers and long before June I had lost all interest in my chickens. However in November I was fortunate enough to get 29 early pullet B. P. Rocks, and in December they commenced to lay. By January 1, 1907, they were started in fine form and despite our extra cold winter they layed well. About the middle of March I noticed those that were the first to lay went broody, and I had a fine supply of early chicks. The hens have deserted them now, and gone laying again. From January 1st to July 15th, I find I have sold and used eggs the value of \$44.50. Of the food I kept no account but they were treated just similar to my others. Now Mr. Editor, whenever I am reading an article on chicken culture, and the writer as you will sometimes find councils his readers to save more or less old hens for brooders, I read no further, for he is either a writer who lacks the practical part and is writing from imagination, or a writer whose council is not worth having.

ERNEST HAGELL.

Fairview Ranch, Alta.

The improvement in the quality of the dairy butter exhibited at our fairs is one of the most gratifying evidences that the public has more than an idle interest in the dairy industry. At Winnipeg a sample of home-made butter secured 98 points by a most severe judge, which means that the butter was practically perfect, and what one person has done another can try hard to do.

POULTRY

Seasonable Notes on Poultry Management.

Under the general classification, "Farmers' Bulletins," the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, issues from time to time a series of very instructive and readable publications. One of the latest to hand is Farmers' Bulletin 287, by G. Arthur Bell, Assistant Animal Husbandman of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. It is entitled "Poultry Management," and is a condensation of an article written for the twenty-second annual report of the Bureau. We quote from it a number of seasonable suggestions for the Poultry Department of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE this week.

WATER.

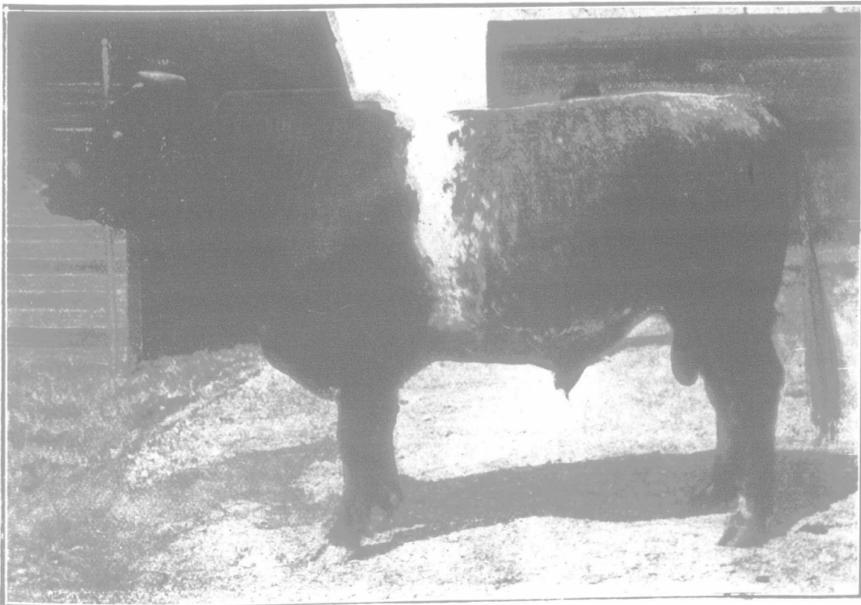
Plenty of fresh water should always be accessible to the hens. If supplied irregularly, they are likely to drink too much at a time. It should not be exposed to the sun's rays in summer or allowed to freeze in winter, if this can be avoided. A flock of fifty hens in good laying condition will require 4 to 6 quarts of water a day.

MILK.

When properly fed, milk is excellent for poultry. In feeding sour milk or buttermilk, however, the feeder must be careful not to give too much, or bowel trouble will likely result. Skim milk is an economical feed. Skimming leaves the most valuable food constituents—the nitrogenous substances in the milk. Not only does this skim-milk contain much nutritive material, but contains it in a form which, as a rule, is easily digested. Skim milk may often be advantageously substituted in part for meat. Milk may be used in mixing the soft food, or it may be given to drink in addition to water.

FEEDING HOW OFTEN PER DAY?

Some poultrymen feed their flocks twice a day, others three times. The best plan is to feed fowls in confinement three times, and those having free range in summer twice a day. When there is a long time between feeds, it is difficult to keep confined fowls busy, and idle birds con-



TOPSMAN'S DUKE 711.
First prize and grand champion Shorthorn bull at Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions. Bred, owned and exhibited by J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

Western Manitoba's Great Fair.

One gets a favorable impression of the Brandon Exhibition as soon as he comes in sight of the grounds or rather the park, for the corner of the earth set apart for Western Manitoba's Fair is a park in every sense of the word, except perhaps, in age. Nature gave the Brandon people a rolling, naturally drained, clean, piece of land and by the enterprise of the Fair board assisted by the generosity of Mr. Patmore, of nursery fame, drives have been conveniently arranged, artificial lakes created and avenues and plots of trees, shrubs and plants of all hardy varieties have been judiciously set out.

Under pleasant surroundings interest in the fair was easily maintained during the four days upon which the fair, as a fair, was actually in operation. The fifth day may be a success from the standpoint of the board, but the public would be better pleased without it. When farmers' and citizens' days are over the fair is practically ended. Large crowds turned out on these two days and in fact upon Tuesday when the judging began. Brandon Fair is essentially the fair for that large area north, east, south and west that really constitutes rural Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. The Winnipeg Industrial is larger in many ways, but it is doubtful if as large a number of farmers attend and certainly not so large a proportion of the total attendance are farmers. Exhibitors, whose products are marketed upon the farms appear to be realizing this fact, for the display of machinery, agricultural appliances and live stock is each year more large.

The entertainment features of the fair this year were somewhat marred by rain on two evenings, Tuesday and Wednesday, and besides the performers before the stand were unusually tardy in making their preparations. The crowds, however, took it good naturedly as vaudeville is not an over abundant commodity in rural communities. The side show features were as "faky" and more numerous than ever.

With the exception of the Clark Shorthorns, practically all the cattle that showed at Winnipeg were out at Brandon and in addition the herd of Shorthorns owned by W. H. English of Harding, which have been on a successful tour to Alberta, turned up to claim many of the best awards.

The horse display was large in agricultural, general purpose, driving, and special classes, but as compared with the show the week before in Winnipeg, the Clydesdales were not very formidable. Taber, A. & G. Mutch and John A. Turner all returned home after Winnipeg.

The two judge system was adapted with heavy draft, general purpose and agricultural horses, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, and A. P. Ketchen, Regina, being the adjudicators. All through their work was quite satisfactory, although they reversed several of Mr. Gibson's decisions in the female classes.

Less excitement but no less interest centered about the judging of the aged Clydesdale stallions this year than for a few years previous. There were six out, but there was not much speculation as to how they would be placed. Concord, the Hartney syndicate horse that gave Pleasant Prince so hard a run for his money at Brandon a few years ago, was out again looking as fresh and smooth as ever. He is a right tight horse and only wants a little more length to his bones to make him fit for championship company. He does not stand high, but there is a lot of him, especially through the heart. His shoulders lie well and he has a pleasing outlook. In his timber he shows well and goes out true. Scottish Fancy did the running up. The third choice was Gartahoile, owned by Robt. Forke, Pipestone. He is a big fellow, but there are many places where one could pick holes in him, especially in his quality and length of rib. Galbraith's Sturdy Royal, that stood in fourth place at Winnipeg, was given the same place here.

The three-year-olds were a grand lot, headed by Lord Ardwell from Selkirk, but he was crowded here by Flash Baron, a first prize two-year-old at last fall's International and now owned by Wm. Buckley of Brandon. He is one of the lot imported by "Bob" Graham for last year's exhibitions and carried the honors well in the

East and South. He is not so big as Van Horn's horse, but has more spirit and snap about him, and although he has remarkably good legs and feet he was shod so poorly that he could not give a good account of himself. The Wawanesa horse Woodend Raider, was third.

There were three good two-year-olds shown; namely, Baron of Arcola, who afterwards got championship; Concord McGregor, shown by J. R. Scarr of Hartney; and Ormand belonging to Gus. Wright of Napinka. There was some inclination on the part of one of the judges to put the Canadian colt over Bryce's imported champion, but better judgment prevailed and the pair were left as they were placed at Winnipeg. Ormand was a good colt for third place, being sizeable, of nice quality and a good mover. He is American bred, being by Golden Sovereign and his dam the International champion Omega.

The yearlings were not a very strong lot, being mostly from near Brandon and not fitted for showing purposes.

There were five three-year-old fillies competing, but a new exhibitor, A. Grant of Wawanesa, showing Tootsy, a Baronson filly, the first purchase he has made, was put first over Bryce's Heiress, which appeared to be an immensely popular verdict with the rail talent, who are always numerous and interested at Brandon. Third place went to Maggie Priam, owned by J. McLean of Wellwyn, and fourth to Fashion's Gem, shown by J. Perdue of Souris.

Bryce did not show his winning two-year-old at Brandon, but instead put in Lady Marie, a Baron O'Buchlyvie filly, which, though very flashy in her timber, was rather narrow through the body and had a slight hitch in her action. This gave Gus Wright's Nellie Evergreen a chance to score and she took a well deserved first. Butler's Doreen, a very substantial, serviceable filly, secured the fourth. There was no question about the awards in the yearling section, as Bryce's Lady Montrave Ronald was brought out looking more fit and promising than even before. J. R. Scharr took second with Bonnie Annie. The judges had a serious time of it in picking out the foals and finally selected Hiawatha's Heir, belonging to Bryce. Immediately after the brood mare section was judged and it was here that the judges made the most radical reverses of Mr. Gibson's decisions. The mare which was given fourth place at Winnipeg was taken to the front at Brandon, and the winner of second in Winnipeg was put down to third. The decision, however, was popular, and in fact should have prevailed at Winnipeg.

Bryce's Ella Henderson was placed second and Lady Victoria third. The strongest female class of the whole show was that for mares any age, in which the pick of the Arcola stables, Lady Rotha, Rosadora, Lady Montrave of Ronald and Lady June all competed. Rosadora was shown in very good fit and, the judges being Clydesdale fanciers, could not possibly put her below Lady Rotha, and the decision seemed to meet with the general approbation of the spectators, although Mr. Gibson relegated Rosadora to third place at Winnipeg. Bryce's Ella Henderson had an easy win for mare and progeny and the Arcola stables also won for heavy draft team with Lady Rotha and Lady June. The championship for best heavy draft stallion and the *Free Press* cup were really awarded when Baron of Arcola won the Clydesdaleship.

The special prizes seemed to be without end. But most interest centered in the classes for the get of Cairnhill given by the Brandon Horse syndicate. For two-year-old P. S. Dawley won first; in yearlings John Crawford was fortunate; and in foals A. McPhail secured the red.

There was also considerable interest in the Galbraith special, a \$100 cup for the best colt by any of the horses sold by them to be won two years in succession before becoming the property of an exhibitor. The prize has been awarded four years, each time to a different competitor. J. R. Scharr of Hartney is the lucky man this year with a Concord product.

A prize was given for the best groomed team, which was won by J. Mooney of Wawanesa for the care he bestowed upon a pair of Hackney-bred general purpose horses. A other class

that created considerable competition and interest was that for best four-horse draft team, in which there were three competitors, H. Roddick, Brandon; T. Fenwick, Carroll; and John Stott, Alexander.

The general purpose teams made up a string of seven and for first place the competition was keen. R. McPhail of North Brandon had the winning team, a pair true to the general purpose type and well shown. They are chestnuts from a Clydesdale horse and a French mare. J. T. Mooney of Wawanesa got second on a Hackney-bred pair and H. Cory of Wawanesa third for a pair of Iowa-bred Percherons which were just a little heavy for the class.

The Shires, Percherons and Suffolks were very slim in numbers. There were two mares and foals shown, H. Roddick getting first and W. E. Butter second, but Butter won the championship for best mare any age with Stott's Eskham Queen in reserve.

The three Percheron stallions shown at Winnipeg were out again, but this time Galbraith's Cano was placed first and won the diploma for best stallion of the breed. Vanstone & Rodger's Hercules was second.

In the class for three-year-olds C. E. Ayres' Ydrod won first. He also won the diploma in class of any age bred in Canada. He is a pretty little iron-grey animal with good constitution and clean bone, but is undersized and therefore at a disadvantage in the ring.

The classes for roadsters and harness horses were keenly competed, but there was considerable mixing of types which the judge had to adjust in several sections and even then made awards for harness horses to essentially roadsters. Farmers' single and double turnouts brought out some splendid road horses, but the outstanding winner in the singles was Fred Cheasley's black, that has a good dash of speed and considerable endurance. John Empey's Hackney-bred mare was second. The double turnouts had two pairs competing. J. H. Robertson of Whitewater was an easy winner with a pair of dark greys.

A few extra choice Hackney stallions were shown. In the aged class Hogate's Thornton Royalty, who has many wins to his credit in Canadian shows, was first, with Galbraith's Confident Squire second. Thos. Jasper of Harding showed stallion and three of his get and won without opposition.

CATTLE.

Nothing very sensational was projected into the cattle classes. Much of the stock exhibited at Winnipeg was shown here. In some sections of Shorthorns and in most sections of the other classes the line-up was identical with that passed on by the judges at the Industrial. In some cases the decisions were reversed, but no dissatisfied note was heard either from exhibitors or onlookers. Profs. Rutherford and Carson's placings in the beef and dairy classes respectively seemed to meet with general approval, and if they did turn down Arthur Gibson's or Leslie Smith's or W. B. Richard's winners occasionally, their decisions only went to prove that in a good many cases one judge's favorite can be moved down to second or third place and lots of good reasons given why the change should be made. Particularly is this true of classes where the competition was as close as it was sometimes in the Shorthorns at Winnipeg and at Brandon.

This was the breed of course that attracted all attention, and the uniform excellence of the exhibit merited for them all that they received. The Clark herd from St. Cloud, which had such a string of winners at Winnipeg, was not exhibited here, but a company just as strong presented itself to take their place. W. H. English & Sons, who swept everything clean at Calgary but failed to reach the Industrial, brought a bunch of their best stuff up from Harding and introduced a new element into the competition. Some local breeders made small exhibits, but the competition always lay between representatives of the herds of Barron, Van Horne, Franks, English and Caswell.

The call for aged bulls brought seven competitors to the ring, almost any one of them good enough to take the head of a herd. Fred Cheas-

ley of Alexander got first with the bull that Clark's senior champion kept down to second place at Winnipeg. Van Horne was second with Spicy Marquis, and Barron third with Nonpareil Prince. A. W. Caswell of Neepawa was fourth and fifth with a couple of entries, one of which has not been exhibited at all before and the other of which Gibson shut out completely at Winnipeg.

When the class for two-year-olds came up the Harding delegation sent its first winner to the top. There were only four in the line-up. Van Horne's Missies Marquis, first in his class at Winnipeg; Barron's Mistletoe Eclipse, and Frank's Spicy McQuat, that stood respectively second and third at the same show, with the English bull Marquis of Marigould, made up a bunch of as good two-year-olds as were ever brought together in a Western Shorthorn ring. The English bull is a deep low-set fellow with lots of size and character, but just the slightest tendency to bareness on top. Missies Marquis, against whom he was pitted for first honors, is a more smoothly turned animal, the equal of the Harding bull in a good many respects, but decidedly weak and quite inferior to him in the head. It was largely on this point that Prof. Rutherford put the English bull up. Barron and Frank's found their places in the line just a step lower than the position they held at Winnipeg.

It was no trouble for Topsman's Duke 7th to keep his place in the senior yearlings. The Brandon ring brought out nothing that could challenge his position. Van Horne's Nonpareil Marquis and Frank's entry dropped into the same places as Gibson assigned to them last week. The junior line-up brought out nothing new and it didn't take long to size them down, with the Van Horne youngster on the flank and Barron's second and third Chadbourne's entry at fourth was completely outclassed.

Senior championship honors lay between G. L. and T. J. Ferguson's three-year-old, winner in his class, and English's two-year-old roan, Marquis of Marigould. This two-year-old of English's is a mighty likely looking specimen of a Shorthorn, one of the kind that "grows on you" the more you see of him. He was first in his class at Calgary and won here from the bull that took the two-year-old honors at Winnipeg. He is a splendidly fleshed animal, with a strikingly stylish appearance either standing or going. It was on these two points that he excelled Ferguson Bros.' entry sufficiently to warrant Prof. Rutherford in awarding him the championship.

For junior champion the competition was confined entirely to Barron's herd, the contestants being Topsman's Duke 7th and the first prize senior calf. As soon as the former got the ribbon he was lined up with the English bull for the championship event. There didn't seem much doubt in the minds of the spectators at least as to how the award should go. The Barron yearling was the favorite all the time, and yet there was about the Harding bull that massiveness and character all through, which combined with a splendidly typical head, and a strong neck made him a Shorthorn proposition that was mighty difficult to turn down. Topsman's Duke 7th, however, seems unbeatable. He is so exceptionally well fleshed and carries it so even and true, along the top, over the ribs and right through to the quarter, that it requires a bull with a whole lot of quality in form, size, appearance, fleshing and everything else a Shorthorn bull ought to have, to shut him out from the honors in almost any show-ring. He won out at Winnipeg pitted against one of the best bulls of the United States. At Brandon he met his only Western Canadian rival and turned the trick again.

The cow classes lined up in much the same order as they did for Gibson's inspection last week at the Industrial. English brought up three from his Harding herd, but didn't get any nearer than fourth. Van Horne's Marchioness 14th was placed first. There was nothing sensational in the heifer or calf classes, unless it was the remarkable number of firsts that fell to the English herd. In the two-year-olds the competition was unusually keen, the honors falling to Van Horne's Scottish Princess. In senior yearlings English won out with Poplar Park Queen, one of the sweetest Shorthorn females at the show.

It was the herds though that made the most difficult proposition on which to give a demon-

stration of the judging art. It's always hard enough to size up collectively the different individuals in each herd and compare them one herd with another, but the problem becomes increasingly difficult, directly as the number of the herds increases and the excellence of each individual in each herd is enhanced. This time there were four entries in the ring. Van Horne brought out two. At the head of his first was the second prize senior yearling; in the ranks were the second prize three-year-old; the third prize aged cow, Spicy Wimple, the famous first prize two-year-old Scottish Princess and the grand champion female Marchioness 14th. At the head of Barron's herd was the grand champion male, the unbeatable Topsman's Duke 7th. The rank and file consisted of the second prize cow, Louise Cicely, the second and third prize two-year-old, Fairview Jubilee Queen, and Myrtle 3rd, and Sunshine, 2nd in senior yearlings. English headed his entry with the senior champion bull, filled in with three cows that stood 4th, 5th and 6th in the aged class and rounded off the bunch with the first prize senior yearling Poplar Park Queen. Van Horne lined out a second herd, each individual of which it was composed being a winner of something in the classes it competed in, one being the first prize junior calf, but this aggregation never got near the money for a minute. The judge gave first to Van Horne's No. 1 herd, second to Barron and third to English. The Carberry bunch with Topsman's Duke 7th on the plank came in for first money with five herds competing in the class for herds under two years. Van Horne was second and Barron's No. 2 herd headed by Topsman's Duke 8th, was third.

The senior championship, also the grand championship events, were won by Van Horne's Marchioness 14th. English got the junior honors with Poplar Park Queen, but failed to wrest the laurel of female supremacy from the East Selkirk matron.

The Massey Harris prize for the best Shorthorn, any age or sex, bred by exhibitor, went to Barron's Louise 3rd, the first prize senior calf at Winnipeg, Topsman's Duke 7th and English's Poplar Park Queen were the other contestants and put up as strong competition as any class that faced the judge in the ring.

The Hereford display was confined to Chapman & Shields of Beresford and J. E. Marples, Deleau. The entry in some sections was not by any means full and the competition in quite a few instances might have been much keener than it was. But the quality of the individual exhibit on the whole was good. Chapman & Shields had the largest display and brought their stuff out in good show order. They captured most of the firsts and all the championship honors. Jas. Bray of Portage did not have his herd down here.

In the Aberdeen-Angus there was even less competition than in Herefords. McGregor and Martin of Rounthwaite made the best exhibit and got a good share of the prize money. F. Woodcock, Chater, had a few individuals competing and got the championship ribbon on his aged bull. Unfortunately, however, the judging of these two last-named classes was rushed through all too quickly. Cattle fudging seems always to cease as an attraction just as soon as the Shorthorn classes are finished. This year to make the detraction more obvious and render the work of judging all the more difficult, a band of Indians were holding a prolonged pow-wow at the ringside. The result of the war-whoops and uproar of the braves was that judging in the ring became impossible and Prof. Rutherford was finally forced to finish his work in the stables.

Dairy cattle were a small exhibit. Mortson of Brandon had one or two Ayrshires entered and got the prizes in what classes he entered without competition. Herriot and Sons, Souris, and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., had the only Holstein exhibits and divided up the prize money in about the same way as they took what the Monroe Milk Co. left for them in Winnipeg.

In Jerseys and Guernseys, W. V. Edwards, Souris, took as many of the prizes as he had individuals entered for, and had no competition. It was about the same in Red Polls, Clendenning Bros. getting everything.

SHEEP.

The competition in the sheep classes was about the same as at Winnipeg, that is, there weren't enough exhibitors in any section to make the contest half so keen as it ought to be. The Leicesters were the heaviest entry. Alex. Gainley of Griswold had quite an exhibit in this breed and effected some reversals in the decision made by Mr. Jackson at the Industrial. Alex. MacKay of Macdonald had the most typical lot of Leicesters shown, and in the minds of not a few should have got the ribbons in some instances where he was turned down. Mr. McQueen of Brandon, who did the judging, pronounced this entry the best he had ever seen in any sheep exhibit in Western Canada. Unfortunately, however, through a clerical error Mr. MacKay was unable to compete for the money in the pen sections, though Mr. McQueen unreservedly gave his exhibit first place. In the other sheep sections it was generally one entry that got the awards all the time.

SWINE.

Andrew Graham of Pomeroy, placed the awards in the swine classes, and while the stock all through with the exception of W. H. English & Sons' entry, was as nearly the same as that shown in Winnipeg as it could possibly be, there was quite a marked change in the list of winners. Reversals of Mr. Teasdale's placings were particularly noticeable in the Yorkshire sections. Oliver King of Wawanesa, who showed out an extra fine lot of Yorks and Tamworths at Winnipeg and got a pretty fair share of the awards, seemed to get turned down a little oftener than the unprejudiced onlooker could see reason for.

English & Sons had a pretty strong lot of Yorks entered and won everything they got. A few local exhibitors had some stock in, and got some thirds with an occasional fourth.

Berkshires were shown by Edwards & Sons, Jasper, Ferguson Bros., Alex. Porter and Jas. Besset. The later two exhibitors came in pretty strong in a good many sections and more than once their entry took the prize away from Winnipeg winners. In Tamworths, Caswell and King had the competition entirely to themselves. The former got a good share of the first awards, quite a larger proportion than he got in the same competition last week, which only goes to prove that judging after all is only the expression of a man's opinion, and in live stock as in everything else, men's opinions as to the respective merits of individuals or herds, are not all by any means one.

GRAINS, SEEDS AND GRASSES.

Marked improvements were noticeable in this section of the fair and in commenting on the exhibit, Mr. Campbell, who has acted as judge for a good many years, stated that in quantity and quality this year's exhibit was fifty per cent. ahead of the best ever seen here before. The showing of clovers was especially good. The reeve of Ellen brought in a sample of red clover over thirty inches long, from a patch situated on the brow of a hill, with no protection whatever, during the past severe winter. Farmers in the Brandon district seem to be giving more attention than formerly to clovers and the cultivated grasses. There were several distinct exhibits of clovers and timothy, all of exceptional quality and considering the unusual lateness of the season, showing remarkable growth. There was some corn in sheaf exhibited, and while lighter than usual at this time of the year, it promises to be an excellent fodder crop. Corn is coming more to the front all the time for fodder purposes and if the exhibits of this grass at our various fairs is any criterion, it's going to ultimately be our safest and cheapest roughage for winter feeding. Wheat in the sheaf, barley and oats brought out about a dozen exhibits. They made a good display, were well arranged and if there is much crop of the same kind growing, the country stands in small danger of a crop failure.

The grain and seed exhibit made a display worthy of more than passing comment. There were six entries in this section that contained more than twenty varieties of grain. The section for wheat in ten bushel lots brought out six entries, and the five bushel lots had ten exhibitors. There were twenty distinct exhibits for wheat in two bushel bags. Other grains, oats and barley, were largely shown.

DAIRY EXHIBITS.

Large entries, close competition, and an exceptionally fine display of milk products, characterized the dairy exhibit. The section for creamery butter brought out a full entry and the prize went to Carse O. Goowrie of Brandon, the judging being done on the regular butter scoring standards of 45 points for flavor, 25 for grain, 15 for color, 10 for salting and 5 for finish.

The dairy butter sections were all well contested, Mrs. E. M. Gorrel making perhaps the largest individual exhibit, getting first in nearly every class she competed in, and winning the Bank of Commerce sweepstakes medal for the highest scoring dairy butter at the show. O. Gowrie & Co. got the sweepstakes on creamery butter. The other prize winners in creamery manufactured goods were W. B. Gilroy, McGregor and T. E. Gerrard.

(Continued on page 1198)

Horticulture and Forestry

The California of Canada.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having made a tour of different parts of British Columbia, our magnificent province on the Pacific coast, I should like to draw the attention of your readers to the Okanagan, one of the most favored of all the famous valleys of British Columbia, which lies in the southern part of that great province shut in on all sides, except the south, by mountain ranges.

This remarkable valley, aptly called the California of Canada, possesses a climate unequalled by that of any other part of the Dominion. Situated in the "dry belt" it has all the mildness of the coast lands of Washington and British Columbia, without their humidity. Here the spring opens very early, quickly merging into summer and the long sunny days of summer that ripen the fruits painting the red of the apple and deepening the gold of the peach are prolonged far into autumn. The beauty of autumn in the Okanagan needs to be experienced to be appreciated—day after day of clear sky and shining sun and perfect calm. The pine clad mountains never look nearer, the crystal waters of the beautiful lake never look clearer, than on these perfect days. No more ideal weather can be imagined.

Of real winter there is none. No bitter north winds blow here. Storms and blizzards are unknown and it is only very rarely that the temperature goes down to zero.

As it is natural to suppose in such mountainous country, the area of arable land is limited, but along the lake shores and rivers there are considerable bench lands. The soil varies from a deep black loam to a lighter loam on the higher land. It is of remarkable fertility and from its great depth is practically inexhaustible.

The soil along with a splendid climate, forms an ideal combination for growing temperate zone fruits. The chief fruits grown are of course apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, grapes and all kinds of berries. Melons, sweet potatoes and tobacco are, however, other valuable productions.

As the rainfall is comparatively light in this valley the orchards are watered by irrigation. The mountains contain vast supplies of water. Usually a never failing mountain stream forms the base of supply. This is dammed at a certain point and by means of flumes and small ditches the water is carried through the various orchards. Irrigation means satisfaction. Worry from drouth is a thing of the past; you are always assured of a good crop. In conclusion let us say that fruit growing has proved to be a very profitable indus-

try as well as a beautiful art. It offers one an opportunity of living under ideal conditions in one of the most favored spots upon the earth. Your sense of beauty can always be gratified by the orchard in bloom, by the ripening fruit and always by the grandeur of the distant mountains. W. R. B.

Storing Vegetables.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you kindly tell me how to store cabbages and other garden vegetables for late winter and early spring use?

Sask. If you have not got a cool-cellar or root house follow directions in July 17th issue. We also have the following suggestions from a Manitoba reader, and another letter upon the question of storing potatoes from a Saskatchewan correspondent. Both letters we publish leaving it to our readers which method to adopt to suit their needs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a late issue I noticed a query re storing potatoes in pits. I have stored potatoes in pits in Saskatchewan and I suggest the following pit: 10 feet by 12 feet broad and 30 to 40 feet long and 4 feet deep. See to it that potatoes are in sound, good, dry condition and heap up in triangular shape. Then cover potatoes thin with wheat straw, heavier as the weather gets cooler and at last put on a good heavy covering of earth. It is advisable to leave air holes on top open as long as possible. If a pit has to be broken open during the winter, see to it that you can empty it at once. The earth and straw covering has to be heavier at the bottom of the pit than on the top, as vegetables have a tendency to heat during storage and the warm air goes to the top. Therefore, provide air holes at intervals, which can be opened and shut at will. Naturally things like this are to be carefully watched. Put in an extra load of straw when you know that extra cold weather is setting in; roll off some of the covering when it gets milder. Chater, Man. THOMAS BROWN.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of June 26th, I noticed an inquiry from a correspondent as to how to store a large quantity of potatoes. It makes no difference whether the quantity be large or small, a small quantity being more liable to freeze. In fact, the larger the amount the cheaper they can be stored.

In the winter of 1881 and 1882 I stored some 600 bushels of potatoes near Bird's Hill, a few miles from Winnipeg. The potato crop being very poor that season the price went up in the city very fast. Consequently I opened the pit about every week during the winter regardless of temperature, in spite of which I did not lose a bushel either by frost or rot. The fact of their keeping so well I attribute in a great measure to my opening the pit often, which gave the needed ventilation.

My method was simply to dig a pit or cellar 12 feet by 16 feet and about 7 feet deep in a dry place. I had a side bank which is not a necessity, but convenient for throwing out the earth when digging with a spade and shovel. I then roofed it over with poplar poles by placing posts in the corners, and center ones on each side, leaving the sides of the roof about a foot below the level of the ground, the center possibly a foot higher. Then I covered it over with hay and a foot or fifteen inches of earth. It would be as well to keep the surface soil to cover with, as it is a better non-conductor of heat than the clay. I would advise throwing a little loose straw over the top to hold the snow. Do not pile potatoes more than four feet deep, so in laying out the pit estimate the size you require on that basis. In making a pit for 10,000 bushels, you would use teams and scrapers of course and if it is dug long and narrow it will be more convenient for scraping and easier to roof.

Now to store 10,000 bushels without piling potatoes more than four feet deep, you require a pit containing 800 cubic yards or 155 feet long, 20 feet wide and 7 feet deep, costing to excavate at 25 cents per yard, \$200.00. Roofing \$100.00. Total \$300.00 or 3 cents per bushel.

There are parts of the country where it would be difficult to get poplar poles, but if lumber had to be used for roofing, the cost would be very much greater, though the lumber might be used again for some other purpose. For ventilation a pipe six or eight inches square might be let through the roof every twenty feet.

Wolseley, Sask.

A. B. BOMPAS.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Rev. F. M. Finn, chaplain of the Manitoba penitentiary at Stony Mountain, died on July 21st.

Judge Newlands of the supreme court gave a decision at Regina, Sask., that school trustees cannot tax a settler's homestead before the patent to it is issued.

Victoria, B. C. was severely visited by fire, and a section a mile by half a mile in area is in ruins. More than fifty families are homeless and the money loss is placed at \$150,000. As far as is known there has been no loss of life.

Valuable deposits of tar sands are being found in the valley of the Athabasca River. Dr. Bell of Ottawa says that oil can be obtained from this sand; also that preparations of it could be used for fuel, paving and roofing.

During his recent visit to Canada, General Booth approved of the plans of the local Salvation Army officers for a colonization scheme in New Ontario. It is now said the interested parties have practically agreed on the following terms: The Government to sell the Salvation Army ten townships in the great clay belt, comprising some 230,000 acres. The land is in the districts of Nipissing and Algoma, north to Highland. The price is to be 25 cents per acre. Payment on the land to be spread over a period of ten years, without interest, the army to locate 144 settlers on every township, each having the usual sized homestead of 160 acres. These settlers are to be under the supervision of Canadians experienced in clearing land for agricultural purposes, as well as an official of the army trained in settlement work.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

There has been considerable rioting and disorder in Seoul, the capital of Korea, since the proclamation of the emperor's abdication.

The steamer Columbia and a lumber schooner, the San Pedro, collided off the coast of San Francisco and over a hundred lives were lost.

The proposal to change the designation of New Zealand to "the Dominion of New Zealand," carried in the House of Representatives there by 50 votes to 15.

Hon. Edward Blake, the Canadian who has represented the nationalists of South Longford in the Imperial House for fifteen years, has resigned owing to advancing years and failing health.

King Oscar of Sweden is said to be considering methods of industrial and commercial improvement which will induce some of the many Swedes who have come to America to return to their native land.



PACKING PEACHES, SUMMERLAND, B. C.

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The King's prize for shooting at Bisley, open to the Empire, was carried off this year by Addison, an Australian. Hope of Middlesex and Padgett of Yorkshire won second and third respectively. Caven of Victoria, B. C., and Milligan of Toronto, Ont., were the only Canadians who reached the finals.

* * *

A number of prominent women have been for some time organizing a movement to improve the social, legal and industrial status of women in the United Kingdom. They propose to establish a women's congress, to which a qualified woman from each parliamentary constituency will be appointed. The congress will meet periodically to discuss and frame recommendations regarding all laws affecting women's welfare and submit them to the Government of the day. One of the objects will be to enable women's views to be represented authoritatively instead of leaving their representation in the hands of a small but noisy minority, who call attention to themselves by unseemly conduct. It is proposed to steer a middle course between the woman suffragists and the anti-woman suffragists, and, in the word of the secretary, to voice the views of the enormous majority of English women, who do not desire parliament to enfranchise them, but who recognize the crying need of reform. Every trade and profession in which women are employed will be represented in the congress, the motto of which will be "dignity, sympathy and truth."

Executive Meeting of Canadian Seed Growers Association.

A special meeting of the executive council of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association was held on July 5th, 1907, at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., for the purpose of transacting the business of the annual meeting for the association year, ending June 30th, 1907.

Heretofore the annual meeting of the association has been held at Ottawa during the month of June, but this year it was decided to change the date for holding this meeting to some time earlier in the year, when Parliament would be in session, and when for various other good reasons it would be more desirable to convene. The next regular meeting will, therefore, be held some time in January or February.

The members of the executive who were present were the president, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, the secretary, L. H. Newman, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, and L. S. Kinck, and Messrs. G. A. Gigault and W. L. Davidson. The seed commissioner, Mr. G. H. Clark, and Messrs. J. C. Cote and T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Branch, were also present, as were also several members of the college staff.

The president, in welcoming the officers of the association to Macdonald College and to Ste. Anne's expressed the hope that the association and the college would co-operate, as far as possible, in the future in promoting the interests of good seed.

The report of the secretary, as presented before this meeting, was a comprehensive treatise, dealing with the work in each of the six districts into which the Dominion has for convenience been divided.

The report gave the following summary of those affiliated with the association at the present time as follows, viz:

Total number of applicants	461
Number of old members reporting satisfactory	57
Number of old members failing to report	15
Number of applicants reporting satisfactory	24
Total number of members in full standing	96
Total number now affiliated with the Ass'n.	557

While the above list is a substantial one, yet it was explained that the list does not give an adequate idea of the actual place which the work of the association is taking in the rural districts of Canada, as many farmers are carrying out the work themselves, independent of direct affiliation with the organization.

Reference was made to the general awakening of thought and practice along the lines which the association sought to encourage and the various agencies which were responsible for this were designated.

During the year the principles of plant improvement have been applied under the direction of the association, in connection with practically all cultivated crops and in all provinces. The results which have been realized from the system, and which have been given in the report in question are noteworthy. While this report will be published in bulletin form, yet the matter contained therein was considered worthy of publication by the press. It was therefore resolved that extracts dealing with certain portions of the report which are of special interest be offered the public through the press from time to time during the summer.

Many important matters were discussed at the meeting, and a progressive policy was adopted for the ensuing year. The matter of field competitions and the utility of such in creating a greater interest in better crops was discussed, and the following resolution was passed, viz.: That the council approves of the

principle of holding field competitions of crops, and commends the action of those agricultural societies which have arranged for such competitions as being one of the excellent means of encouraging the improvement of crops. It was also decided to prepare a collection of special selections, to be placed on exhibition at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Sherbrooke, Que., between September 2nd and 14th, 1907.

Interesting Notes on Insects.

The Entomological Society of Ontario recently held a very interesting conference at the Agricultural College, Guelph, where many things of interest to the general public were discussed in papers and by extempore recital of experience and observation. The subject matter of some of the discussions being of interest to farmers and housekeepers in the West as well as the East, we report them here.

THE TENT CATERPILLAR AND ITS PARASITES.

The second paper was an account by Dr. Brodie, of Toronto, of his observations throughout nine years of a colony of American tent caterpillars, along the ridge near the Don. He described how he first saw the colony when it was moderately large; how the next year or two it became very numerous, and stripped all the wild cherry trees of their foliage, until the caterpillars had to scatter to the other trees of the forest—like the maple and elm—for food; how he took one year over 400 of these and reared them, and the next year over 500, and found that a large number of parasites had assailed them, especially in the later year. So great was the number of parasites that year that very few moths ever emerged, and in their stead a swarm of parasites came forth from the cocoons. The next year scarcely a tent caterpillar could be found out of the once numerous host, so abundant had the parasites become.

PARASITES OF GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTHS.

This paper led to very interesting remarks by Dr. Fletcher, on the methods of fighting the gypsy and brown-tailed moths in the state of Massachusetts. He informed us that not only was the Government of that state, through its entomologists, fighting these dreaded pests by artificial means, such as spraying, etc., but had also one man in Japan looking for parasites, and forty men in Europe for the same purpose. As a result over 90,000 parasites have been shipped to the United States the last two years, and each one of these has been carefully examined before setting it free in the forests, the danger being lest an injurious parasite might otherwise be allowed to get a footing on this continent. At last these efforts are beginning to be rewarded, it is believed, in a diminution of the number of the injurious moths.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE.

Mr. C. W. Nash's paper on the "Balance of Nature" followed very naturally upon the above discussion. Mr. Nash described how nature, when not interfered with by man, maintained in a wonderful way the balance of life, both animal and vegetable. He showed how in a state of nature even the codling moth and the cutworm have a place to fill in preventing the overloading of a tree with fruit, or the excessive number of some species of plant, and how again the parasites and other forces prevented the codling moth or cutworm becoming excessively numerous.

Man, however, he said, was the disturbing factor, chiefly through the tilling of the soil and the raising of great amounts of certain kinds of crops, and the destruction of other kinds that nature was wont to provide. Among the great friends that we could rely upon to come to our aid against insect or animal pests were birds. A case was cited in connection with Scotland, where there was once a very great plague of field mice. Man was helpless, but the owls came from no one knew where, in such numbers that they soon restored the normal condition of things. Similar great assistance has been rendered by birds to man in our own country. Mr. Nash said that if we used intelligent methods in dealing with our fisheries, an acre of water should yield us just as much wealth as an acre of land.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

Perhaps the most interesting address of the sessions was given by Dr. H. Skinner, of Philadelphia, on "Insects as Carriers of Disease." Dr. Skinner, being not only an entomologist, but also a medical man, was peculiarly well fitted to discuss such a subject. The chief insect carriers of disease dwelt on were the common house-fly and one class of mosquitoes.

The house-fly carries disease chiefly on its feet, which have numerous little hair-like structures on them to which infected matter clings, and is deposited wherever the fly alights. For instance, if the excrement from typhoid patients is exposed in any way to these flies they will feed upon it, and then entering our homes and getting on the table will deposit the germs on whatever food they have access to there; consequently, it is no wonder that the members of the family eating this food get the disease. Hence the importance of screen doors and wire netting on windows to keep out the flies, and also of exposing no infectious matter where they can have access to it.

To combat flies, however, the best way is to strike at their sources. They breed in horse manure alone, and if this is not exposed to them they cannot reproduce. It is in war that flies do the chief harm. The presence of numerous horses affords the desirable

opportunities for reproducing themselves; the food of the soldiers is exposed to their attacks, it being often said by soldiers in such wars as the Boer and Spanish-American, that the food was almost black with flies; hence, typhoid having once broken out, these flies would readily spread the contagion. In the war between the United States and Spain, 5,000 Americans died of fever, while only 200 were killed by bullets. In the Boer war the proportion of deaths from disease to those from bullets was about the same. In neither of these wars were proper precautions taken against flies carrying germs. In the Japanese-Russian war, on the contrary, the Japs took every precaution against flies and other insects, and out of their enormous force of nearly 1,000,000 soldiers, less than 200 men died of typhoid.

Mosquitoes have been responsible for the spread of yellow fever and of malaria; not that these insects originate the disease themselves, but by biting some infected person they absorb the poison in their body, and when they attack another person this poison is inserted and so spreads the disease. Very interesting examples were given by Dr. Skinner and Dr. Fletcher of the wonderful way in which yellow fever had been wiped out in Havana and New Orleans, simply by taking precautions against mosquitoes. The coast of Sierra Leone, in Africa, once known as the White Man's Grave, is now, through the destruction of the mosquito, a health resort. In Italy the railroad company formerly paid \$1,000,000 for quinine to be used by their workmen in the Campagna to ward off malaria, but now that it has been found that mosquitoes are the real carriers of this disease, it only costs the company a few hundred dollars for printed instructions to the men how to guard against mosquitoes, and for gloves and veils and netting to be used on the shelter-houses, where they wait for the trains to take them to their homes in the evenings. Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water, wherever it is found, even in cans or other vessels; hence the best remedy is to drain swamps and pools, and leave no stagnant water around our buildings; and in case of an outbreak of disease, keep all insects from the sick person, or any contagious substance connected with him. Dr. Skinner also mentioned that the terrible disease in Africa, called the "Sleeping Sickness," was due to insects, as was also elephantiasis in the islands of the far East.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

The last address of the evening session was given by Mr. Nash on "Instinct vs. Education." The speaker claimed that such a thing as conscious parental instruction or education of young animals was unknown. It was instead an inherited instinct that taught the young themselves how to do the right thing to secure protection and food. A good example of this instinct was seen in bird migration, especially in the case of such birds as the humming bird, where, instead of going in flocks, each bird, even the young, goes by itself.

Friday, July 5th, was spent by the members of the society and the nature study teachers at Puslinch Lake, where collections of plants and insects were made, and afterwards discussed in common.

Goose Lake Crops and R. R. Prospects.

From 40 to 60 miles south-west of Saskatoon, there is a large settlement known as the Goose Lake District, which it is said this year will produce something like 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The prospect of having to draw this amount of grain, by teams to Saskatoon, appeared too formidable a task for the producers, so they organized a committee to wait upon the officials of the C. P. R. and C. N. R. with the object of having a branch railroad built into their country.

During Winnipeg Exhibition week, the committee waited upon the railroad officials and received assurance from the C. P. R. that the Moose Jaw and Lacombe branch would, in the near future, run through their district, but that it could not be promised for this fall on account of the scarcity of ties.

Mr. McKenzie, of the C. N. R., agreed to construct a line to the district provided the town of Saskatoon could assist him in making an exit from that point. The delegates returned quite confident that the C. N. R. would be able to get their trains out this fall and have agreed to put on a large number of teams to do the grading and other work.

This is a case, where to do without a railroad, is even a greater hardship than to have one upon which the service entirely breaks down, and is a case in point which shows the better judgment of the Grain Growers' Association in not passing a resolution to the effect that the construction of new lines should be curtailed.

Crops in the Goose Lake country, this year, are looking exceptionally well and many very progressive settlers have located in that part of the West. Mr. S. R. Adams, one of the delegates to Winnipeg, brought with him, wheat sown on May 13th, which measured 36 inches in height.

This is one of the many indications of the fertility of the soil west of Saskatoon.

Western Manitoba's Great Fair.
(Continued from page 1195)

PRIZE LIST OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.
Three boxes 28 lbs. each, made at any creamery—C. O. Lowrie & Co., 1; W. B. Gilroy, 2; T. E. Gerrard, 3.
Crock or firkin of farm dairy, not less than 30 lbs.—Mrs. Em. Gorrel, 1; G. F. S. Allinson, 2; John Gorrel, 3.
Pound Prints or rolls—Mrs. Em. Gorrel, 1; Mrs. M. Webster, 2; C. H. Freeman, 3.
Table butter, any form of package—Jno. Gorrel, 1; Mrs. Em. Gorrel, 2; C. H. Freeman, 3.
Granular butter in brine—Mrs. Em. Gorrel, 1; Mrs. J. Evans, 2; John Gorrel, 3.
Separator butter in firkins of 20 pounds—J. Gorrel, 1; G. F. S. Allinson, 2; W. T. McCready, 3.
DeLaval special—Mrs. Em. Gorrel, 1; Jno. Gorrel, 2.
Sweepstakes for highest scoring dairy butter—Mrs. Em. Gorrel.
Sweepstakes for highest scoring creamery butter—C. O. Gowrie & Co.

POULTRY.

The poultry exhibit this year was exceptionally large. The building usually devoted to this class was filled to overflowing, and a temporary annex at the rear was used to accommodate the excess of feathered entries. Nearly all varieties of fowl were represented, but in some sections the exhibit was not complete, the competition by no means close. Hoyt and Deane, Whitewater, Wisconsin, had large entries in all the classes and won 94 firsts, 54 seconds, 21 thirds and 4 fourths. A good deal of their stock is of the fancy varieties, though they had a large showing in utility breeds as well, in Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans, Ducks Geese, etc. The other exhibits were pretty well divided. A good many local fanciers had their stock out. Poultry is becoming a much more important line in Manitoba than formerly. The accommodation at most of our larger fairs is altogether inadequate to house the exhibit property. Brandon would do well to enlarge her poultry houses. The same crowding up of the exhibits occurred last year; it's quite likely it will occur every year so long as the present premises are maintained.

It was unfortunate this year that so much of the prize money went to the United States. Manitoba has as good poultry of every kind as ever came out of Wisconsin or any other American state. Why local breeders should be so backward in bringing their stuff forward is not just clear. This same reluctance was evident at Winnipeg. Manitoba gave the Yankee exhibitors all the competition their entries could stand in every other live stock class they exhibited, but they were too slow for them in nearly every poultry section. Poultry breeders in this province ought to waken up and bring their stock out. We have plenty of fanciers, we have lots of stuff and we've got a good line of fairs at which to exhibit. No need for any concern from across the line, no matter how wonderful their display may be, making a getaway with ninety per cent. of the prize money.

MACHINERY.

Brandon Exhibition had one of the strongest exhibits of machinery ever placed on a fair grounds in Western Canada.

Many concerns not represented at the Winnipeg Industrial were out in full force at Brandon.

Twenty-two threshing machines were on the ground, representing a battery that certainly seemed capable of threshing the crops of the West.

Several of the fence companies were also represented. The Great West and Anchor Fence companies fences, Winnipeg were on the ground, and the London Fence Co. of Portage la Prairie was also represented. The latter suffered a severe loss by fire this year, but are now catching up to the demand and will soon be able to supply all comers with a complete line of the London Fence.

The Brandon Pump & Windmill Works had a fine exhibit on the ground as had also the Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co. and the Brandon Machine Works.

The Manson Campbell Co. are building a new warehouse in Brandon in order to secure further accommodation for their rapidly increasing trade throughout the West.

The dairy building was well patronized by the large crowds that attended the fair. The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. had a nice exhibit, one which will doubtless tend to increase the rapidly growing patronage of this enterprising and progressive firm.

Petrie Mfg. Co. had a fine display of their "Magnet" Cream Separator and the demonstrations of their experts attracted considerable attention.

Directly opposite was the exhibit of The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ont. The genial Mr. Arthur Baker was in charge and no person was allowed to pass the booth without hearing of the many good qualities of the National-Cream Separators and the Raymond Sewing Machines.

The De Laval and Sharples exhibits which we noticed were at Winnipeg, made a similarly attractive and instructive showing at Brandon.

The Terminal Storage Problem.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Among the many features of the grain trade in which the grain growers of the prairie provinces are concerned, that of the terminal facilities at the Lake front stands out prominently. While the storage and clearing facilities were in the hands of the railway companies there was no cause for unrest, as there was no inducement for manipulation. They being carriers of grain could not dispose of any accumulated surplus without creating suspicion, nor would they profit by the disappearance of low grade wheat while passing through their elevators. Of recent years those engaged in handling of grain from initial points have been gradually acquiring terminals, until now practically all the buyers at country points control their own terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur.

The Canadian Northern Elevator at Port Arthur is leased to the British American Elevator Company; Ogilvie Milling Company own their own terminal; stock holders in the Northern, Winnipeg, Dominion and Canadian Elevator Companies own the Empire Elevator at Fort William; and some other nineteen elevator companies and grain buyers have made a "jackpot" and built the Consolidated at Fort William. The C. P. R. elevators are still independent and held by the company, but as nearly all the dealers in Manitoba grain are interested in private terminals it is natural to suppose that they will send no grain to C. P. R. terminals while there is space in their own. Under such conditions the only grain the railway company will get for storage is that shipped direct by the farmers and farmers' elevators, and any farmers' bills of lading the dealers get hold of will be diverted to their own terminals.

The weekly report of visible supply at the Lake front of the present crop year indicates that the diverting of our grain from the railway terminal into those privately owned has reached a stage that needs attention from those most concerned. There is the further danger that if the railway company will not get a fair share of the grain coming forward for storage they will apply the common business rule—"A business that doesn't pay must be changed"—and lease or otherwise dispose of their elevators. Knowing what is reported as being done at privately owned terminals in other places, no grain grower would want that to occur and the best way to prevent it is to always use the storage facilities offered by the railway company.

The present system of charging storage also needs attention. No great objection can be raised for the charge of 1/4 cents for cleaning, spouting and fifteen days' storage, but 1/2 cents for the next thirty days or a fraction thereof is unfair to say the least. There is no equity in having to pay as much for storing grain for, say one day over the first fifteen days, as for thirty. The only equitable way is to make a charge for service actually rendered, that is to say, a fixed charge for every day grain is in store after the first fifteen days. It is to be hoped that the C. P. R. authorities will meet the wishes of the farmers, who are shippers of their product, in this regard.

R. MCKENZIE,
Secretary M. G. G. A.

MARKETS

Never within recent times has there been such world-wide interest in wheat. The season has been so unusually abnormal that attention has been forced toward crops and when once the interest in the crops was aroused it was not long before the public began to put their money where they thought it would earn most on crop reports.

The past two weeks have been excellent growing weather and showers have been quite general. Under these influences the wheat crop has taken a new lease of life and grain that was headed out before rain stimulated its growth is now stretching up and putting out more heads. The probability is now that the yield will not only be small, but the grain will be very difficult to grade on account of the probability of different degrees of maturity. The trouble has been that the season maintaining its dilatory course brought on the June rains in July, but the crop had been endeavoring to prepare itself for harvest on the regular dates.

In the south the winter wheat crop has begun to be marketed, but so far the supply does not appear to be fifty per cent. of last year's crop. The world's visible is also on the decrease as compared with very substantial increases at this time last year.

On the Winnipeg market, dealers appear to be cautious, realizing that reports of very little importance may considerably affect the prices. The bull side of the market still prevails, however, and a considerable amount of wheat is held in the country. There doesn't appear to be much doubt but what wheat will go higher, though there is no telling when the rise may take place or whether or not it will be much lower first.

Last week the price ranged over about two cents, but closed at practically the same point as it opened.

Prices at Winnipeg for Ft. William and Port Arthur delivery are 1 Hard 93 1/2c, 1 Nor. 92 1/2c, 2 Nor. 89 1/2c, 3 Nor. 85 1/2c. Futures Aug. 93c, Sept. 94 1/2c, Oct. 95 1/2c. Minneapolis is about five cents higher and Chicago about four cents lower.

COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

Oats	39
Barley	54
Flax	128
Bran, per ton	17.50 @ \$18.50
Shorts, per ton	18.50
Chopped oats, per ton	27.00
Chopped barley, per ton	24.00
Chopped barley and oats, per ton	25.00

FLOURS—

Best patent, per 100 2.60

BUTTER—

Creamery, fancy, fresh bricks	22
In boxes	20 @ 21
Dairy, fancy bricks	18 @ 19
Select in tubs	16 @ 17

CHEESE—

Manitoba, make, new 11 1/2 @ 12

EGGS—

Manitoba new laid, per doz. 17 @ 17 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Choice beef steers and heifers per lb., 2 to 3 1/2; other grades in proportion; bulls, per lb., 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; market unsettled.

Sheep.—Choice sheep, per lb., 6 1/2c; spring lambs, each \$4 to \$5.50.

Calves.—Live, choice, 125 to 200 lbs., per lb., 3 to 3 1/2; other grades in proportion; choice veal, strictly fresh, per lb., 6 1/2 to 7c.

Hogs.—Live, 150 to 250 pounds, per cwt., \$6.50; 250 to 300 pounds, per cwt., \$6.00; over 300 pounds, per cwt., \$5.00; stags and sows taken at value.



MEMBERS OF THE ADAIR, SASK., RIFLE CLUB.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Prof. James McGranahan, the well-known hymn writer, is dead.

* * *

A porcelain Chinese god, of the Ming period, a hundred inches high, was sold at auction at Christie's, London, for £1,312.

* * *

John D. McCallum of Sarnia, Ont., has received a medal from the Canadian Humane Society, for saving a life when the steamer Monarch went down in Lake Superior in 1906.

* * *

Mark Twain has written a clever story in his most satirical vein on the Congo situation. It is called "King Leopold's Soliloquy" and the "entertainingness" of the story does not disguise the ugliness of the facts.

* * *

The widow of the great German sculptor, Bartholdi, has given to the town of Cassel the sum of \$50,000 and placed at its disposal her husband's sketches as the nucleus of a museum to be named after him.

* * *

Several Egyptian antiquities of great value have been given to Toronto University. One is a large altar of libations, whose age dates from about 2700 B. C. It is beautifully carved. Another is a large cedar box, exquisitely painted, belonging to the period of the Israelites' bondage.

* * *

It is significant that a son of General Piet Cronje has been nominated to a Rhodes scholarship. General Cronje, it will be remembered, commanded the Western Army of the South African Republics during the Boer war, and was captured at Paardeburg by General Roberts.

* * *

Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador to Washington, is one of the finest piano players in Washington. When a youth he studied music in Paris under the finest teachers. He and Paderewski, the great Polish pianist, are warm friends, having been drawn together years ago by their mutual love for the piano.

* * *

Probably the most curious Bible class in the west of England is that of deaf-mutes, which meets near Chalford, Gloucestershire. All the members are deprived of their senses of hearing and speech, and have to communicate and 'talk' to each other by means of the deaf-mute alphabet.—*London News*.

* * *

A week or two ago a tablet was unveiled at Oberlin University, Westerville, Ohio, in honor of the memory of Benjamin Russell Hanby, who wrote "Darling Nelly Gray," a song that was immensely popular in civil war times among the abolitionists. Hanby graduated from the university in 1858. The tablet bears a few bars of the music of the song, and was unveiled in the presence of the author's widow, who came from Los Angeles for the ceremony.

* * *

Dick Turpin was really a most unromantic ruffian, who first appears in history about 1735 at Loughton, where he threatened to put an old Mrs. Shelley on the fire unless she gave him her money. Turpin's "sphere of influence" was not Hounslow Heath, but Epping Forest and the only true part of the popular myth is that he really did shoot his comrade, Tom King. The legendary ride to York on Black Bess was performed, if at all, by "Swift Nick" Nevison, who in 1676 robbed a sailor on Gads Hill at four a.m. and established an alibi by appearing the same evening on the bowling green at York.—*Westminster Gazette*.

The original Blue Stockings were the famous Mrs. Montagu and her circle, and the term itself came not from a woman, but a man. This was Benjamin Stillingfleet, the famous botanist, who has given his name to a series of plants. Stillingfleet was the disinherited grandson of the famous Bishop of Worcester. He had suffered poverty and other trials, and wrote a very philosophical letter to a friend about them. "You know not what it is to have ill health, and therefore I will tell you it is a certain specific for some passions; you know not what it is to be disappointed in every aim in life, which I must tell you, is another specific for other passions; and when these passions are gone there is but very little difference between a prince and a beggar." Stillingfleet was a man of accomplishments and wit, and was therefore very much prized by Mrs. Montagu and the other learned ladies of the day. One of these ladies was Mrs. Vesey, who kept a literary salon and was the wife of a friend of Burke and Johnson. Once when he was staying at Bath, Stillingfleet received an invitation from Mrs. Vesey. He declined it, as Fanny Burney tells us because he had not "the proper equipment for an evening assembly." "Pho, pho," cried Mrs. Vesey, Fanny Burney's story goes on, "don't mind dress, come in your blue stockings." Such breach of convention needed courage on both sides, but Stillingfleet had the courage of a philosopher, and did as he was told. The story went the round, and Stillingfleet and blue stockings were always spoken of together. As Boswell puts it:

"Such was the excellence of his conversation that his absence was felt as so great a loss that it used to be said: 'We can do nothing without the blue stockings,' and thus by degrees the title was established."—*London News*.

A FITTING HONOR.

The carrying out of the scriptural injunction to give "honor where honor is due" has never been better exemplified in Canada than it was on Dominion Day in the little village of Vandeleur, Ontario. On that day and in that place men and women gathered from far and near to be present at the unveiling of a monument erected to the pioneer settlers of the township "whose courage, honest intention and stability of purpose converted the primeval forest into homes for themselves and those that came after them."

Monuments and tablets in abundance are erected to men who have done noble deeds on the battlefield. But aids to heroic action are not lacking on the field of battle: there is the tangible enemy in front, the cheers and shouts of comrades, the thrill of the artillery's roar and the clamor of the fight. The spirit is keyed to unusual height, the body spurred to unusual effort for the time being as a result of agencies outside the man himself. And though the deed may not have been done for the sake of praise, the merited applause of mankind has always been a prompt and hearty tribute to the gallant performer.

But the pioneer settlers in Canada who laid the foundations of this Dominion broad and deep were possessed of a heroism long drawn out. It was not a matter of a few weeks or months, but, war with the untamed forces of a new land once declared, there then began a struggle which the early pioneer knew would last the greater part of his lifetime and even into the lives of his children. It was a fight in which there was no smell of powder and beating of drums, no inspiration of companionship and friendly rivalry, no enemy to face passion with passion, no spectators to applaud and reward. Instead, there was the breaking away from the old home with all its associations and at least comparative comforts, and the entrance upon a new life in new surroundings. Often there was no money, so that

if the tiny first crop failed it meant actual hunger, and strange conditions of climate and soil made the failure an easy possibility. There were not many comforts, sometimes not even necessities, no telephones, telegraphs, railroad facilities, nor good roads; churches and schools were remarkably few and far between, and neighbors were a luxury.

It was a long hard struggle in which the victors could hope for the fruits of victory not for themselves, but for the children for whose sake they fought. They have done more for the world in giving it a new home for its peoples than all the soldiers that ever fought. They wrestled with the earth and subjugated it to the service of mankind. In honoring the nation-builders their descendants have honored themselves, because they have had intellect enough to realize and remember what a work worthy of honor and reverence their forefathers have performed.

CHILDREN AND ILLNESS.

In perusing mortality statistics one is horrified at the death rate of infants, especially children under the second year. Hundreds of them die every year in America before that age. The cynically-minded may say that they are better off, but the world needed them for its work; and of those who do live a large proportion grow up weakened in body and unable to face the struggle of life and overcome it.

It is in the nature of things that the city children suffer most and that their ranks should be most depleted, for milk and water supplies are likely to be tainted, and the air the little beings must breathe is heavy with smoke and dust.

But, rural or urban, the baby has a great deal with which to contend, not only because of neglect and lack of care, but as often through mistaken kindness. He has "no language but a cry" and those who wait upon him are not able to interpret. To them crying is an indication of hunger and they proceed to stow more food away into his little stomach when the chances are that the outcry is caused by there being too much in that receptacle already. And then the family wonders why he continues to howl!

The quality of the food is not watched with much more care than the quantity. Bits of sugar, tastes of fruit and sips of tea or coffee, are given because the child likes them, and potatoes and even pastry go into his mouth, while with my own eyes I once saw a mother feed her year-old boy with beefsteak and stewed tomatoes.

The clothing, too, has much to answer for in the tale of infantile deaths. Less change has taken place in baby fashions than in the garments worn by any other age. The swathing and bandaging of the little body is carried to the extreme of discomfort to the child, while his feet and arms are inadequately protected. If he catches cold, as is a certain consequence, more clothing is piled on his chest already too closely and heavily covered. And in summer, perhaps, more than winter is the *unwisdom* of baby dressing shown. The wraps and bandages remain and when he cries with prickly heat and perspiration he is carried in somebody's hot arms until he drops into the sleep of exhaustion. What he needed was a cool drink of water, a gentle sponging, the removal of most of his clothes and a shady place away from the mosquitoes where he could lie in a comfortable position and kick to his heart's content.

Every mother, no matter how wise her care, is afraid of the sudden summer diseases so fatal to infants, and likes to feel that a physician is not far away. But nearness to a doctor is a blessing not enjoyed in many communities in Western Canada, and the only way is for the mother herself to know what to do. As a help to the mother-readers of this journal Dr. Allen-Davidson will present a series of articles on Children and Children's Diseases, two of which will appear in a very short time. Those who read her previous articles on Home Sanitation will be sure of receiving valuable instruction in this important subject of caring for the physical well-being of the children.

There has been such a season has been... the interest in... long before the... are they thought

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A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that you may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit.—St. James v. 16, 18.

"God is not dumb, that He should speak no more!
If thou hast wanderings in the wilderness
And find'st not Sinai, 'tis thy soul is poor!
There towers the Mountain of the Voice no less,
Which whoso seeks shall find, but he who bends,
Intent on manna still and mortal ends,
Sees it not, neither hears its thundered lore!"

Did you ever face the awful thought of the tremendous power for good that God has put into the hands of each of His children? I call it an "awful" thought, because we have been warned over and over again that we shall be called to account for leaving undone the things we ought to have done; that we shall be punished if we allow our talents to rust in idleness; punished if we pass our neighbor by, in neglectful unkindness, when we see that he needs our help; punished if he starves at our side, while our hands are full of bread. And we have at our disposal the mightiest force for helping the world that can possibly be imagined. We all want to help the world, and very often lament that we are cut off by want of strength, time, money or opportunity from plunging into the battle against sin and misery. And, all the time, we let this glorious talent of prayer lie idle, or exercise it so languidly, hurriedly and faithlessly, that it accomplishes scarcely anything.

Look at our text! Elijah was only a man like other men—only a countryman who had from childhood been drinking in the Spirit of God among the solitary hills of Gilead. Like John the Baptist, who followed in his steps, he was not clothed in soft raiment, not versed in the fashionable etiquette of kings' courts. When he saw the nation turning its back upon God, led by a wicked queen and a weak king, he did not use gentle words of pleading, but tried to wake the slumbering consciences of his countrymen by the strongest means at his command. He prayed a terrible prayer, prayed a long drought, which would inevitably plunge the country into the miseries of famine, and he was perfectly fearless about it. He suddenly appears upon the scene with his daring defiance of Ahab—a defiance which could not fail to provoke the wrath of the wicked king: "Elijah . . . said unto Ahab, As the LORD God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word."

He must have felt that the disease was a desperate one when he resorted to such a desperate remedy. We may not feel tempted to exert power in that fashion, and surely he would not have dared to do it without a direct call from God, but St. James puts him before us as an example to be followed—an example of the prevailing force of earnest prayer for the healing of the disease of sin. Though Elijah, by his prayer, stopped the rain, it was not he, but Ahab, who brought trouble upon Israel.

The story is all so wonderful, so like a tale of magic, that we hardly feel as if it applied to ourselves at all. Here is a prophet who, by his prayer, can stop the rain supply for more than three years, and then bring the rain in answer to his earnest appeal to God. He can stand by the altar of sacrifice, and look up in calm certainty that his prayer for fire from heaven to consume the victim will be answered. We cannot do these things, and it would be sinful presumption to put God to the test, and expect Him to work miracles for us. We know that Elijah was not acting presumptuously, for he simply obeyed God, without doubting His power to work miracles through any instrument He might

THE QUIET HOUR

choose. We read in 1 Kings xviii that "the word of the LORD came to Elijah in the third year, saying, Go, shew thyself unto Ahab and I will send rain upon the earth." He was not putting God to the test and seeking miraculous signs from Him; He was simply obeying orders with soldierly promptness and child-like confidence. But—his whole soul had been stirred into a fiery indignation against sin, a great jealousy for God's honor and glory, and a burning desire to bring Israel back to its lost faithfulness. God did not pick out a man haphazard, and use him as an instrument for reaching His people. The man chosen was indeed subject to like passions as we are, but he was full of zeal for God, and had prayed long and earnestly for the evil around him to be cured. If he had shaken his head sadly over the idolating of his neighbors, and decided that he could not help it, God could hardly have used him to work a reformation.

If you want to help in the battle against sin that is being waged by the great army which follows One riding upon a white horse—One whose eyes are as a flame of fire, and whose vesture is dipped in blood—then you must be tremendously in earnest, as Elijah was. You will never work wondrously with the mighty weapon of Prayer if you are content to plod through the wilderness

You all lead busy lives, I know, and it is not easy to find time for long prayers. Has God ever asked us for long prayers? If you care about your brothers' needs, if you want them to be healed, if you really believe that your prayer can bring down showers of blessing on a thirsty, parched world, you can't help praying. If the promises about prayer are not true, then life is not worth living, for God must be either powerless to help us, or untrue to His promise. But we know that He is true, and mighty to save and, as St. John reminds us, "This is the confidence that we have in Him, that, if we ask anything according to His will, He heareth us: And if we know that He hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of Him. If any man see his brother sin a sin which is not unto death, he shall ask, and He shall give him life for them that sin not unto death."

The example of Elijah is an example of eager, persistent, faithful claiming of the gifts God wants to give us—gifts for ourselves and for others. He wants to soften hard hearts, to strengthen weak faith, to arouse joyous eager love but He cannot force these glorious gifts upon us. We must earnestly desire them, and prove our desire by determined pleading. We must pray as Elijah prayed for the blessing of the rain on



AN OUT-DOOR PARLOR.

of life with your eyes seeking only manner for yourself. If God wants to send you on His errands, wants to send His messages by you, you must be always standing in His presence, always listening for the still, small Voice, which is unheard by anyone who allows himself to be absorbed in the cares and pleasures of this outward, visible life.

It was perfectly natural for Elijah to say: "As the LORD, God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand." He could not see God, any more than we can, but he had lived in such constant communion with Him that His Presence was not a misty possibility, but the one great Reality of his life. This is within our reach too. We can form the habit of letting the remembrance of God be crowded out by visible things around us, or we can form the habit of realizing His Presence in every quiet moment. When the hands are busy kneading the bread, or the body is bent over a wash-tub, the heart can rise in glad communion with an unseen Friend. Take the potatoes to be peeled, or the pan of peas to be shelled out under a shady tree in the yard, and you will find it much easier to lift up the heart to God than if you sit down in the hot kitchen. It is far better for the body too.

the parched and barren fields. Think how he "cast himself down upon the earth and put his face between his knees," in lowliest supplication. Think with what unshaken confidence in God's swift answer to his prayer he, seven times over, sent his servant to watch for the cloud which must be coming. God had said that He would send the rain; therefore he prayed the more confidently. And God has said to us that He will give His Holy Spirit to those who ask—ask as the importunate widow asked, who would not accept a refusal. Are we asking with all our might? Think of the mighty power of Niagara, that has been running to waste for so many thousands of years, but is now doing such wonders in obedience to man's will. The power was there all the time, and the need was there too. So it is in this matter of prayer. God stands ready to work mightily, by the power of the Holy Spirit, in us and through us. If He is not reaching the world through us, it can only be because our prayers are weak and lifeless, because we are not keeping in daily, hourly touch with Him—and we can only keep in touch with Him by earnest effort—prayer is not easy to anyone.

"No wonder the day seemed so lengthened,
And its burdens so heavy to bear,
And I so impatient and fretful,
When I ne'er offered one word of prayer!
God pity the soul that is living
So far from his Father away,
That in all of life's bane and its blessing
He never once thinketh to pray!"
HOPE.

FROM THE BRIDGE.

The grey-blue east seemed as a blank,
Nor sound nor gleam of motion stirred
Nor down among the sedge reeds rank
Was lightest zephyr rustling heard.

The mossy velvet of the sky,—
The darts from lonely, placid stars,—
The sheen and fleece of clouds that fly
In silver, silent chequered bars.

Grow into life in that far West,
Where sunset flushes faint and pale
And soft as dew from heav'n's breast
The little cloudlets streak and trail.

Like wraiths the ghostly vapors rise,
And circle all the tree's about
From that far cot an echo cries
Responsive to the playful shout.

Iridescent one ripple runs,
Then melts in silver in the moon,
And ebbs away in sighing duns,
Among the reeds with gentle croon;

And softly, as an infant sighs
With naught of pain and little mirth,
The warbling night wind's placid rise
Floats lightly o'er the murm'ring earth.

Now from the west the flushes fly,
A vapor dims the moon-bright
fleece,
And softly ebb the breezes—die
In hushes far away,—and cease.

In robes of mist the river tide
Sweeps onward silent 'neath the
moon,—
But in the east with fire dved
The morning breaks,—alas! too soon!
A. RUPERT MUNDAY.

Manitoba.

A NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Our country, 'tis of thee
We sing a noble song.
Of thee we sing.
Land of the golden grain,
Of sunshine and of rain,
Of all thy fair domain,
We praise bring.

The Earth our Father gave
In plenty all may have
In this Great West.
Our sources are secure
If all our lives are pure
Our Father's blessing's sure,—
Greatest and best.

We love our prairie homes
With true and thankful hearts
From shore to shore.
Our national song we sing,
True hearts to thee we bring,
Thy praises now shall ring
For evermore.
S. W.

THE HIGH-TIDE OF THE YEAR.

Now is the high-tide of the year
And whatever of life hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a ripply cheer
Into every bare inlet and creek and bay
Now the heart is so full that a drop overfills it,
We are happy now because God wills it.
No matter how barren the past may have been,
'Tis enough for us now that the leaves are green
We sit in the warm shade and feel quite well
How the sap creeps up and the blossoms swell
We may shut our eyes, but we cannot help knowing
That skies are clear and grass is growing!
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

TO THE TRAVELLERS.

Dear Chatterers:

Some of you are fortunate enough to be going home this summer, back east or down south or even across the pond. It may be years since you did it before. Perhaps you came out here when you married and now are planning to go back to show the baby to the home folks. That baby lends an added attraction to the visit, but causes a pang when you think of the journey. Travelling is not all a joy even when one has only oneself to look after, and to take a helpless child on a long trip by rail is not a light undertaking. But if trouble enough is taken in preparation, some of the difficulties at least may be obviated. Here are a few pointers that I have gathered, some from other magazines, some from friends and a few from my own experience (of travelling, not of babies).

For yourself get a suit of tweed or some other material that will not hold the dust, choosing the color, too, with that end in view as long as it is not an unbecoming shade. A blouse in a light-weight silk of the same shade is the best choice as it will not crumple nor soil, and with a generous supply of turn-over collars and cuffs can be made to look fresh and dainty every day. Don't wear white undershirts, and woven underwear is better than the starched cotton garments for the journey.

Everyone knows what a nuisance one's toilet articles are on a journey unless one is fortunate enough to have a bag regularly fitted out, and few there be that have. It is provoking to open the suit-case for a book or clean handkerchief and have the comb and soap-box and tooth powder bound merrily out. To prevent that take a square of old-fashioned "holland" linen about 18 inches to the side, and another piece the same width and half the length. Fit the smaller piece to the bottom half of the larger and stitch it round the bottom and two ends making a big pocket. Divide this into smaller pockets by stitching partitions between, to fit the various articles, comb, brush, toothbrush, hair pins, soap box; spools, white and black, a thimble, scissors and a packet of needles can fill one pocket. At the two upper corners of this square apron put string and tie it round your waist when you go to the toilet room, so that no matter how much you stagger, nor how rough the road, you and your belongings will cling together. When through using them the whole thing can be wrapped up, tied with the strings and put into the suit-case to stay until wanted.

Carry a little jar of good cold cream to remove the dust and grime. It is better than hard water, hard rubbing and soap. Apply at night, leave on for a few moments, then wipe gently and thoroughly with a soft cloth. Take an extra pair of comfortable shoes with you. It will pay.

If you want a double-purpose cushion and wrap make a cushion cover of dark material buttoned at one end. Into it slip a soft warm shawl or small eider down comforter, and use in the capacity desired at the moment.

Now for the baby's welfare. The little mites are cross on the train because they are continually being handled; it is usually hot and temper suffers in consequence. Try to get one of those straw or wicker suit cases, a fairly long one. Equip it with a thick pad, a pillow and coverlid to fit. Let the baby spend most of the time in that. When he is occupying it his garments can be kept in the cover. You can keep some bottles of milk sweet for him for a day or more by getting a tin biscuit or cake box and putting into it a rubber water-bag filled with ice-water, or a little tin pail with a tight cover filled with ice, and placing the bottles inside the box. A shawl strap will make easy the carrying of it, and the water can be removed at the cooler on the car, and the ice at railroad restaurants. Take a few of his best-loved toys not bringing them out all at once, but saving them for critical moments when his attention must be diverted.

There are heaps of other things to be said, but I'm in danger of falling into my own waste-paper basket, and that would never do. Bon voyage!

DAME DURDEN.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

MEAT ROLL.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am not content with writing once in a long while. I feel as if I could write nearly every week. So I am coming boldly in again and hope I don't get the door closed on me. I see in June 19th issue that a trained nurse offers help to anyone, so I am taking the opportunity of asking Dame Durden for her address. I have quite a few things I could ask her, as my boy has been sick again. My mother died when I was twelve years old, so I have no mother to ask the questions which I might be able to ask "Sairy Gamp." I only wish I could talk to her in company. Well, I must close now as my husband is about ready to go to town and I want to post this, as the sooner I get Sairy Gamp's address the better I shall be pleased. I have a lot of different meat recipes,

as: Meat Roll.—One pound scraps of cold minced meat, one pound scraps of cold minced ham, three ounces bread crumbs, two eggs, parsley, some sage, a little nutmeg. Mix together, make into a roll, tie in a floured cloth and boil three hours. Turn out and roll well in bread crumbs.

AHTREB.

few minutes, and remove any scum that rises. When sugar begins to candy drop in the dry almonds first. However, you should blanch the nuts by pouring hot water over them, and letting them stand in it a few minutes, when the skin will slip off readily. Spread the candy on buttered plates to cool.

Sugar Taffy.—One pound sugar put in a pan with half a tumbler cold water, add one teaspoonful of cream tartar, lump butter size of a hickory nut, one teaspoon vinegar. Do not stir it at all. Boil slowly twenty-five minutes, drop in a little cold water, and if crisp it is done. Turn into buttered plates, flavor with vanilla and lemon, half of each and pull until white.

Chocolate Candy.—One cup brown sugar, one cup white, one cup molasses, one cup milk, one cup chocolate, butter size of a walnut.

Vanilla Candy.—Three teacups white or coffee sugar, one and a half teacups unskimmed milk to dissolve it. Boil till done and flavor with vanilla. After cooled a little stir until hard.

Fudge.—One and one half cups white sugar, three-fourths cup milk, two teaspoonfuls butter, one half cup chocolate icing, one-half teaspoon

I am afraid I am making my chat a little too long and will close now, hoping some of the members will find these recipes a success.

A WESTERN MAIDEN.

(As soon as the young onions are above ground the weeding must begin. A common iron spoon or a table knife sharpened on both sides and bent in a curve can be used to scrape away the soil from the plants. Never draw the soil up to the onions, as they grow best on top of the ground. A second top-dressing of fertilizer or of wood ashes when the bulbs have made about half their growth has a good effect. The richest soil to be obtained should be used for onions.—D. D.)

POTATO PANCAKES WANTED.

Dear Dame Durden:—Please will you permit me to come again so soon to find some help? I often use the recipes found in the Ingle Nook and they are very useful too. Would someone kindly give a recipe for potato pancakes, I have heard so many speak about them that I must try to find the recipe; also a recipe for Yorkshire pudding. My husband often says mine is good, but not like his mother's. I suppose hers was perfect because it was the true English way.

In one issue a writer (Molly) asked for a recipe for vinegar. I make my own vinegar always. First, you must have a little bit of what is called "mother." It is a thick skum that gathers on the top of home-made vinegar. Then take three quarts of soft clean water and sweeten enough so that it will start to ferment, put in the cup full of "mother," cover over and set in a warm place. I do not know, but you might obtain the so-called "mother" from a farmer's wife or a neighbor. I brought mine from Ontario. I hope I have made it clear enough.

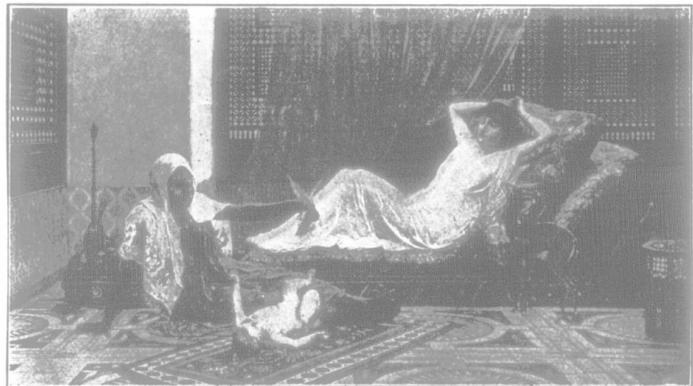
Some lady asked for information about how to make mats. I have made several by cutting the stockings into narrow strips and hooking them. Make a border of dark stocking or worn out clothes, mark a wreath of flowers around next to your border, and fill in with some good color, say, brown. I made the Odd Fellow's links in the center of mine. I color with the colors I wish, and cut quite fine strips, and as I hook each loop through to the top I cut them in two and so on as I go along, and then trim off on top to make it nice and smooth. This looks very dainty and the flowers or leaves will look quite real. An animal looks nice in the center of a mat and the loops cut off nice and smooth take off the rough appearance. I have some very nice recipes which I will send again as I think my letter is long enough this time.

A FRIEND.

(I can't find among my recipes anything called potato pancakes, but here are directions for potato griddle cakes that may turn out to be the same thing under a different name. Take half a dozen large potatoes, a quarter cup of sifted flour, two teaspoons baking powder, a quarter teaspoon salt, one egg, one teacup boiling milk. Wash the potatoes, peel and grate; pour over them the boiling milk, stir in the salt, flour, baking powder and eggs. Bake on a hot griddle with plenty of butter.

Yorkshire Pudding.—One pint milk; four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; two scant cups flour; one teaspoon salt. Mix up quickly; pour off the fat from the top of the gravy in the roasting pan, leaving just enough to prevent the pudding from sticking. Pour in the batter about three-quarters of an hour before the meat is done and keep up a brisk oven. Baste with the gravy taken out.

If your husband could get back that tremendous boyish appetite that made everything taste ambrosial, he would probably think your pudding as good as what "mother" used to make.—D. D.)



A NEW LIGHT IN THE HAREM. Painted by Frederick Goodall—now in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, England.

(I sent the address for which you asked. It was odd that a letter from Sairy fulfilling her offer of help should come by the same mail as your letter.—D. D.)

RECIPES FOR ISABEL.

Dear Dame Durden:—As I get weary of thinking over things by myself I will come and talk with you. I saw in June 12th Advocate a chance to help D. Y. B. and will try to tell all I know. Those wooden butter-bowls should never be scalded, just washed in warm water then rinsed in cold. But there is a new butter-bowl that I know will be satisfactory, a papier mache one—you can scald this kind.

You will have a hard task, Dame Durden, to keep me away from your corner for any length of time now that you have let me in. I get longing at times to write and just have to. It seems like talking to a friend. Can a kind friend tell me a way to give collars and cuffs a glossy appearance? I know a way to prevent irons from sticking on starched articles: add a few drops of coal oil to your starch. I have a splendid garden this year—all kinds of vegetables.

Here is a real Old Country short-bread recipe: 1 cup sugar, 2 cups butter, 4 cups flour. Knead all the ingredients firmly, cut flat with hand and pinch the edge. Bake in a moderate oven and line the pan with paper.

Here are some recipes for candy for "Isabel": Almond candy.—Take one pound of sugar and about half a pint of water; put in part of the white of an egg to clarify the sugar; let this boil a

vanilla. Boil everything until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove and beat until thick, put on greased plates to cool.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

(A cold starch that puts a fine gloss on linen is made by adding a pint of lukewarm water to two ounces starch. Then put in a teaspoon of turpentine and lastly add half a teaspoon borax which has been dissolved in a scant cup of boiling water and allowed to cool.

There seemed to be something left out of your recipe for walnut creams. Will you send it when you tell us how to make those cookies?—D. D.)

GOOD FOR MARRIED OR SINGLE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have enjoyed reading the letters of the Ingle Nook for a long time, and I find there are a good many useful hints and recipes. I think it is a good thing for the married or single to read them.

I wish you, or one of the members would please tell me how to treat seed onions so as to have them large. I have heard say to take the dirt away from the onion and just leave the roots solid.

I will close now by sending a recipe for Spanish buns. Spanish buns.—Two cups of flour, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet cream, three teaspoons of baking powder, four eggs, one tablespoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon of ground cloves. Bake and then put icing on top.

Graham gems.—Two eggs, one cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon of soda, flour enough to thicken.



PUDDINGS

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The New Dessert

Delicious, inviting, adds a dainty touch to any meal. Delights the children and pleases everyone. Easily prepared when you are hurried. Nothing to add except milk, boil a few moments and set to cool. One package will make enough dessert for twelve people. Eight delicious flavors to suit the taste:

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Chocolate	Orange
Strawberry	Tapioca
Pineapple	Custard

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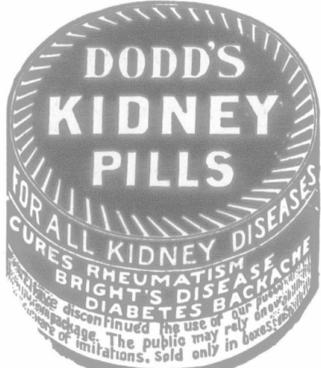
FARMER'S COLONIZATION AND SUPPLY COMPANY
6 Stanley Block, Winnipeg, Man.

AN IDEAL MARRIAGE.

(Washington Star.)

"What makes you think that Timmins is ideally married?"

"Because one day when he invited me to dinner we were late, and she merely asked whether the home team won."



NO RESPITE.

(Washington Star.)

The fierce mosquito sings all night,
Rejoicing in his sins,
And when he stops, with morning's light
The buzzing fly begins.

ANOTHER FROM LEEDS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have thought many a time of writing to the Ingle Nook. I have enjoyed reading the other letters and have found a number of the recipes very useful. I was interested in the letters of the Leeds members as I came from Leeds four years ago.

Ahtreb asks about Castoria. I used it for my baby when he was two weeks old, and found it better than anything else. She had two teeth at fourteen weeks and could walk when a year old.

I am sending a recipe that will be useful to some of the members, especially the bachelors. Lemonade without lemons is made by boiling two pounds of sugar in one quart of water. When cold stir in well one ounce of citric acid and a small bottle of good extract of lemon, and then bottle up. Use two tablespoons of the liquid to a glass of water when preparing the drink.

ARMLEY.

AN INVALID MEMBER.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am like the rest, I have enjoyed for many years, before I came to the prairie, as I do now, your Ingle Nook chats, and also "Hope" and Carrie M. Hayward in the Quiet Hour. They have been such a help to me. The verses "Empty Hands" were such a blessing, as I lay through all the months of last winter with useless hands, not able to stir; my hair, a beautiful light brown, now almost snow-white from one winter's sickness. Now I am not coming to help the cooks, but am going to contribute a recipe for liniment: One cup turpentine, one cup strong vinegar, (if small cups) the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Mix all together by placing in a large necked bottle and shaking well. It is invaluable to have in the house for any use, to prevent a hurt from inflammation, or colds, sore throat, etc., but is only for external use.

I, for one, will be delighted to receive "Scripture cake," offered in the number of June 26th. I was going to ask for it, as I made it years and years ago, taking it then from the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MOTHER-OF-TEN.

(What a terribly trying winter you must have had. We will hope that health is before you henceforth.—D. D.)

POTATO CAKES AND BOSTON CREAM.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been a secret reader and admirer of the Ingle Nook for the past six months, having only been in Canada nine months. I come from Bristol, England; and wonder if any of the chatters know it. I like this part of Canada immensely. The country is just lovely, especially at this time of year. It was a great novelty to me in the winter riding about in the cutter. It seemed so free and jolly.

I am so glad the bachelors are allowed a corner with us. I'll tell you why. Six months ago I married just the dearest bachelor in all the world, so now I feel as though I have a warm corner for them.

Perhaps some of our friends would like a good old Devonshire recipe for potato cakes. Put cold potatoes left from dinner in a bowl and well mash. Sweeten with sugar, put currants or caraway seeds to taste; then mix enough flour to make a firm dough. Roll out and shape with biscuit cutter. Fry in fat to a nice golden brown.

A nice refreshing drink is Boston Cream.—Boil three quarts of water and allow to get cold. Beat together the whites of two eggs, one and a half pounds of white sugar, two ounces of tartaric acid, one and a half teaspoon of lemon essence. Stir all well into the water, bottle and seal. When required for use fill a tumbler half full of cold water; add half a salt spoon of baking soda and let it dissolve; then fill up the glass with the Boston cream.

I have other nice recipes. May I come again and bring them?

NANCY.

AN IRISH "HOPEFUL."

Dear Dame Durden:—I am very grateful that those people did not set the dog on the bachelors, as I am a member of that unfortunate army. This seems to be a very abrupt way of introducing myself and humbly asking your permission to be a member of the Ingle Nook corner. A lady writing in your issue of July 3rd said she was glad the dogs were chained and likely to be. She has an "Irish" husband with a large heart. All Irishmen have large hearts, and if she could find my name she would know that I was Irish too. They say "Pat" is green, and all the rest of it, but everything has to be green sometime, and if it were not for the lovely green things we behold in "good old summer time" nature would be a dead number. My nearest neighbor is also an "Emerald Islander," but he comes direct from the "auld sod" while I am of Irish descent. I must be what you would call a second-hand Irishman. I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook articles very much and wish the same might be a great benefit to every reader. I have a lovely homestead only two miles from a prosperous town, in the best wheat growing part of Saskatchewan. My improvements on it are, as yet, not very extensive, but I am doing my best and intend making it one of the model farms of the West. I had a steam plow two days getting a large piece plowed for crop next summer. There is a very beautiful little lake on one corner of my farm, with lovely green willows completely surrounding it. There are two sets of bushes, one at the water's edge and another about five feet from it, thus forming an ideal place for an evening stroll. If I can secure some suitable shade trees for my lawn I will have things to the King's taste. You may laugh at a bachelor having a lawn, but it is true. A man once asked me for a recipe for "Angel" cake, I told him I did not have any, but if he could get me the angel, he could have all the cake. Well, I must close. Being young and strong and of good spirits I will not sign myself "Lonesome" as one member, but will take a more cheerful name. Wishing the Ingle Nook readers every success I will close my first letter to you.

HOPEFUL.

(Your name is certainly a guide-post to your nationality. No one would mistake you for a Russian or a Scot with a name like that. It reminds me of a story a business man told once about an applicant for a position in his warehouse. The seeker for a job when asked his name said "Michael Kelly, me mother's name was O'Hara, and you bet she was no Eytalian." I am glad you are locking after the ornamental as well as the useful features of your homestead. It will be a lovely home, some day, for that angel.—D. D.)

SOME BABY LORE.

Dear Dame Durden:—Here I am again, to thank you! I didn't expect much from my first letter, but it was treated so well. I noticed one of your members writing about a sick baby. Now, from her letter I judged that she had been told as I was with my first baby, "It's his teeth." He was then six months old. I know now that getting teeth does not always, nor often, make a baby sick if he is fed properly and kept sweet. The teeth will come without the slightest bother, or that is the way I have found it with the others. I pitied Ahtreb, for that's what I was led to believe was wrong with mine, and oh, such a dreadful time I had! But it turned out after much suffering and worry that it wasn't teeth at all, but I was over feeding baby to try to keep it quiet. The more he fretted the more I gave him and the worse he became, till he very nearly died. After he started to get better he weighed less than when born and he weighed 22 pounds before taking sick. But one lesson was enough for me, after I once found out what was wrong, and the rest of our boys have never been sick at all.

F. J.

(You did not know the Ingle Nook members very well or you would not have been surprised that your letter

was "treated so well." There isn't a group of women in Canada more helpful or interested.—D. D.)

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Soak a lump of camphor in brandy until it is dissolved, and sponge the mosquito bites with the mixture. This recipe is also considered good for all bites, and might be found efficacious as a preventative.

Thrifty housewives should use up accumulations in small coal thus: Soak old newspapers in water till they are quite a pulp. Squeeze into bands about the size of an orange, and roll in the coal dust till thickly coated. Dry thoroughly, but slowly, and use, one or two at a time, put on to the fire with fresh coal. They will give out a splendid heat, and last a long time. If a fire is made up with them at night it will last until morning.

Acetic acid, applied properly and persistently, will remove the most tenacious of warts. This is the proper way: Take the clean end of a dead match or any small piece of wood and dip it in the acid. On removing it there will be found about a drop clinging. Apply, or rather allow, this to drop on the wart, which, being porous, will soon absorb it. Do this every day to each wart, being careful to have the hand or any part held perfectly still. You will be surprised to see how soon the ugly things will disappear.

A BABY BOX.

An enterprising mother has the following suggestion for a baby's box:

"My baby 'box' was about three feet square at the base and two feet high. I padded it inside with strips of old carpet, letting the padding extend well over the edges. It was then ready for castors at the four corners by which it could be easily moved about the house and out of doors. I tacked some bright pictures inside of the box, put in a few toys, and baby had a playhouse always near me as I did my work. I had no fear of his creeping out the door, burning himself or picking some harmful particle from the floor, to say nothing of the difference in the appearance of his clothing. When he became strong enough he drew himself up on his feet, then walked around, holding to the edges of the box. He soon learned to stand alone, and then walked. I find the box superior to high chair, buggy, jumper or walker, as it gives freedom to all the muscles of the little body."

Soak newspapers in a paste of half a pound of flour, half a pound of alum and three quarts of water, mixed together and boiled. This mixture, which should be as thick as putty, may be forced into cracks in floors, wainscoting, etc., with a case knife. It hardens like papier maché, neatly and permanently filling any cracks to which it may be applied.

To make cloth or canvas waterproof.—Sugar of lead, ten ounces, to be mixed in two gallons of cold soft water. In another vessel mix ten ounces of alum and two gallons of cold soft water. Let them stand for one or two hours, stirring frequently until dissolved. Then get a tub and strain the liquids into it, not allowing any sediment to get into the tub. Lay the cloth in the vessel, covering it completely with the liquid. Let it remain for twenty-four hours with a weight on top to keep it from floating. Then hang it up to dry without wringing. Do it in fine weather, so there will be no delay about drying. The cloth must be all wool. No rain can penetrate this waterproof. This quantity of liquid is sufficient for eight yards of double width cloth.

THE ROSE.

Fold upon fold in close and royal red,
Chanted by birds and sanctified with dew
Like some proud acolyte I stand and swing
My censer in God's chapel of the blue.
The surplised lily leans within the choir
Silent—with sunset's halo on her head
But I in velvet vestments stand and sing
Beneath God's stars my litany of red.
—ARCHIBALD SULLIVAN.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

TOO BUSY FOR SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was very glad to see my last letter in print so I thought I would write again. I have been going to school for a few days, but suppose I can not go much more because I have too much work to do this summer. We have been hauling rock all day to-day from the fields. The fields are too wet to do anything yet, but we expect to get out on them as fast as we can because it is getting rather late for wheat. We have got a little black colt since last I wrote. We call it Lucy. I will close by giving you a few riddles:—In king's chamber, I lay. I have been the death of many a chief sunk by sea and burnt by land.—This riddle is hard to understand. Ans.—A gun.

Puzzle.—What has got four I's, no legs, no arms, and runs all the time? Ans.—Mississippi river.

Sask. (b) ALBERT MOE.

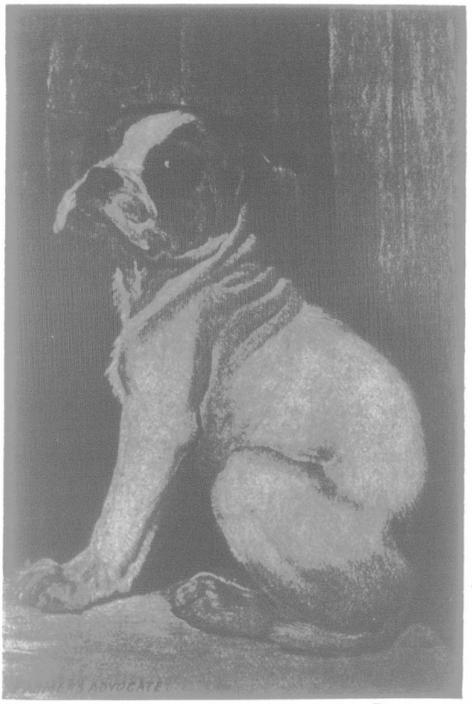
SILVERTOP.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Many thanks for putting my letter in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I was very pleased to see it in print.

pig? 3. What is the last hair in a dog's tail called? 4. What did Adam do when he wanted sugar? 5. What is higher when the head is off? Now I will close wishing the club success. Man. (c) LORNE H. LOCEY.

A MENNONITE VILLAGE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my other letter in print I thought I would write again. This time I will tell you about our settlement. It is thirty-five miles southeast of Winnipeg and we all think it a pretty spot. We live five miles from the station of Giroux. There is a Mennonite village three miles south of us. There are three general stores, one hardware store, three implement shops, two blacksmith's shops, a barber's shop, a flour mill, and a cheese factory in it, besides dwelling houses. The Mennonites always have beautiful gardens. One time my mother, sister and I were taken through one, and I thought it just lovely. They have almost all the flowers that are advertised in the seed catalogues. We live two and a half miles from school, and we attend every



DIGNITY SUPPORTED BY CONSCIOUS POWER.

The polo has started here again, and I believe there are a few new members joined for the season. There is some talk of having tennis here this summer. I am hoping that it will be carried out, as I am anxious to learn how to play it. Father is secretary-treasurer of the race club. The race track is about three miles from our home. There is going to be a large gathering of people from Calgary and other adjoining towns, so we are looking forward to a great success. Many race horses are in training now. There are twelve horse races, including the boys' pony race, in which my brother expects to enter on a pretty little pony named Silvertop. There is talk of having refreshments and an ice cream booth.

ETHEL AIRD. (14)

SOME GOOD CONUNDRUMS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—There are lots of water birds here this year, such as ducks, divers, pelicans and grebes. There are more of them this year than there has ever been before on the river here.

I will close the letter with a few conundrums. 1. Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? 2. What will make more noise under a gate than a

day. Our teacher's name is Miss B—and we all like her. The games we play are football and another our teacher taught us. Man. (a) MARION STEEL. (12)

COLLECTS POSTCARDS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to any paper, so you cannot expect extra good writing or spelling. I am a constant reader of the Children's Corner and was thinking it would be nice to tell you a few stories, but I don't think I will write one this time. I have a collection of postcards and would like to exchange with some of the members. I think it is nice to collect them and I have an album to keep them in. I have a cute little pup which I call Sport. He gets up on a chair and barks for something to eat. He is a little water spaniel. We have another big collie dog and we call him Scamp. We have two cats, both old ones. I went to Ontario last summer with papa and mamma, and we had a lovely time. I would like to go again sometime soon. I think I must close now as it is getting late. Good night, and pleasant dreams.

Man. (a) BLANCHE CAMPBELL. (10)

Blue Ribbon TEA Never Varies in Flavor

The teas from which it is blended are not picked up here, there and everywhere, as so many teas are.

This is important, as the same kind of tea varies greatly in flavor according to the soil, etc., of the plantation where it was grown.

The choice leaf from which Blue Ribbon Tea is blended, comes always from the same plantations—the finest in India and Ceylon.

So there is no danger of variation in the flavor of Blue Ribbon Tea.



Just get a pound and see yourself how good it is.

Insist on having Blue Ribbon Tea,

BLUE RIBBON TEA CO. WINNIPEG RICH - STRONG - FRAGRANT

INTENDS TO STAY WITH IT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We came to High River the 17th of last December from Victor, Mont. My uncle was taking the ADVOCATE and had all the back numbers, so mamma read all of the children's letters to little brother and me, and we did enjoy them very much, and love to see the paper come. I thought I would write and see if you did not want to hear from a little boy of High River. We all like the country fine and intend to stay with it. We had a little bad luck to start with. Papa had smallpox, and we did not like that, for we were quarantined for a long time, but we don't care now. My grandma lives here, and we don't get lonesome where grandma is.

Alberta. (a) FREDDIE WILLIAMSON. (9)

SHOT A CORMORANT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father keeps the post office and I read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and like it very much. I shot a cormorant the other day and it was a fine bird. I sold it at Franklin for a dollar. I like reading and have read quite a lot of books.

Man. (b) SCOTT CAMPBELL. (13)

A DEAR LITTLE SISTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE since last fall and think it is a very nice paper. I always read the C. C. the first thing when we get the mail. I have a cow and a yearling. My mother has an old horse twenty years of age. He is older than any other animal we have. There are five in the family younger than I. My three little brothers have two dogs, Collie and Jip. Jip is brown and Collie is black with a white ring around his neck. I have a dear little baby sister. We think we'll call her Winnie. Well, I must close, with love to Cousin Dorothy and all the members of the C. C.

Sask. (b) KATIE CAMPBELL. (11)

Kootenay Fruit Lands

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W. J. BLACK
Secretary, Advisory Board
Agricultural College
Winnipeg, Man.

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We also have a large list of fruit farms, hay farms, and ranch lands.

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No. 1.—60 acres: 15 in orchard just commencing to bear, 17 acres in crop, 20 acres in pasture, all clear, balance slightly timbered. Well fenced, good house, all furnished. Good team of horses, two head of cattle, some hens, good stable and henhouse, wagon, buggy, implements, tools, harness, etc. Domestic water piped to house under pressure. Free water record for irrigation. Price \$18,000; \$10,000 cash, balance on terms.

No. 2.—28 acres all clear and under cultivation; 2½ miles from city; 3 acres in trees. 3 acres in onions, 14 acres in hay, balance in oats. Price \$7,500; \$2,500 cash, balance in two annual payments.

Write for particulars

T. J. How Land Co. Ltd.
KELOWNA, B. C.

If you are doing an Agricultural, Ranching or Commercial business, advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

The Last Buffalo Hunt.

The Dakotas of the plains had their last winter hunt in 1880-81. Buffalo left the Valley of the Missouri some fifteen years before and now turned back toward their former feeding grounds to escape the inexcusable slaughter by white hunters on the north.

Early in September, 1880, reports of returning game were brought to the river agencies, and several hunting parties went out. I accompanied those going from the Cheyenne River Agency. Our route was up the Moreau River and to the west of Slim Buttes. There were sixty hunters and forty women in the party, with innumerable dogs and three hundred horses, and we brought home about two thousand robes. Indians from the Custer battlefield of four years before made a considerable portion of the party. Being the only white man along, I was able to study their habits and language; this, indeed, was my chief object in accompanying them. This is a partial account of this hunt, and gives an inside view of the customs and laws that control all hunting parties of the Dakotas when out for big game.

Roan Bear and I had turned out our horses with the bunch in the breaks, where they would paw away the snow and feed during the night, when he proposed that we go to the "soldier lodge," or council tent, and learn what was to be done. There had been talk of sending men to the hills, for we were now not far from where big game might be found. The soldier lodge was like other tents, though larger than most, and stood in a sheltered part not far from the middle of the camp, which was pitched on the south side of a fringe of trees and brush. In one respect, however, this tent is quite different from others—there is none of the usual trappings of travel around the door nor any other signs of cooking and home life inside. No woman lives there. Food is brought from other tents. This lodge is the heart of the camp, and levies on all for voluntary contributions. Here all general matters are discussed and plans made.

While Roan Bear and I went in we found Little Bear and one or two others only. These were seated at the left as we entered. A carefully tended fire in the center made the tent warm and light. By the fire there was a kettle or two of boiled meat and a large iron pail of coffee. Little Bear had his pipe, and this was passing from one to another.

As others came in they seated themselves in a circle about the fire. We had but one topic; yesterday a young man had seen what appeared to be the drifted over trail of a single buffalo, indicated by the broken bits of snow, and to-day others had seen similar signs and just before we made camp these were found plentiful and sure.

No shooting had been allowed for two days, and even loud talking and the barking of dogs had been repressed. It was three weeks since we started, and the camp was well in hand and under strict control.

It was thought best not to move camp the next day, but to send out scouts in the morning. Two young men of experience were selected for this service. They were to leave camp before daylight and were carefully instructed as to their route. Keeping together, they were to go to certain well-known landmarks; if nothing be seen from there or on the way they were to go to other specified points of outlook, and, returning, bring report. These instructions were given by the leading man, he who stood as chief of the council tent; he was assisted by others and all was said in the hearing of those present. The selected two were sworn to the service; each with one or both hands placed palm down flat on the earth, received the instructions and made silent pledges. There is no fixed form for this oath, nor is it given aloud. The solemnity of the occasion and its serious purpose is felt and responded to by each. Many

others also joined in this vow and prayer. I sat next to Touch-the-Cloud. He rubbed away the grass and leaves at his side and sat with one hand flat on the earth. Seeing that I was noticing he said: "I am offering prayer with one hand and I now do so with both." I did the same. The earth is the mother of all and prayer is offered in this way, as the oath is administered, lest the all-mother give alarm to the buffalo and carry to their ears knowledge of the presence and purposes of men.

Life in camp the next day was anxiously dull for most. Our scouts went out as ordered. The very horses taken were known. Each rode his second best—not his buffalo runner. As the day passed interest grew and guesses were made regarding when to expect their return. I learned several interesting things: Going out to scout for buffalo is spoken of as "going to the hills"; if returning with glad messages the scouts would be "the runners," from the way in which they would make known what their report would be on the first convenient hill at a distance from, but in sight of, the camp. "What do you call them when they have no message, if they come back and say there are no buffalo?" I asked. "We shall not see them at all if they have nothing to tell. They will not come back till after dark and then even the dogs of their own tents will not know when they return." I thought this rather hard on the poor fellows. It occurred several times, however, on this very hunt. No one knew when the men sent to the hills returned, and even the next day they had but little to say save in answer to questioning.

It was just before sunset that our "runners" came into view. Someone announced the fact and the entire camp went wild—women calling and men running and everything about the tents forgotten as we looked to see the message they were bringing. "They run! they run!" everyone shouted in suppressed voice as the returning scouts appeared on a ridge about a mile from the camp and there separately and from opposite directions ran their horses several times up and down across our line of vision. "That is good," was the comment made by Charger. From there our runners came full tilt to a second rise nearer by and repeated the manoeuvre. "We shall have plenty of fresh meat by this time to-morrow," said Yellow Owl, a brother of Little Bear. A third time the runners gave the signal when but a short distance from camp, and then rode with all the speed their tired horses had left directly to a little knoll to one side, where the camp crier and others had gone to receive their report. We gathered facing the west, for the runners were coming from that direction. Each man brushed aside the snow before him and kneeled on one knee. The old crier had gathered a few dry buffalo chips and piled them before him. Straight to him the runners came; jumping from their horses, the leader kicked the little pile aside, and both knelt opposite the crier and facing us. The crier lighted a pipe, took a whiff himself, and after reverently touching the earth with the bowl and lifting the stem to heaven above, he presented it to the leader and said: "You who are no longer children—grown up amidst these hills and valleys—tell me, I pray, if you have seen anything of prowling dog (wolf) or flying bird (buzzard) and feeding animal (buffalo) beyond the hills whence you come; tell me truly and make me glad." The runner having received the pipe and in turn offering it to earth and sky, takes a mouthful or two of smoke, and passing the pipe to his comrade answers "Yes." The expectant crowd from camp give voice to a shrill cry of exultation: "Hai—! Hai—!" The crier repeats the question, calling now for particulars. Answer is given presenting what they first saw. Again is the charge given and more of the particulars "from beyond that" asked for. And even a

third time is the call made for what is "beyond that." After this the runners are told to tell all they have learned. The official report has been made and now all rise and the runners give with more of personal detail the news they bring, while some skurry down into camp to tell the women and to prepare for the run to be made the next day.

The hunters were out early—fifty-six men of us—and, leading the horses they were to ride, with a number of extra pack horses along, soon after day-break approached the place where buffalo were seen the day before. As we could see each other more clearly, I noticed the blackened faces of those who had been appointed "soldiers" for this run. This was the sign of their authority, and it was their duty to keep the party together and to stop any ambitious hunter from starting away and alarming the game before all could take part on even terms.

The morning was grey and chilly—the day before Christmas—and Cokantanka expressed my own feelings as he rode up to where we were stopping with a shivery "I'm cold!" He added, after a look to the east: "We shall be all warm soon and without the sun." The snow was deeper than the older men liked and many falls were predicted though several remarked that there would be fewer bones broken because of this. The buffalo were not far away and some were soon seen, but the herd was very small and there was considerable talk before it was finally decided to run these. We were tired of venison, porcupine, skunk and badger meat, and every man longed for the food of former days—buffalo meat, "the meat that satisfies and has tang to it."

We changed mounts, taking our running horses—the pampered ones that had run loose all the way out and at every opportunity were fed the strength giving shavings of the inner bark and the twigs of young cottonwood trees—these were the horses on which we had braced mightily night after night. A few of these were experienced buffalo runners of known speed and staying power, but there were many untried horses. My own was an old hand and knew all that a horse could know about running buffalos, besides being very fast. Every man in camp knew him, for he was the horse that Can-pta-ye had on the Little Big Horn against Custer in '76. Some men rode bare-back, but the most of them used a convenient, light stuffed running pad. I had added stirrups to the Indian-made article I used.

While changing to our running horses a consultation was held. During this one of the quieter men of the party led his horse to one side and, with covered head, seated himself on a slight rise of ground. Joining us again he said: "I have been praying that we may have a successful run and that no one be hurt; my heart tells me we shall soon eat fresh meat." Starting again, two or three were to keep along on the edge of the little plateau beyond which the game was feeding quietly, and by signals keep the main body posted as we made a detour and followed up a long, crooked depression to keep close in before showing ourselves. There had been excitement before, but now it was intense, affecting horses as well as men. Some worked along quietly, making no show of their eagerness. Many of the men rode like demons, recklessly using heel and quirt and a few of the horses were equally wild. For weapons we had magazine and single shot rifles, though Little Bear, who rode a famous Pinto horse, and old-time hunter, carried his bow and arrows. To prevent losing one's horse in case of a fall each man had a small line, about twenty feet long, tightly tucked under his belt, one end of which is fastened to the bridle bit and the other tied to the belt itself. When this has not been done horses have been known to get away and never be recovered. My own hands, on this first run, were very full. I, of course, was as excited as any, and it was all I could do to control my horse, who would first carom against the man on one side and then against him on the other, much to my discomfort and deep anguish of soul, for in the midst of it my line slipped from my belt and flew away behind, a most tempting loop—horse on one end

I on the other—for someone to step into and I be jerked off and covered with snow! To pull in, recoil and tuck away my line was nerve-splitting work at the moment, and my heavy Remington was extra trouble—I could easily have used another pair of hands. A laughable occurrence eased the strain somewhat. One of our "soldiers" who had been left with the main party, was very suspicious of those who were doing scout duty above us. He declared that they were deceiving us and were not to be trusted, and as we could see nothing whatever, he finally started off in a hurry to see for himself, running his horse over a little rise and down into an open draw leading out of the valley. Suddenly there was a cloud of snow, and both man and horse disappeared. The man rose uninjured, and, after much effort, helped his horse from the snow-covered washout into which he had ridden. As he turned back, shaking the snow from inside his clothing and clearing it from his gun, Roan Bear whispered loudly enough for all near to hear: "He is cooled off now," and we trotted up the valley with better hold on ourselves.

The head of the valley brought us out on a bit of level country. We turned to the left, and hardly eighty rods away the already startled buffalo closed up and began to move, giving their stumpy twists of tails an upward flit as they broke into a lumbering gallop. I hardly saw them except to note that they suddenly vanished as if swallowed up in the earth. The first wild burst of the chase left me off to the right, and for a moment I thought a trick had been played on me. In a flash my horse is running like the wind in the rear of the silent, hard-whipping riders. These disappear as unexpectedly as had the game a second before, and now I reach the edge of a steep-sided, flat-bottomed water course, to see the buffalo climbing out the opposite side and scampering away, while in the valley before me my comrades are strung out in most disorganized style. Under the snow there is a wide sheet of ice and probably twenty horses are down and their riders in all positions of falling and quick recovery. A few are across the ice and some are picking themselves out of the snow, helping their horses up and taking stock of damage done. It is a most impossible sort of drop-off, and I would give all I have to be able to pull up at the brink. My horse will not have it so, and with my heart well up in my throat we go over and are across with the fortunate ones before I have time to think of the next thing to be scared at. Indeed, I have now drunk deep of the wine of the mad chase and would not stop at anything! The run is well on and the leading hunters begin to shoot; those on slower horses far in the rear also begin to shoot, much to the disgust of those in front, where man, horse or buffalo stands an even chance of being hit. A good horse, a magazine gun and an open prairie is all that an ordinary man needs with buffalo afield. Formerly a cut-off smooth bore flintlock was the weapon; the hunter carried his bullets in his mouth and dropping a ball in on the powder, pouring by guess from the horn as his horse raced warily along to the right and slightly in the rear of the game, he rapped the butt sharply on his thigh to settle the charge and prime the piece, and was ready for his shot.

This first run of ours allowed but one lone buffalo to escape. We packed back to camp the meat from fifty carcasses. One of these was killed by Little Bear with his bow in the way of his fathers. The arrow was driven entirely through the body, entering the right flank and its steel point sticking out low down on the opposite side. In former days this was often done, but it requires great strength of bow and arm. Usually several arrows were necessary and often the game would run for miles after being hit in a vital spot. When the buffalo falls the hunter, if on a swift horse, does not stop, but passes on in pursuit. Those on slower horses, especially the relatives of the possessor of the swift one, follow, and soon skin and cut up the animal, selecting dainty morsels of liver or the belly fat for

quick lunch as they work. To each of these, in the order of his coming up, belongs a definite portion. To the man who ran and shot the game, the hide and one side of the meat belongs. His first assistant has the other side, and the second assistant comes in for the brisket and other parts. These three make the ordinary complement, and they are spoken of as "first," "second" and "third killer" respectively. Should a fourth man render assistance his share is as shall be given by the others. Often disputes occur over who killed the animal, and sometimes quarrels and bad blood result, but there is never a question regarding the law of division.

On most hunts there is more or less stealing of game. The relatives of a prominent man, coming upon a slain animal, claim it as the spoil of his gun and horse and swear the rightful owner out of court unless it can be shown that his bullet reached the vital part. The size of the bullets or some special markings of his ball often give conclusive evidence. This practice, universally deplored by the Indians themselves, is fully recognized in the saying often heard in a buffalo camp: "The slow horses get all the buffalo!"

When the work of the field is over the extra horses are packed with the hides and meat, and some astonishing heavy loads are carried, though but little of the bone of the animal is taken, and the hunters make their way back to camp. It is not always that the labor of the day ends as you leave the field.

You are tired and hungry, for it is usually ten or fifteen hours since you left camp, and there are yet weary miles of return. One night our party struggled with the drifting snow and the long distance we had come till near day-break. Not being equal to raw liver I was terribly hungry from the twenty-two hours' fast and the strenuous life of the day. Many were the stories of trouble and difficulty told the next day. Touch-the-Cloud said he of all the party had been the most unfortunate! Someone else claimed this distinction for himself, and a show of experience was called for. The meat on one of Touch-the-Cloud's pack horses would not stay put, but kept falling off into the snow every few steps, and he had been busy all night finding the lost and fixing his pack. His competitor killed an enormous animal and threw the green hide over his horse, sitting thereon. The hide froze as stiff as marble, and in passing through the deep drifts he was lifted clear off his horse, "the stiff-necked one," which passed out from under and left him straddling the frozen hide on top of nothing. Number two was awarded the claimed distinction, the absurd helplessness of his condition appealing to all listeners, and to this day—a quarter of a century later—his story is told over and over by hundreds of Indians.

Two men were left one very dark night to drive the pack horses while the rest of the party went to the assistance of one of their number who was in trouble. There was a great ungainly mule, belonging to Big Foot, who was afterward killed at Wounded Knee, that was overloaded, as were all the poor beasts. Whip as they might, the young men could not make the mule get up, and finally what does he do but lie down! The pack is taken off piece by piece, the mule kicked and whipped into position, and the pack replaced. In a short time this is repeated, and again and again repeated till the men are worn out and in despair.

One of the most reckless acts I ever knew of on a hunt was a run in the dark and the shooting of game by Co-lan-tan-ka on a night when even the stars themselves had gone to sleep. We were working toward camp with extra heavy packs when out of the darkness there came what appeared to be an abrupt bank or wall, but was an immense herd of buffalo moving diagonally across our line of travel. With but the word, "I make a night run," Co-lan-tan-ka left us and in a moment we saw the flash and heard the report of his shot. Then another and another followed, and for fully an hour we heard nothing more from him, when he hailed us and the

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men went to his help. He failed with his first shot and as the sense of his awkward position in the midst of the madly running buffalo came to him he lost himself, and in his hurry he jammed the lever of his gun hard up and fired the piece in the air. This was repeated and now his magazine was empty. With the running buffalo bumping into his horse and rubbing his own legs on both sides, he reached back for a cartridge from his belt. By the time this was in place he had control of his nerves, "picked out a fat cow" and fired. The first three shots were all that we heard. Even after the successful shot he was carried by the herd a long distance before he could draw to one side and be free to return to his game.

Back to the camp we come with an abundance; the fires crackle and the pots are boiling, and all are smiling and happy. No one is injured and the hides will make the finest of robes. There are disappointments, to be sure. Some horses of which much was expected turned out poorly. Charger rode a big blaze-faced brown that ran splendidly till he saw the strange-looking woolly beasts with their wagging chin whiskers, and then he bolted and ran away in the opposite direction with his unwilling rider, nor was he stopped till two miles away. Roan Bear had a little black from which he expected great things, but which failed to make good.

And so the talk of the camp came and went. The dogs that came from home lean and scrawny grew sleek and fat. A few of our horses succumbed to the hard work and the deep snow. Coffee and sugar were a thing of the past and flour was a memory. The older Indians cared not for these, but with the loss of the tobacco there was woe and sorrow. Little Bear cut up, shaved thin and powdered in the palm of his hand, his old nicotine-soaked pipe-stem that he might smoke it in a borrowed pipe. "I can stand hunger," he said, "and thirst, but without tobacco I am dead!"

This is a sketch of a winter hunt for big game as the Dakotas have followed it for generations. It was their last winter hunt. They prepared for this, entered upon and carried it out with religious feeling and fervor. Much that is good of their ancient religion shows in every detail. Spies are sent afield and their reports received under oath and according to a ritual of thought and form that is fixed and handed down from generation to generation. The ordering of the chase itself and the sharing of the spoils is clear-cut and invariable. The hunting camp is a unit and the crier stands as representing the camp—its recognized spokesman and its high priest.

All this is now of the past. The buffalo have departed. The wandering Indian of the plains has also gone. We now have him slowly accustoming himself to his changed environment. There is good stuff in him and much hope for him.—THOMAS RIGGS IN *The Independent*.

THE PEOPLE WHO DON'T LET ON.

By AUBREY FULLERTON.

On the station platform at Calgary, in the very midst of a bustling crowd of comers and goers, and half-way down the length of an Imperial Limited, just in, stood a quartette of tawny Blackfeet. They were in people's way, but they made no move to put themselves in a more convenient place. People looked at them, passed by, and came back to look at them again, and passengers who had hardly ever seen a live Indian before stared at them from the car windows. In truth, they were conspicuous enough—two men in yellow blankets and two women in fancy-colored shawls, all of them with typical Blackfeet faces and the general get-up which only an Indian can achieve.

They stood like fixtures. Things were doing about the platform, things that would have interested most unaccustomed people, but not by the slightest move of countenance and scarcely by turn of head or word of mouth did they manifest interest, wonder or amusement. Apparently they were

absolutely indifferent to every commotion around them and to every gaze directed upon them. They looked straight ahead, steadily and stolidly, and kept their thoughts to themselves. And yet it was humanly impossible that they were not in some measure interested or entertained by what they saw. They must at least, it seemed to me, have been wondering in their half-wakened minds: "What in time is all this about?"

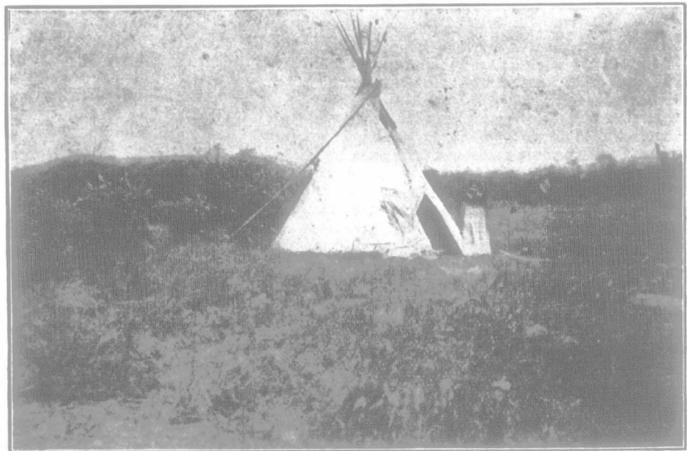
In Edmonton I saw an Indian youth who had come down a hundred miles from the north with a dog-train of furs. He stood on the main street, in front of stores, passed on either hand by a city crowd, and in the midst of the mid-day traffic. The chances are that he had never seen the like before, for he came from the land of the silent places, but here again was that same straight ahead gaze of stolid indifference, a dreamy, uncaring and uninterested gaze to which, seemingly, the things about him were as if they were not.

Frequently I have looked into the faces of Indian men and women, young and old, who have come to town from their reserves and camps, and in nearly every case I have noticed, or thought I noticed, a like indifference and don't-care-a-hang air. When there has not been actual indifference there has been at least a certain strange repose, which one would not suppose to have been produced by the dignity of the mental processes within.

town, in the presence of the white man's genius, in the whirl of things he can hardly understand, and in the atmosphere of ambitions that must be Greek to him—what does he think of it all, what stirrings, if any, does he feel within himself, and with what content or discontent does he turn back to his ridiculous home? I, for one, have never asked him, and for several reasons. In the first place it seems like intruding in another man's business, and in the Indian's dreamy indifference, so greatly contrasting with the loquacity of the white man, there is a natural majesty and quiet dignity that seems to forbid prying into. He asks nothing of my affairs and I ask none of his, but watch him and try to analyze him by much the same method that he uses toward me, if, indeed, he takes note of me at all. Again, there is a satisfaction in studying him from the outside which is consistent with the mystery that surrounds his race. And, finally, he could not reveal his inner workings to me if he tried.

So, not caring to go and live with them a while, I have continued and shall probably continue still to look into Indian faces and watch Indian ways, when they come to town, finding some not unprofitable entertainment in guessing at their philosophy of life, which I shall probably never find out. For they are the people who don't let on.

Now the man who has studied them at close range will very likely put that



STILL A FREQUENT SIGHT IN THE INDIAN'S COUNTRY

Moreover, I had before seen something of the same quality in the native Indians of Nova Scotia and Ontario, as well as in these of the West, and had at times seen it dispelled only on production of the camera, a machine which the Indian woman particularly, in her modesty, abominates and will exert herself to escape. A natural conclusion, therefore, is that there is a pronounced degree of sphinx-like reserve in the character of the Canadian Indian, a trait not altogether blameworthy, though certainly not altogether admirable, and always mysterious. For one comes back to wonder and to ask what do these dusky folk, scattered remnants of a people once-a-time the lords of creation, think about. Is the indifference only assumed, or is it all-the-way-through, or is it but the unconscious mask of a keenly acting though crude intelligence inside?

It has been the method of all who have made a careful study of Indian character to examine their subjects at close range. They have gone to the Indians' haunts, lived with them, and so acquired first-hand intimacy with their modes and manners. The present standpoint is the more superficial but hardly less suggestive one of an observer who, instead of going to the Indian, finds interest in him when the Indian himself comes to town. Admittedly this method will not afford the close and accurate knowledge that the other will, but notwithstanding there's reason in it. The man of the wilderness in

down as a whim. It may be so but I doubt if there has ever been a man, however familiar with the life and soul of the Canadian Indian, who has really understood him. There remains, after all is figured out, an unsolved equation of mystery about him. He is a great historic fact in Canadian life, a vital but most remarkable link between what is now and what was once, with poetry all mixed up with crudeness and nonsense, but he is inscrutable. The Government does not understand him; the trader has not fully mastered him; and the ethnologist has failed to reach



IN THE GARB OF CIVILIZATION.

the hidden depths of his make-up. Perhaps the medical missionaries have got closest to him, but it is almost certain that they too have fallen short of



SHE THOUGHT SHE HAD FOOLED THE CAMERA MAN—THEREFORE THE SMILE.

a perfect understanding. By the joint efforts of all these observers as accurate knowledge of the Indian has been gotten as is probably possible.

And so my conclusion is that in that mask of absolutely non-committal and expressionless stolidity, there is a trait of essential Indian character. It is not alone an individual trait, but a racial. The Indian who will, for hours at a time, sit on a bench and say nothing; but look and listen dreamily, thinking no one knows what, is typical of his blood. It would be interesting to know whether his indifference and his blankness in white men's company—for history shows clearly enough the passion of the Indian in a crowd of his own kind—were the outcome of an historic distrust of his conquerors, now strangely perpetuated in the remnant of his race, or whether it is something quite else. The Indian to-day is one of Canada's mysteries, and for that very reason one of its most interesting national facts.

GOSSIP.

JAS. WILSON'S PUREBRED SALE.

Jas. Wilson's first dispersal sale of purebred Shorthorns held on July 16th was fairly well attended and although the buyers from a distance were not many, still those who came were there for business.

Considering the season the prices obtained were fairly satisfactory for the females, but there was little or no demand for the bulls, so not many of these were sold and it will yet pay anyone who has not secured an animal to head his herd this year to inspect the choice young bulls left on the ranch.

In all three bulls were sold, averaging a fraction over \$71.66 each. The averages for the females were as follows: 14 cows, \$99.28; 3 three-year-olds, \$92.00; 4 two-year-olds, 75.50; 5 yearlings, 74.00; 4 calves, \$70.00.

The auctioneers were S. W. Paisley and G. E. Bryan.

Below we give a list of the animals sold, their purchasers and prices:



SOME OF JAMES WILSON'S SHORTHORNS, INNISFAIL, ALTA.

BULLS.

Butterfly Chief, yearling, \$80.00; Geo. Power, Innisfail. Marlborough Chief, yearling, T. Hopkins, Innisfail, \$55.00.

COWS.

Springbank Beauty, with bull calf at foot, W. Campbell, Bowden, \$120.00; Ella Oakes, F. E. Renaud, Gleichen, \$80.00; Minnie Oak, with bull calf at foot, James Gellatley, Innisfail, \$130.00; Isabella F., with heifer at foot, H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, \$95.00; Ethel Strawberry, with bull calf at foot, S. E. Howard, Innisfail, \$80.00; Lady Ann, A. Dallas, Innisfail, \$70.00; Mildred, F. E. Renaud, Gleichen, \$110.00; Della Mayflower 2nd, with bull calf at foot, W. Edgar, Innisfail, \$130.00; Crimson Blossom, with bull calf at foot, A. Dallas, Innisfail, \$115.00; Crimson Isabella, with bull calf at foot, F. E. Renaud, Gleichen, \$97.00; Della Mayflower, with bull calf at foot, F. E. Renaud, \$125.00; Alberta Princess, J. A. Colvin, Sedgewick, \$87.00; Belle of Montrose, F. E. Renaud, Gleichen, \$90.00; Pride of Innisfail, H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, \$65.00; Lady Ann 2nd, three-year-old, with heifer calf at foot, John Duncan, Innisfail, \$90.00; Crimson Blossom 2nd, three-year-old, with bull calf at foot, J. A. Colvin, Sedgewick, \$120.00; Crimson Mildred, three-year-old, H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, \$65.00; Crimson Ella, two-year-old, S. E. Howard, Innisfail, \$60.00; Blossom of Montrose, two-year-old, F. E. Renaud, Gleichen, \$65.00; Crimson Minnie, two-year-old, J. A. Colvin, Sedgewick, \$87.00; Grand View Princess, yearling, E. G. Palmer, Edmonton, \$80.00; Mayflower Favorite, yearling, William Campbell, Bowden, \$67.00; Favorite Ella, yearling, E. G. Palmer, Edmonton, \$80.00; Favorite Blossom, yearling, John Robinson, Innisfail, \$66.00; Potted Lorne 2nd, yearling, E. G. Palmer, Edmonton, \$77.00; Crimson Mina, two-year-old, E. G. Palmer, Edmonton, \$90.00; Pride of Innisfail 2nd, 11 months, sold privately to E. G. Palmer, \$70.00; Lady Minto 2nd, ten months, sold privately to E. G. Palmer for \$70.00; Favorite Duchess, 10 months, sold privately to E. G. Palmer \$70.00.

THE ERMINE.

I read of the ermine to-day.
Of the ermine who will not step
By a feint of a step in the mire—
The creature who will not stain
Her garments of wild white fire.

Of the dumb, flying, soulless thing
(So we with our souls dare say),
The being of sense and of sod,
That will not, that will not defile
The nature she took from her God.

And we, with the souls that we have,
Go cheering the hunters on
To a prey with that pleading eye.
She cannot go into the mud!
She can stay like the snow and die!

The hunters come leaping on,
She turns like a hart at bay,
They do with her as they will.
O thou who thinkest on this!
Stand like a star, and be still.

Where the soil oozes under thy feet
Better, ah, better to die
Than to take one step in the mire!
Oh, blessed to die or to live,
With garments of holy fire!
—ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

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FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of ten acres up; river frontage; produce, peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes, which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt and Nash, Kamloops, B. C. 21-8

BELLEVUE YORKSHIRES—Over 100 head of spring pigs on hand. See previous issues for breeding, etc. Nothing pays better than good stock, well looked after. — Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. T.F.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM? I am in the market for it if it is cheap. Alex. McMillan, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 3-7—J. P.

FOR SALE, one hundred head of heavy range horses, grade Clydes and Shires. Fifteen hundred (1500) acres fenced, good buildings and corrals. Excellent range. Terms cash. Apply to F. Turnbull, Hubert, Sask. 31-7

FOR SALE—1½ miles from Laurier station on the C.N.R. main line, quarter section, about fifty acres broken. House, stable and other outbuildings. Fenced with two barbed wires on tamarac posts. Snap at two thousand dollars. This land is first-class and can all be broken; no stones, scrub, or swamps. We have also half section one mile north from this farm, no improvements, some scrub, about half clear, can all be broken. A1 land at Eight Dollars an acre. Terms arranged. Thordarson & Co., Ashdown Blk., Winnipeg. 3-7—T.F.

GRAIN & STOCK FARM for sale—2½ miles from Foxwarren, 480 acres all fenced, 140 acres under cultivation, 100 acres in crop. Snake Creek runs through farm. Can put up from 40-60 tons of hay yearly. Stone Stable with Barn on top—30 x 85 feet. New Frame House, Granaries to hold about 5,000 bushels, buildings all painted. Apply to—H. S. Rockett, Foxwarren, Man. 31-7

FOR SALE—Italian Rees, L. J. Crowder. Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

FOR SALE—Improved Yorkshires from Brethour's and Platt's stock. Pigs six to twelve weeks old, twelve to sixteen dollars. Sows coming second litter \$40. H. C. Graham, Kitscoty, Alta. 31-7

FOR SALE, Avery undermounted engine and steam lift 10-bottom plow, including breaker and stubble bottoms. One 36-inch cyl. Red River Special separator. Address, Box 214, Taber, Alberta, Can. 31-7

WANTED, Alberta half section level farm land, good water, no stones, near railroad. Quarter cash, balance as arranged. Send full particulars to J. Carey, Vermilion, Alberta. 24-7

GEO. WHITE & SONS, thirty-six sixty separator and wind stacker, Parson's fender and Perfection weigher. Only run forty days. Price five hundred dollars. Reason for selling, engine only a fifteen horse. C. F. MacDonald, Estevan, Sask. 31-7

FOR SALE LUMBER—In car-lots, direct from mill to consumer. Send us the list of lumber for your building and get our figures before you buy. We can save you money. Write for all information—The Traders' Lumber Co., Regina, Sask. 16-8

FOR SALE one hundred head splendid grade Shorthorn cattle, or will trade for young farm or range mares. P. B. Field, Moss Lake, Sask. 31-7

POULTRY and EGGS

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

FOR SALE—600 breeding birds for sale at a sacrifice. Twenty-eight varieties of chickens, forty varieties of pigeons. Write now. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

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

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

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

W. F. SCARTH & SON'S S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from carefully selected hens mated with first prize cock, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1907, \$2.00 per 13. Box 706, Virdeu

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

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

C. W. ROBBINS, Chilliwack, B. C., breeder of laying strain Buff Orpingtons. 15-8

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.

LOST—Dapple grey gelding, white face, branded crescent over X on left hip and 8 on back near withers. Reward \$5.00. C. Calhoun, Crossfield, Alberta. 21-8

STRAYED from Calgary on May 24th, Brown gelding, branded on left shoulder, one front hoof white. \$10 Reward. A. Hodges, Box 1381, Calgary, Alta. 7-8

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elera Station, G. T. and C. N. R. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

CLYDESDALES—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man.

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, wore horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Livk and let Livk.

A SHORT INTERVIEW.

A number of years ago a somewhat sensational journalist was making a flying trip around the world for her newspaper. She stopped in San Francisco. Among other assignments for her brief stay there was a visit to Robert Louis Stevenson, who was then living in that city.

Calling at his home she was told that he was too ill to see anyone that day. She wrote him an appealing little note on the back of her card, explaining that her schedule would not permit her to remain over to see him later, and that as an interview with him was one of the chief objects of breaking her journey in California, she begged for at least two minutes' conversation.

Permission was granted for her to ascend to his room, and when she saw him propped up in bed with pillows, looking pitifully white and frail, she was much shocked and regretted her persistence. For once her usual assurance deserted her and she stood silent and shy before the writer.

Stevenson, too, seemed at a loss, and after a moment or two of embarrassed silence during which his hands were fumbling beneath the counterpane, he drew forth an unfinished woollen stocking, and beginning feverishly to push the steel needles in and out, he asked:

"Do you knit?"
"No," answered the reporter, and glancing at the mantel clock she realized with chagrin that the interview was ended.—*Youth's Companion*.

"See here," said the theatrical manager, "you must drop your overbearing behavior toward the other members of the company."

"Indeed!" replied the leading lady, haughtily. "I'm the star, am I not?"
"Well, yes; but just remember that you're not a fixed star."—*Jester*.

"Hiram, what profession do you think our John ought to follow?" "I dunno," replied Farmer Komkob, "John is rather handicapped. The only profession he thinks he is naturally adapted to is that of a capitalist, and I can't see where the money's coming from."

When Nelson's famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," was given at Trafalgar, a Scottish sailor complained to a fellow-countryman:
"Not a word o' pair auld Scotland."
"Hoots, Sandy," answered his friend, "the Admiral kens that every Scotch man will do his duty. He's just giving the Englishers a hint."—*Independent*.

Skurry—No, sir, I've never seen a successful man who talked too much.
Skidd—Hold on. Do you see that prosperous looking fellow just crossing the street? Well, that man is worth \$100,000, and he completely disproves your theory.

"How so?"
"He's a barber."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

A HORSE COUGH.

Harry, aged four, while visiting his grandparents in the country, heard a mule bray for the first time. "Goodness!" exclaimed the little fellow, "that horse has whooping cough awful."

In a little village in Illinois the school mistress saw one of the little boys crying. She inquired the reason.

"Some of the big boys made me kiss a little girl in the school yard," was the reply.

"Why, that was outrageous! Why did you not come right to me?"
"I didn't know you would let me kiss you," he said.—*Chicago Tribune*.

"So your daughter intends to pursue her studies abroad?"

"Yes," replied the self-made man "she pretends she does, but between me and you I don't believe she stands the least show of overtakin' 'em."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

A bashful cowboy, returning from the plains to civilized society after an absence of several years, fell desperately in love at first sight with a pretty girl whom he met at a party.

On leaving the house that evening the young lady forgot her overshoes, and the hostess, who had noticed the Westerner's infatuation, told the young Lochinvar that he might return them to the girl if he wished. The herder leaped at the chance and presented himself in due time at the young lady's house. She greeted him cordially.

"You forgot your overshoes last night," he said, awkwardly handing her the package.

"Why there's only one overshoe here!" she exclaimed, as she thanked him and opened it.

"Yes, Miss," said he, blushing. "I'll bring the other one to-morrow. Oh, how I wish that you were a centipede!" And with that he turned and sped away down the street.

"What's the trouble?" asked the Madrid citizen.

"We've been obliged to arrest this man for less-majesty," answered the policeman.

"But he's a very peaceful and inoffensive person."

"Yes. But he inadvertently dropped a remark that he thought he had the smartest small boy on earth."—*Washington Star*.

THE TENDER-HEARTED BUTCHER

"It must have been a very tender-hearted butcher who killed this lamb," said the cheerful boarder, pausing in the sawing of his chop. "Why?" kindly asked the inquisitive man. "He must have hesitated three or four years before striking the fatal blow."—*London Tit-Bits*.

Masculine Guest—Isn't that Freddie Fetherpyt, sitting over there, plunged in thought?

Feminine Guest—Yes. At an affair like this every one is expected to do something unusual, you know.—*Puck*.

A STUDY IN FORESTRY.

The correct answers to the rhyming forestry puzzles given in July 17th issue on page 1127, are:

1. Tulip. 2. Pawpaw. 3. Fir. 4. Bay. 5. Pine. 6. Palm. 7. Locust. 8. Ash. 9. Birch. 10. Peach. 11. Spruce. 12. Beach. 13. Cottonwood. 14. Hemlock. 15. Pear. 16. Cherry. 17. Elder. 18. Cork. 19. Poplar. 20. Witch-hazel. 21. Plum. 22. Rubber. 23. Date. 24. Chestnut. 25. Buckeye. 26. Crab. 27. The Elm. 28. Sandal. 29. Laurel. 30. Basswood.

—CHARLOTTE E. STINSON, in *The Dilineator*.

It is said that a French painter one day visited the Salon in Paris in company with a friend who was a member of the Committee of Selection, and who had been instrumental in securing the acceptance of the painter's work. When the artist came near his picture he exclaimed:

"Good gracious! You are exhibiting my picture the wrong way up."

"Hush!" was the reply. "The committee refused it the other way."—*Kansas City Star*.

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Take the trip down the beautiful Okanagan Lake and stop at Kelowna, the Orchard City.

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We have no rocky mountain sides to sell. A perfect climate, easy life, beautiful surroundings.

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Principals

"She puts lots of feeling into her singing, doesn't she?"
Ferdie—"Yes; but it must be awful to feel that way."

Judge—If you knew you were innocent why did you give a false name?

Prisoner—I was afraid of compromising too many people.

Judge—Indeed! And what is your name?

Prisoner—John Smith. — *Illustrated Bits.*

Little Harold had been directed by the teacher to write the word "folly."

"I can't," said Harold, "'cause my pencil's busted."

"Why, Harold! What did you say hasn't used the right word?"

"It's busted."

"Dear me! Children, can any of you tell what Harold means? I'm sure he hasn't used the right word."

Up went the hand of little Marjory.

"Ah, Marjorie, dear, I thought you would know. What does Harold mean?"

"He meanth that hith penthith ith buthticated."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"This document," said Senator La Follette anent an unreasonable petition, "reminds me of the letters that a civil servant in India sent to the Government."

"The man was a babu, as the educated Indians are called. He was in charge of a state library and the documents in this library were being eaten by rats. Accordingly he applied to the Government for weekly rations for two cats."

"The rations were granted him, and several weeks passed, when the Government received from him this letter."

"I have the honor to inform you that the senior cat is absent without leave. What shall I do?"

"Receiving no reply, he wrote again as follows:

"In re absentee cat. I propose to promote the junior cat, and in the meantime to take into government service a probationer cat on full rations."

Questions and Answers

REGISTERING FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.

1. Kindly inform me whether there is a French-Canadian Studbook in Canada?

2. If there is a studbook, is there a horse called Tommy 2nd 1013 recorded there? If so, was he imported, or by whom was he bred, and who is supposed to own him now?

3. Is the form for a stud pedigree similar to the form used by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, or does any kind of paper do for such purpose? Should it be written in with ink and pen, that is, the name and number of the horse and his ancestors, or in type, and the same seal as the Swine Breeder's use, being Department of Agriculture, Canada, be stamped upon it, to be genuine?

4. If other than described, is pedigree void?

5. Kindly inform me the origin of the purebred Percheron horse.

READER.

Ans.—1. The French-Canadian horse is descended from horses brought from France in the year 1665, and from further importations made in the latter end of the 17th century, and the beginning of the 18th. The exact race of these horses is not known, but from all indications a good deal of Arab blood ran in their veins. Towards 1840, some Morgan blood was introduced. In 1886, the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association was formed, and a record opened with the view of perpetuating the breed. Only such animals as would pass an inspection as laid down by the Association were eligible for entry as foundation stock. This inspection was found necessary on account of the introduction of blood of heavier horses, which, in some cases, had taken place since 1860. Up to the end of 1905, the time the Records of the General Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec were nationalized, the pedigrees of 1,718 horses had been recorded. The

certificate of registry issued was from the General Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec, setting forth that the pedigree was on record in the French Canadian Horse Studbook. After nationalization, it was decided to have a further selection made from the recorded as well as unrecorded horses for the foundation of the Canadian National Record for French-Canadian horses. Up to the present, there are on record the pedigrees of about 375 horses. The certificate issued is the Canadian National certificate, bearing the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

2. Tommy 2nd is on record as foundation stock under the number 1013. His pedigree was recorded August 19th, 1905. He is described as a black horse, with star 5 feet high; weight, 1,250 lbs.; date of birth 1901; sire, Tommy No. 67; breeder and owner, Arch. McIntyre, Allan's Corners, Que.

3 and 4. The certificate of registration for French-Canadian horses, and that for swine, as issued by the Canadian National Records, are the same form, each bearing the seal of the Department of Agriculture. The certificate of registry that was issued for Tommy 2nd would be written in ink on the form of the General Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec for French-Canadian horses, and is genuine, but he would not be eligible for entry in the new record without again passing inspection as described in Ans. 1.

5. The Percheron breed originated in France, but the grey Arabian stallion, Gallipoli, is said to have been to the Percheron horse of France what the Darley Arabian was to the English Thoroughbred. Diligent enquiry and research has traced the most noted Percherons of modern times to this noted sire, imported to France about 1820.

MEAL WET OR DRY FOR PIGS.

Which is the most profitable to feed pigs meal, wet or dry? Would it be better to feed them the dry meal, and give them all they want to drink afterwards? If you had milk to give them, which would be the best way to give it, on the meal or separate?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Many prefer dry feeding of meal, claiming, with good show of reason, that the grain is more thoroughly digested. Sometimes there is a certain waste of feed, due to the hogs accidentally rooting a portion of it out when feeding. When the meal is fed wet, it should be in the form of a thick slop, and we believe it is better to soak it in the water or milk for a few hours ahead. What has been the experience of readers on these points?

FAILING TO FURNISH PEDIGREE.

I bought a pig from a breeder of Yorkshires the first of May, by mail. In due time, I received my pig, but no pedigree, nor have I received it yet. I have called his attention to it once. When ordering, I just said "one Yorkshire sow," and said nothing about the pedigree, supposing as a breeder and large advertiser he would send it to me just the same. What shall I do to get a pedigree for my pig? You may answer through the columns of your valuable paper.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The breeder who does business in this style has little claim to being a business man in the best sense of the term. He not only does an injustice to the buyer who trusts him to deal fairly, but by giving cause for such complaint injures his own business and that of other breeders who advertise. We shall hope to hear of this case being made satisfactory, and wish to state here that where we receive reliable evidence of unjust or unfair treatment of customers by our advertisers, we shall refuse to continue their advertisements in our columns. In this case, we advise you to write the breeder again, demanding a pedigree eligible to registration within a reasonable time, and failing a satisfactory response, put the case in the hands of a solicitor. The man who advertises purebred stock is bound to furnish such a pedigree, and if he promises a registered pedigree, he is bound to furnish a certificate of registration.

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Manager B.C. Orchard Lands Ltd., Kamloops, B.C.

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Government Surveyor
TRAIL, B. C.

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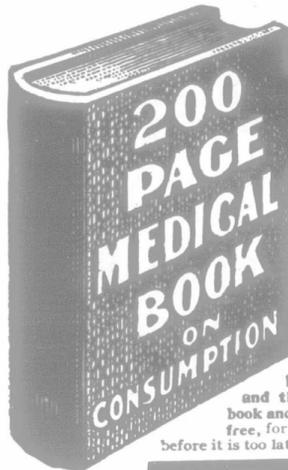
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Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 199 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

GARGET.

Last March one of my cows had garget in the udder, and lost the use of one quarter. She became stiff and lame in the hind quarters. I dried her up, and turned her on grass. She is still a little stiff, but has not laid on any beef. She is about 12 or 13 years of age, and has lost one tooth. Kindly tell me what is best to do in this case.

J. H. W.

Ans.—The latest and simplest treatment for garget, said by veterinarians to be successful in many cases, is the air treatment, filling the affected quarter full of air by means of a teat tube and a bicycle pump, and massaging the udder well with the hands to force the air into all the tissues. It could do no harm to try this treatment yet, though we should have little hope of restoring the usefulness of the quarter. We should judge that there is probably tubercular trouble, but only the tuberculin test, which a veterinarian would apply, will decide that. We should advise keeping cow in a darkened shed in day time during hot weather, and feeding with nourishing food, if you conclude it is worth trying to fatten her.

CURB.

Curb is coming on leg of a two-year-old colt. He is not lame. W. H. H.

Ans.—Get him shod with a shoe about one inch higher in the heel than in the toe. Clip the hair off the curb and apply a blister of 1 dram each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with an ounce of vaseline. Tie so he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two applications, and the next day wash off, and apply sweet oil. Turn in box stall, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and after that blister once monthly as long as necessary. Keep him as quiet as possible and well bedded, so he will not slip in the stall.

WARTS.

Enclosed you will find a substance taken off a cow's back. There is a patch the size of the palm of your hand like this, and many smaller ones. These have been present for five years. Do they injure the milk or flesh?

L. E. E.

Ans.—These are warts, and do not injure flesh or milk. Those with constricted necks should be cut off with a pair of shears, and the raw surfaces dressed once daily for three or four days with butter of antimony, applied with a feather. The flat ones should be dressed with butter of antimony once daily until they disappear.

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

Horse had distemper in May. Since then he has had difficulty in breathing, coughs and discharges from his nostrils. The cough is worse after a feed of grass. He has lost ambition, and will not eat well for a couple of days after a long drive.

W. M. B.

Ans.—This is one of the sequels that sometimes appear after distemper. Give him, every morning, a ball composed of 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram powdered opium, 20 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, mixed with enough oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper, and administer. If you cannot give it this way, dissolve in warm water and give as a drench. Also give 1 dram each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper in damp food at noon and night. Avoid heavy work or long drives until he improves.

SHEEP IN A CAR-LOAD.

How many mixed sheep and lambs are usually loaded on a car for shipment some distance.

Sask.

T. C.

Ans.—They average about 80 to a deck, which makes about 160 to the car.

HIRED MAN'S HOURS.

1. What are the legal number of working hours for a hired man on a farm?
2. Are the working hours for a cowman and teamster the same?

3. If a man works overtime, can he claim overtime pay at the same rate?

4. Is a verbal agreement binding?
5. If the "boss" breaks his part of the agreement (e. g. by not raising wages as agreed verbally), can the hired man quit and get his wages in the fall?

Man.

HIRED MAN.

Ans.—1. The law does not fix any definite time.

2. Each is expected to perform his work in a reasonable time and workmanlike manner.

3. You would have to show that you were asked to work unreasonable hours.

4. Yes, when work has been done to indicate that the agreement was made in good faith.

5. Yes.

VEGETABLE CELLAR.

I am building a workshop addition 8 feet by 16 feet, to my stable, and want to have a root cellar underneath it.

1. Can it be made frost proof so that one could use it through the winter without danger of freezing the roots?

2. What amount of heat would be necessary in the room above to permit of opening the trap door.

Sask.

R. A.

Ans.—If this were a larger building it would be easier to make the cellar frost proof, for then you could make the excavation of size required in the center, and fill in between it and the foundation walls with earth. However, the dimensions of your proposed structure forbids this, so proceed as follows: Make the excavation the full size of the building and of sufficient depth to allow at least 6 feet clear of the floor joists. Make the foundation walls of concrete 10 inches thick, 6 inches from this on the inside set up studding and on the side next the cellar line them up with rough lumber. Fill in the ten-inch space between the lining and concrete loosely with cut hay or chaff, making it tight with the floor at the top. This will give you a fairly well insulated wall, which if banked up on the outside and well floored on top ought to be frost proof. If the workshop is heated during the day it will prevent freezing from above. It is from here that frost is most likely to penetrate.

KEEPING WILL.

When a person makes his will is there a copy of it kept at the registry office? A man had his will drawn and then destroyed. How can his wife know that there is not a copy in existence since the man who drew it up is dead? Would a will have to be destroyed before another could be made?

Alta.

B. B. B.

Ans.—No, there would be no copy kept. A new will could be made, in which it would be specified that any previous wills would be repudiated. If the first will has been destroyed you had better have another drawn.

STOCK TRESPASSING.

Will you kindly advise me through the columns of your journal, if there is any law protecting the property of new settlers in the Edmonton district from the ravages of cattle and horses turned at large on the prairie.

W. J. P.

Ans.—It is more than likely that there is a herd ordinance in operation in the district. You can find this out on application to your council. If there is, the owners of stock will be liable for damages done.

GOATS FOR BRUSH.

Kindly inform me through your paper whether or not Angora goats would be beneficial in clearing poplar and willow brush; also where I can obtain same.

Alta.

W. S.

Ans.—Yes, they would kill the brush and then it would be easier cleared. We have never had an advertisement of Angora goats. J. B. Jickling of Carman, Man., keeps a few, but we would suggest that you put an "ad" in a Montana paper, asking for offers.

Was A Total Wreck From Heart Failure

In such cases the action of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

In quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvelous.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure and my wife advised me to take your pills. After using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now 62 years old and feel almost as well as I did at 20."

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No Red Tape. Full information from any local Agent Dom. Exp. Co. or C.P.M.

HOMESTEADER'S RESIDENCE.

A father and son have homesteads two miles apart. The son is married. Can he live with his father or must he reside on his own homestead?

E. C.

Ans.—Yes, they may live together, as the regulations provide for residence in the vicinity of a homestead.

WOLF BOUNTY.

1. Could you inform me where I can get the money for the bounty on wolves and what is the amount?

2. What time of the year is a person allowed to catch pike for market?

3. When are they not allowed to be caught?

Sask.

E. J. A.

Ans.—Get particulars from T. N. Willing, Regina, chief game warden for Saskatchewan.

MILK YIELD PER DAY.

Would you kindly tell me through the columns of your paper the greatest amount of milk given by any cow for one day.

Man.

R. P. M.

Ans.—Colantha 4th Johanna holds the world's record for milk and butter yields for the day and month and by the time she has been tested a year she will doubtless hold the record for a year. Her daily record is 100 pounds of milk and 5.74 pounds of butter. She is a Holstein cow owned in Wisconsin.

CONCRETE WALLS.

1. Is the following method of building house or barn a reliable one?

Erect a framework of 6 in. x 6 in. timbers about 6 feet apart and then fill in with concrete. Of course the timbers would require staying with iron rods and in my opinion this way would be simpler than the ordinary way.

2. State quantity of cement, stone fillers and gravel required for a house 24 ft. x 14 ft. and 8 feet to eaves, no concrete lined cellar.

3. Is it possible to make concrete slabs say 2 inches thick any size required and to be bolted to a heavy frame and all joints cemented together.

Sask.

R. W. P.

Ans.—The question is not altogether clear. We do not see how the plan proposed is any simpler than the ordinary way of building concrete. In fact think it more economical and satisfactory to make a solid wall eight or ten inches thick and not use the proposed framework.

2. The walls of this house if built 6 inches thick, will contain 304 cubic feet. Mixing the concrete in the proportion of 1 to 9, 12 yards of gravel and 9 barrels of Portland cement would be required. If made heavier than this you will require 2 yards of gravel and 1 1/2 barrels cement for each additional 2 inches in thickness.

3. Concrete slabs for this purpose are advertised in our columns. You will be able to get definite information as to their use by writing Clarence W. Noble, 1 Empress Block, Winnipeg.

Gossip

POULTRY PRIZE LIST— WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

A. O. V.—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 2, Guilbert 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane; 2, Guilbert.

Fantails, white—1, Cock, B. Anderson; 2, M. Hastings; 1, Hen, M. Hastings; 2, B. Anderson.

Turbits, blue—1, cock, Guilbert; 2, Aldritt; 1, Hen, Guilbert.

Aldritt, Magpies, black—1, cock, C. Morton; 2, Guilbert; 1, hen, Morton; 2, Guilbert.

Brahmas, dark, only two entries—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

Brahmas, light, a good class—1, cock, S. G. Newall, Winnipeg; 2, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 1, hen, S. G. Newall, Winnipeg; 2, S. G. Newall.

Cochins, buff—3, cock, A. J. Butland, Oak bank; 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane; 3, W. Anderson, Brandon.

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Rev. C. Endicott, Grand Master Workman, P. O. Box 152, Arcola, Sask.

Enquire of the officers of the Lodge in your locality.

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Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.



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Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices very reasonable.

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Cochin, white—2, Hen W. Anderson, Winnipeg.

Cochins, partridge, a pair, class 1 and 2—cocks, Hoyt & Deane; 3, W. Anderson; 2, hen, A. Guilbert, Letellier; 3, W. Anderson.

Cochin, black—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 2, W. Anderson; 2, hen, W. Anderson.

Orpingtons, buff, a large class—1, cock, J. Wilding, Norwood; 2, Jno. Midwinter, Louise Bridge; 3, J. Wilding; 1 and 2, hen, J. Midwinter; 3, J. Wilding; 1, cockerel, J. Wilding; 2, Jos. Maw & Sons; 3, J. Wilding.

Wyandottes, partridge—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; hen, 1, Hoyt & Deane. Wyandottes, blk.—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

Wyandottes, white, 1, cock H. McRae, Neepawa; 2 and 3, A. Anderson; 1, hen, A. Anderson; 2 and 3, Tyler Bros; 1, cockerel, H. McRae; 2, H. Bawker; 3, W. Anderson; 1, pullet, H. Bawker; 2, McRae, 3, Hoyt & Deane. S. L. Wyandottes—1, cock, J. H. Beavis 2 and 3, A. H. Levern 1, hen, A. Severn 2 and 3, J. Beavis 1, cockerel Severn, 2, Hoyt & Deane; pullets, Severn 3, Hoyt & Deane.

Wyandottes, G. L.—1, cock, Beavis 2, Hoyt & Deane, 1, 2 and 3, hen, Beavis, 1, cockerel, Severn, 1, pullet, Severn.

Wyandottes, buff—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 2, J. Tapley; 1, hen, Tapley; 2, Hoyt & Deane; 1, pullet, Jas. Anderson.

Wyandottes, A. O. V.—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane. Rhode Island Reds, R. C.—1, cock, Beavis; 2 and 3, hen, Beavis; S. Comb; 2 and 3, cock, F. Starmer; 1 and 3, hen, Starmer.

Black Red Game, Some good ones—1, cock, Jas. Barlow, Balmoral; 2, J. Maldutt; hen, J. Aldritt, 2 and 3, J. Barlow.

Brown Game—3, cock, Hoyt & Deane. Ryle Game—2, cock, and 2, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

Duckwing Game—1 and 3, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

Black Sumatras—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

Indian Game—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane 2, Jos. Prichard, Wapella 1 and 2, hen, Hoyt & Deane 3, J. Prichard. Game, A. O. V.—1, cock, 1 & 2, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

Black Minorca—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane, 2, R. D. Laing, Stonewall hen, 1, R. Wilson, R. D. Laing 3, Hoyt & Deane; cockerel 1, Henry Bawher, Norwood 2, Hoyt & Deane 3, R. D. Laing pullet, 1, Hoyt & Deane 2, H. Bawker.

Orpington, black, 1, cock, a good one, Wm. Abbott, Holland 2, Jas. Barbour, Balmoral cockerel, 3, J. Wilding pullet, 3, J. Wilding.

Langshans, a poor class.—2, cock, Geo. E. Calderbank, Winnipeg.

Houdan—1 and 2, hen, Hoyt & Deane 2, cock, Hoyt & Deane 3, J. M. Tapley, Winnipeg 3, hen, J. H. Beavis, Crystal City pullet, 2, Hoyt & Deane.

French A. O. V.—1 and 2, cock, Hoyt & Deane 1 and 3, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

Buff Rocks, a fair class—2, cock, Hoyt & Deane 1, 2 and 3, hen, Black & Co., Winnipeg 1, cock, Black & Co., 3, cock, Alfred Butland, Oak Bank 2, cockerel, Black & Co. 2 and 3, pullet, Black & Co.

White Rocks, a good class—1 and 2, cock, Geo. Plunkett, Neepawa 3, Hoyt & Deane 2 & 3, hen, Geo. Shinket.

White Minorcas—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane 1, pullet, Hoyt & Deane 1, cockerel, Hoyt & Deane.

Black Spanish—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane; pullet, Hoyt & Deane; 1, cockerel, Hoyt & Deane.

Blue and Alusians—1, 2 and 3, hen, A. Guilbert.

White Leghorn, S. C.—1 and 2, cocks, two good ones, and shown in grand shape, Geo. Wood, Winnipeg; 3, J. H. Beavis; pullet, 2, R. D. Laing; 3, J. H. Beavis; pullet, 1 and 2, J. H. Beavis; 1, cockerel, J. H. Beavis; 2, R. D. Laing; 3, J. H. Beavis; pullet, 1 and 2, J. H. Beavis.

Leghorn, White, R. C.—1, cock, in nice shape—Geo. Wood; 2, Hoyt & Deane; 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, a very large class—1, cock, Thos. Anderson; 2 and 3, H. E. Waby, Holmfield. 1, hen, Hoyt

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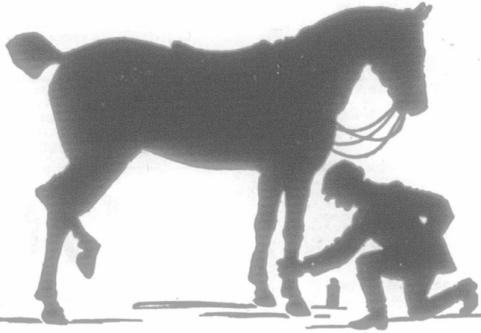
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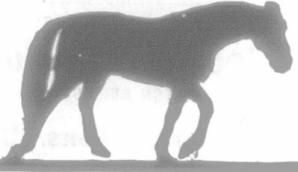
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It does horses so much good right at the start that they can be put to work a few hours after the Essence has been applied.

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BERTHO, Man, Sept. '06

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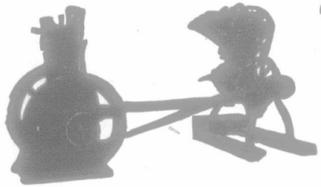
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 WINNIPEG MAN.

Pyle Game—1, cock, A. Guilbert; 1 and 2, A. Guilbert.

White Game—1, hen, A. O. V. Game, 1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 2, A. Guilbert; 1, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

Black Rose Comb—1, cock, Wm. Waas; 2, Hoyt & Deane; hen, 1, Wm. Waas; 2, Hoyt & Deane; 3, cock, Stanley Ross.

W. Japanese—2, cock, A. Guilbert; 1 and 2, hen, A. Guilbert; 3, Hoyt & Deane.

Silver Sebright—1, cock, A. Guilbert; 1 and 3, hen, A. Guilbert; 2, hen, Hoyt & Deane.

A. O. V.—cock, 1, Hoyt & Deane. Golden Sebright T. C.—1, cock, Hoyt & Deane; 2, A. Guilbert; 1, hen, A. Guilbert; 2 and 3, Hoyt & Deane.

Polish White Hen—1, Hoyt & Deane. Guinero—1, J. Midwinter; 2, A. Guilbert; 3, Hoyt & Deane.

Rabbits, Belgian—1, Hoyt & Deane. Angoras—1, Jas. McGill; A. O. V. Hoyts & Deane.

Turkeys, 2 toms, 1, Maw & Sons; 2, R. D. Laing; 3, Kinalmeaky Poultry Farm; 2, hen, 1, R. D. Laing 2, Maw & Sons; 3, R. D. Laing.

Yearling Tom, 1, 2 and 3, Maw & Sons.

Yearling hens, 1 and 3, Maw & Sons; 2, R. D. Laing.

Turkey, white—Tom Tyler Bros. Bronze Poultry—Maw & Sons 3, Pheasants, English, 1, A. Guilbert. Eggs, A nice collection—1, brown, S. G. Newall, Winnipeg 2, Black & Co. Winnipeg; 3, J. Wilding.

Hen eggs, white, 1, R. D. Laing 2, G. H. Beavis

Duck eggs, Kinalmeaky Poultry Farm.

Pigeons, a good collection and shown nice

Pouters, blue or black—1, cocks, A. Guilbert 2, W. Nixon 1, hen, W. Nixon 2, A. Guilbert.

Pouters, A. O. C.—2, cock, A. Guilbert; 2, hen, W. Wessels.

Warroad Barb—1, cock, A. Guilbert 1, hen, A. Guilbert.

Flying Homers, blue and black—J. Midwinter, 1, cock, J. Barlow, 2 1, hen, J. Midwinter; Barbour, 2.

Checked—1, cock, J. M. Aldritt 2, A. Guilbert, 1, hen, J. Aldritt; 2, Barbour.

Homers, Flying A. O. C.—1, cock, A. Guilbert; 2, Barbour; 1, hen, Guilbert.

Show Homers, checked—1, cocks, J. Aldritt; 2, A. Guilbert; 1, hen, J. Aldritt; 2, A. Guilbert.

Jacobins, A. O. C.—1, cock, A. Guilbert; 1, hen, A. Guilbert.

Owls, African—1, cock, W. Nixon; 2, A. Guilbert; 1, hen, W. Nixon; 2, A. Guilbert.

Owls, English—1, cock, W. Nixon 2, A. Guilbert; 1, hen, A. Guilbert; 2, Hoyt & Deane.

Tumblers, short-faced—1, cock, A. Guilbert; 2, Hohnen; 1, hen, A. Guilbert.

Tumblers—muffed—1 and 2, cocks, J. Aldritt; 1 and 2, hen, Aldritt.

Jacobins, Red or yellow—1, cocks, A. Guilbert; 2, Percy Smith; 1, hen, A. Guilbert; 2, Percy Smith.

Tumblers, L. C. L. S.—1, cock, C. Wessels; 2, Aldritt; 1, hen, Wessels; 2, A. Guilbert.

Fantails—blue or black—1, cock, A. Guilbert; 2, Hoyt & Deane; 1, hen, A. Guilbert; 2, Hoyt & Deane.

Fantails, A. O. C.—1, cock, A. Guilbert; 1, hen, A. Guilbert.

Trumpeters—1, cock, A. Guilbert; 1, hen, W. Nixon; 2, A. Guilbert.

BIG PRICES FOR HACKNEYS.

Buyers from France, Belgium, Austria, America and Argentina were present at Mr. R. G. Heaton's Hackney stud sale, at Chatteris, Cambs, and excellent prices were made by the able auctioneer, well known in Canada, Mr. Douglas Grand, who obtained close on \$35,000 for 60 animals, old and young. Mr. McGrann, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, paid 450 gs. for the prizewinning brood mare, Orange Blossom; Mr. Pabst (Wisconsin), 200 gs. for Gay Ophelia, the dam of Meanwood Majesty, the New

Personal

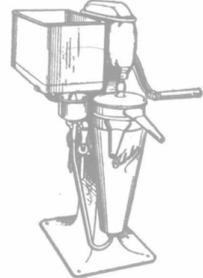
There is a delicate matter which no one will speak to you about.—Never allow the breath to become tainted. Take good care of your teeth and assist Nature to obey the bodily laws by an occasional dose of



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Right on Time Right on Quality
 Right on Price
 Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

York champion; Mr. Pena (Buenos Ayres), 400 gs. for Senator, a two-year-old stallion; Mr. Schavel (Austria), 290 gs. for Raditor, two-year-old stallion, 220 gs. for Starfactor, fine harness horse, and 160 gs. for Imperator, a son of Ganymede. Mr. Henekle bought for France the prizewinning brood mare, Eone, for 195 gs. Mr. Gottlieb Langen (Germany) paid 120 gs. for Hersey, a Danegelt mare; Mr. White (Virginia), 165 gs. for Surprise, another noted mare; and Mr. Pabst, 180 gs. for Welcome, a daughter of Connaught. Miss Langworth (Maidenhead) gave 510 gs. for Hinxtion Florence; Mr. Kerr (Loudwater), 130 gs. for Hibernia, a mare with beautiful action; Mr. Evans (Reigate), 350 gs. for Medelia, a three-year-old filly; and Mr. Hickling (Nottingham), 190 gs. for Lady Shenstone, a three-year-old, by McKinley. Other good prizes realized were 200 gs. for a pair of harness horses; 225 gs. for a roan mare, by Forest King; and 180 gs. for a bay gelding, by Royal Danegelt. At a sale of selections from the stud of Mr. Makeague, Newton-le-Willows, June 20th, the six-year-old mare, Luvima, by Rosador, sold for 340 guineas, and her filly foal, by Mathias, for 100 gs., and 475 gs. was bid for the gelding, Gainsbro', but he was withdrawn.

SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

SHEEP.
It can be said of the Lincoln Royal that probably never before at any previous Royal has there been a more representative entry of British sheep, no less than 23 distinct breeds finding a place in the schedule, which commenced with the Oxford Down breed, which was represented by a wonderfully level and uniform entry, Messrs. J. T. Hobbs, J. Horlick, G. Adams and H. W. Stilgoe being the leading winners.

The Shropshires made an entry creditable alike to the breeders and the breed, of remarkably uniform and typical appearance, with splendid type and character. Mr. M. Williams won in the yearling ram class with one of the finest specimens of the breed we have seen for some time. Sir R. Cooper's pen of five rams this age were particularly well matched. A notable stud ram, too, was Mr. T. S. Minton's first-prize aged ram. Sir R. Cooper was unbeatable in the classes for ram lambs, ewe lambs and shearling ewes, his entries being of specially high quality.

The Southdowns, sometimes termed the royal breed of mutton sheep, were most typically represented. The champion honors for males went to Mr. W. M. Cazalet, and that for females to Mr. J. Colman. These, together with H. M. the King, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Executors of Colonel H. McCalmont, were principal winners in very strong competition.

The Hampshire Downs, that early-maturity breed, fully proved their right to this distinctive title. Mr. James Flower was first in each class save that for yearling ewes, in which Sir W. G. Pearce took premier honors. Messrs. T. F. Buxton, H. C. Stephens and the Marquis of Winchester were also prominently successful.

A small but thoroughly typical entry represented the Suffolk breed, Mr. H. W. Smith being first for each class except the yearling ewes. Here Mr. R. Barclay was the leader. These two exhibitors, together with Messrs. S. R. Sherwood and D. A. Green, were the competitors.

The Dorset Horn breed, with a fine, representative entry, owned by, amongst others, Messrs. F. A. Hambro, W. R. Flower, James Hatrill and S. J. Merson, formed an attractive feature of the section, the above being the chief winners.

The Lincoln breed, with its unique, unequal and record exhibit, must be referred to in somewhat more detail, for never before has so large a collection of this breed been seen at any show, nor has there ever been so large a number of competitors. The two-shear ram class had for its winner Mr. F. Miller's champion ram (bred at Nocton Heath), Mr. H. Dudding taking the

second prize in the class with a very good one. The latter exhibitor, in what some are pleased to term the strongest class of yearling rams seen for many a day, took first with a ram of specially high merit, Mr. Tom Caswell being second. The class for pens of five yearling rams was one the like of which has never been seen before in the Royal show-yard, for there were no less than 160 sheep competing, a sight that was the most striking feature in connection with this unique exhibit, the first honors therein going to Mr. Dudding, a great success, and one thoroughly well deserved by reason of the merits of this winning sheep. Mr. John Pears was second. In the ram lambs and ewe lambs class, Mr. Dudding again led the way with most typical sheep, Messrs. Dean & Son taking second place. In the class for yearling ewes, Mr. C. F. Howard was the winner, with a grand pen, and this exhibitor, one of the youngest breeders, had the great honor to be the owner of both first and second prize pens in the class for yearling ewes in full fleece, a class in which no less than 19 pens competed. The final class of this unique exhibition of Lincoln long-wool sheep was for the best group, and here Mr. Dudding led the way.

The Leicester sheep were typically represented with choice specimens of the breed. Messrs. G. H. Harrison and E. F. Jordan were principal winners for yearling sheep, and the Messrs. Simpson in the classes for lambs.

Messrs. W. T. Garne & Son were the principal winners in small but good classes of Cotswold sheep, and Messrs. R. Taylor, D. Hulme and J. F. Kerr led in good classes of Border Leicester sheep. Never before at the Royal has the Kent or Romney Marsh breed been so largely represented, nor has its exhibits been so good in merit as upon the present occasion, Messrs. C. File, J. B. Palmer and W. Millen being the principal winners.

The Executors of T. Willis and Lord Henry Bentinck owned the winners in the very typical classes of the Wensleydale breed. Mr. F. White owned the prizewinning Devon long-wooled sheep; Messrs. H. Fairweather and J. Stooke those of the South Devon breed.

PIGS.
The entry in this section was one of the largest we have seen at the Royal Show for a long time, and it can be said, also, that the competition in the various classes was notably keen. For the first time, the Lincolnshire curly-coated pigs had full classification at this show. The entry was of specially good merit—a grand one, in fact—and the champion boar, owned by Mr. J. Ward, made 52 guineas. The champion sow was owned by Mr. H. Caudwell, and these gentlemen, together with Messrs. T. Ward and H. Caudwell, were the principal winners.

A particularly good entry of Large Whites (Yorkshires) faced the judges. Mr. C. Spencer won first in boars born in 1905 or 1906 with Hollywell Czech 2nd. Mr. R. M. Knowles won the champion prize for the best animal in the class with Colston Lass 13th, born in 1904. D. R. Daybell was first and third for boars born in 1907, second going to R. R. Rothwell. Sir Gilbert Greenall was first and second for yearling sows with Walton Lady Alice 23rd and Walton Sunlight 12th. The Earl of Ellesmere was first for sows of 1907.

A very fine entry, and typical of its breed, represented the Tamworths, the champion prize for which went to Messrs. F. W. Gilbert & Co. Sir Peter C. Walker and R. Ibbotson were the other leading winners.

A grand lot of Berkshires made up a specially large and good entry of the breed, Mr. G. T. Inman winning first prize in the old-boar class (farrowed in 1905 or 1906), and taking with this animal, Highmoor Curio, champion honors for males. The Duchess of Devonshire, with Polegate Dorcas 2nd, took first in aged sows, and champion honors for females. Mr. Godfrey Chetwynd was first and second for boars and sows of 1907, and Lord Calthorpe first for sows of 1906. Other winners were Russel Swanwick, N. Benjafield and R. W. Hudson.

W. W. C.

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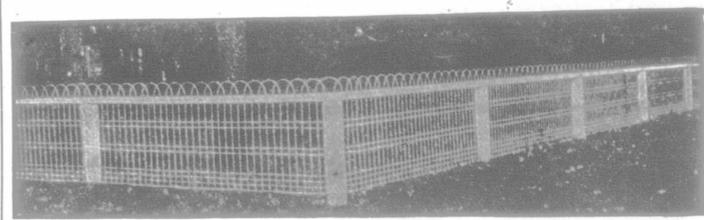
Martinson & Co. Agents for Southern Okanagan

Farm and Fruit Lands.

I have for sale 320 acres, 4 miles South of Swan Lake, Man., N. E. 1/4 of 31 & N. W. 1/4 of 32; Township 4, Range 10. Cheap at \$4000.

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The Acme style you see above costs only from 16 cents a linear foot. Handsome and durable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Any height or length. Gates to match from \$2.25. Write for catalog, or inspect this ideal fence. From us direct or any Page dealer.

The PAGE Wire Fence Co., Limited Walkerville Toronto Montreal St. John Winnipeg

"Yes, this tower goes back to William the Conqueror."
"What's the matter? Isn't it satisfactory?"

Customer—That last butter was rather strong.
Dealer—Shouldn't wonder. It was from a union dairy. In union there is strength, you know.

Conversation lagged for a moment, according to a *Life* story; then, as he sipped his tea, he remarked quietly, but with a meaning emphasis, "You are to be married."

"Mercy me! To whom?" was the startled reply.
"To me; I came to-day on purpose to tell you."

How many times during a year would you be willing to pay a few cents an hour for a reliable power?

A good many times, no doubt. For grinding or cutting feed, sawing wood, separating cream, churning, pumping water, grinding tools, and a score of other tasks. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay.

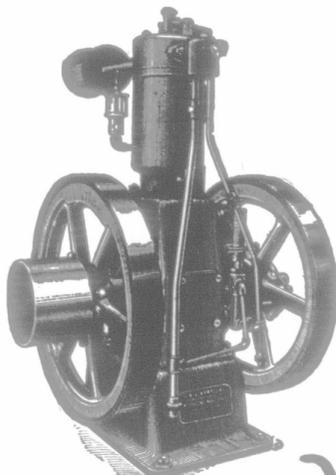
An I. H. C. gasoline engine will furnish such power—a 3-horse engine, for instance, will furnish power equal to that of three horses at the smallest cost per hour, and it will be always ready when you want it, and ready to work as long and as hard as you wish. You don't have to start a fire—not even strike a match—to start an I. H. C. gasoline engine. All you have to do is close a little

switch, open the fuel valve, give the flywheel a turn or two by hand, and off it goes, working—ready to help in a hundred ways.

Stop and think how many times you could have used such convenient power last week, for instance.

There should be a gasoline engine on every farm. Whether it shall be an I. H. C. or some other engine on your farm is for you to decide, but it will pay you well to learn of the simple construction of I. H. C. gasoline engines before you buy. It will pay you to find out how easily they are operated, how little trouble they give, how economical in the use of fuel, how much power they will furnish, how strong and durable they are.

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These engines are made in the following styles and sizes:—Horizontal (stationary or portable), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power. Vertical, 2 and 3-horse power.

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FOR SALE TWO CAR-LOADS

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Mares & Geldings

1,100 TO 1,300 lbs.

These are an extra good lot, in excellent condition for shipping

ALSO SOME HIGH-CLASS

DRIVE and SADDLE HORSES

and HEAVY WORK MARES

Bow River Ranch, Cochrane, Alta.

To Our Friends From The Old Land

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

The Farmer's Advocate one year \$1.50	Our special clubbing offer gives both
The London Daily Mail one year 1.75	the papers for only \$2.25
Both together are worth 3.25	

You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.

The Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

Another Great Year for



Gains—gains—gains in every department—is the splendid record made by this Company during the past year.

Here are the facts for 1906:—

Gains in Income	\$ 115,904.22
Gains in Assets	1,089,447.69
Gains in Surplus	251,377.46
Gains in Insurance	2,712,453.00

Such increases clearly demonstrate the esteem in which this Company is held by Canadians.

They know that when they take a policy in The Mutual Life, they become an owner of the Company, and share in all the profits.

Write for copy of the 37th Annual Statement and other valuable information, to any of the Company's Agents, or to

Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

P. D. McKINNON, Provincial Manager, WINNIPEG
THOMAS JONES, Supt. for Manitoba

WASHING Without RUBBING



Here's a machine that washes clothes without rubbing—and all but works itself.

The New Century Washing Machine

sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears the fabrics. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes.

Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy. The Downswell Mfg. Co., Limited Hamilton, Canada

A charming young woman went into the office of one of the best known publishing houses in New York to explain with enthusiasm her plan for a book of travel. The idea was approved and the lady was told that if the book were equal to the conception it would be accepted. She went abroad for the summer to live the travel experiences of which she was to write, and in due time the manuscript was submitted. It was rather rude yet there was a note of freshness about it—evidence of an original point of view—which made the publisher hesitate to "turn it down." So they wrote the author an encouraging letter, criticising her lack of style, suggesting lines of revision, and offered to reconsider it in its revised form.

The author was optimistic and found it easy to believe what she wanted to believe. She told her friends that her book was practically accepted. Then came word that the revised manuscript fell far short of expectations, and it was politely declined.

Two weeks later the author appeared at the publisher's office and tearfully explained that she had told her friends that her story was to be issued, and that she never could bear the humiliation of confessing that it had, after all, been rejected. Her tale of woe was listened to sympathetically by the young man whose business it is to stand between the head of the firm and the host of people who wish to see him personally. He explained gently that they could not reconsider their decision. Upon this the lady burst into silent but visible weeping and the young man fled. Ten minutes passed and the disappointed author continued to sit disconsolately in a corner of the reception room, still dissolved in tears. The young man was perplexed. He sought the head of the firm and laid the case before him; that gentleman went to the unhappy lady and endeavored to show her that she had been treated fairly in the matter. There was no articulate reply to his reasoning—only more tears. He continued gently talking, but the writer was not to be consoled.

Suddenly she stopped crying. "At last she sees my point of view," thought the publisher with a sigh of relief, and as he waited for her next words she turned her charming, tear-stained face once again upon the august head of this great company. "Excuse me, sir," she said with a fresh sob, "but will you loan me your handkerchief; mine's all damp!" The house brought out the book.

A New Yorker, who is accustomed each year to pass a few weeks with a farmer in Dutchess County, says that once, in notifying the latter of his intention to make the usual visit, he wrote as follows:

"There are several little matters that I should like to see changed if my family and I decide to spend our vacation at your house. We don't like the girl Martha. And in the second place, we do not think that it is sanitary to have a pig sty so near the house."

In reply, the farmer said: "Martha went last week. We ain't had no hogs since you were here last September."

Before a great fire of logs in Helicon Hall, the seat of his Utopian colony, Upton Sinclair one snowy night talked of the injustice of the private ownership of land:

"A tramp was one day strolling through a wood that belonged to the Duke of Norfolk. The Duke happened to meet him, and said:

"Do you know you're walking on my land?"

"Your land?" said the tramp. "Well, I've got no land of my own, so I'm obliged to walk on somebody's. Where, though, did you get this land?"

"I got it from my ancestors," said the duke.

"And where did they get it from?" went on the tramp.

"From their ancestors," said the duke.

"And where did their ancestors get it from?"

"They fought for it."

"Come on, then," said the tramp, "and as he pulled off his coat, and I'll fight you for it."

"Put the duke retreating hastily, declined to accept this fair offer."

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Trade Notes

FACTS ABOUT RUBEROID ROOFING.— Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Standard Paint Company began business manufacturing the P. & B. products. These include P. & B. Paint, Electrical Compounds, P. & B. Insulating Papers, and Insulating tape.

In addition to these, they, at that time, made a roofing, the base of which was burlap. This, however, in a very short time, proved to be useless as a base—something more substantial had to be employed. Their experts were at once put to work to devise a roofing that would withstand every internal strain and all weather changes.

About sixteen years ago, after much experimenting, they finally succeeded in making Ruberoid Roofing. From that time until this, without any change in its composition or construction, it has withstood the test of time.

The Standard Paint Company have on file in their offices samples of Ruberoid Roofing which have been on buildings for the last fourteen years, and, although these have had no attention, they are as good to-day as when they were put on.

Owing to the constantly increasing demand for Ruberoid Roofing, The Standard Paint Company, in addition to their factories in the United States, and at Hamburg, Germany, have had to build factories here in Canada. The factories in the United States supply South America, the West Indies, and the Orient, that in Hamburg the continental and English Colonial trade, and the Canadian factory was built to supply the large increasing demand for Ruberoid Roofing in Canada.

Ruberoid has withstood the severest tests to which it is possible to subject any roofing. Not only has it been used in the most northerly Arctic regions, but at the equator with equal success. Changes of climate have absolutely no effect on it. Neither is it affected by oxidation, corrosion, acid fumes, or steam arising from the interior of buildings in round houses, factories, fertilis or plants, laundries, etc. Ruberoid is equally suitable for glass factories.

KOOTENAY LANDS ACTIVE.—Kootenay Land & Investment Co., of Nelson, B. C., who are advertising in this issue, report continued activity in Kootenay fruit lands. This firm has listed with them some very fine improved properties which are offered at bargain prices. They also have listed some of the best unimproved land in the district acreages. It has been amply demonstrated that the Kootenay can produce some of the finest fruit grown in Canada and anyone who is looking for a good spot in which to make a home and to live a comfortable life and enjoy lots of sport whilst at the same time being also able to make a good living and put by for a rainy day, should communicate with this firm who will gladly give them further particulars. Address them KOOTENAY LAND & INVESTMENT CO., Box 443, Nelson, B. C., and mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

PRIZE LIST OF CLYDESDALES AND BEEF CATTLE—BRANDON FAIR.

Clydesdale stallions, four years and over—1, Concord, Hartney Syndicate; 2, Scottish Fancy, Dr. McMillan, Brandon; 3, Gartahoule, R. Forke, Pipestone; 4, Sturdy Royal, A. Galbraith & Sons, Brandon.

Stallion, three years old—1, Lord Ardwell, Van Horne, East Selkirk; 2, Flash Baron, Chater Syndicate; 3, Woodend Raider, Vanstone and Rodgers, Wawanesa;

Stallion, two years old—1, Baron of Arcola, W. H. Bryce; 2, Concord McGregor, J. R. Scharrf, Hartney; 3, Ormand, Gus Wright, Napinka.

Stallion, yearling—1, Roy F. Woodcock, Chater; 2, T. H. Perdue, Souris; 3, A. McPhail, Brandon.

Stallion, any age—Baron of Arcola. Concord McGregor; 2, Willow Creek Boy, F. Woodcock, Chater; 3, Sir James Watson, Bryce.

Brood mare with foal by side—1, Lonely Star; 2, Ella Henderson; 3, Lady Victoria, Bryce; 4, Princess Patrick, J. Ferguson, Souris.

Three-year-old filly—1, Tootsie, A. Grant, Wawanesa; 2, Heiress, W. H. Bryce; 3, Maggie Priam, J. McLean, Welwyn; 4, Fashion's Gem, J. Perdue, Souris.

Two-year-old filly—1, Nellie Evergreen, Gus Wight, Napinka; 2, Lady Marie, W. H. Bryce; 3, Dorsen, W. E. Butler, Ingersol; 4, Maggie Dorsay, J. Patterson, Griswold.

Yearling filly—1, Lady Montrave Ronald, W. H. Bryce; 2, Bonnie Mamie Monteith, J. R. Scharrf, Hartney; 3, Lady Bell, J. Crawford, Chater.

Foal—1, Hiawatha's Heir, W. H. Bryce; 2, a Cairnhill foal, J. Crawford; 3, Sir James Watson, W. H. Bryce.

Stallion, and three of his get—Concord.

Mare any age, open—Rosadora; reserve, Lady June.

Mare any age, bred in Canada—1, Bonnie Nannie, of Monteith; 2, Nellie Evergreen; 3, Maggie Priam.

Mare and two of her progeny—Ella Henderson with Lady Montrave Ronald and Perpetual Motion's Choice.

Bull four years and over—Fred Cheasley, Alexander, Man., Emancipator, first; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Spicy Marquis (imp.) second; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Nonpareil Prince, third; A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, fourth and fifth.

Bull, three years and over—G. L. and T. J. Ferguson, Souris, Right of way, first; Henry Armstrong, Forrest, Lord Whitney, second.

Bull, two years—W. H. English, Harding, Man., Marquis of Marigould, first; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Missie's Marquis, second; J. G. Barron, Mistletoe Eclipse, third; Wm. & Geo. Franks, Winnipeg, Spicy McQuat, fourth.

Senior yearling bull—J. G. Barron, Topsman's Duke 7th, first; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Nonpareil Marquis, second; Wm. & Geo. Franks, St. Clements, third; C. Durnin, Brandon, fourth.

Junior yearling—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Spicy Wonder, first; J. G. Barron, Meteor's Favorite, second; J. G. Barron, Meteor's Conqueror, third; C. Chadbourne, Brandon, Inspector, fourth;

Senior bull calf—J. G. Barron, Topsman's Duke 8th, first; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Lister's Prince, second; W. H. English, Poplar Park Champion, third; G. L. & T. J. Ferguson, Redwood, fourth.

Junior bull calf—J. G. Barron, Senator, first; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Prince Royal, second; Wm. & Geo. Franks, Red King, third; Robt. Snaith, Brandon, fourth.

Senior champion bull—W. H. English, Marquis of Marigould.

Junior champion—J. G. Barron, Topsman's Duke 7th.

Grand champion—J. G. Barron, Topsman's Duke 7th.

Cow four years and over—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Marchioness 14th, first; J. G. Barron, Louise Cicely, second; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Spicy Wimple, third; W. H. English, Lady Jane, fourth; W. H. English, Lady Alice, fifth.

Cow three years or over—W. H. English, Lady, first; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Sybil, second; Wm. & Geo. Franks, Mina's Baby, third; John Empey, Brandon, Lady Brandon, fourth.

Heifer, two years or over—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Scottish Princess, first; J. G. Barron, Fairview Jubilee Queen, second; J. G. Barron, Myrtle, third; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Golden Garland, fourth; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Spicy's Primrose, fifth.

Heifer senior yearling—W. H. English, Poplar Park Queen, first; J. G. Barron, Lady Sunshine, second; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Bessie of Selkirk, third; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, fourth.

Heifer junior yearling—W. H. English, first; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, second; A. W. Caswell, third; J. G. Barron, fourth.

Senior heifer calves—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Spicy Lady, first; J. G. Barron, Louise 3rd, Louise Cicely 2nd, and Forward Lass 10th, second, third

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and fourth; Wm. & Geo. Frank, Rose of Selkirk, fifth.

Junior heifer calves—J. G. Barron, Nonpareil Lady 2nd, first; Wm. & Geo. Frank, Lady of Lancaster, second; W. H. English, Lady Mary, third.

Senior champion female, two years or over—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Marchioness 14th.

Junior champion female, under two years—W. H. English, Poplar Park, Queen Grand champion female—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Marchioness 14th.

Herd bull and four females, any age—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, first; J. G. Barron, second; W. H. English, third; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, fourth.

Herd bull and three females, under two years—J. G. Barron, first; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, second; J. G. Barron, third; W. H. English, fourth.

Three calves under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor—J. G. Barron, first and second; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, third.

Bull, and two of his get—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Sunbeam, first.

Herd of three animals, any age or sex, get of one bull owned by one exhibitor—J. G. Barron, first and second; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, third. Cow and two of her progeny—J. G. Barron.

Herd of bull and three females, bred in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia—J. G. Barron, first; W. H. English, second; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, third.

Best Shorthorn animal on show, male or female, bred and owned by exhibitor, Massey Harris special—J. G. Barron, Louise 3rd.

Polled Angus bull, three years—McGregor and Martin, Elm Park Ranger.

Bull, two years—F. Woodcock, Chater.

Bull calf—McGregor and Martin.

Bull, senior champion—F. Woodcock, Chater.

Bull, junior champion—McGregor and Martin.

Cow, three years old—McGregor and Martin, 1, 2, 3.

Heifer, two years old—McGregor and Martin, 1 and 2.

Heifer, one year old—McGregor and Martin, 1, 2, 3.

Heifer calf—McGregor and Martin, 1 and 2. McGregor and Martin won both senior and junior champion females; also herd bull and four females; herd bull and three females; two calves under one year; cow and two of her progeny; three animals any age, the get of one bull.

Hereford bull, three years—Bull two years, J. E. Marples, 1.

Bull, one year—Chapman and Shields, Marples.

Bull, senior champion—Chapman and Shields, 1 and 3; Marples, 2.

Chapman and Shields won three prizes on junior bull champion; first on best yearling bull calf, first and third on aged cow, Marples second.

Two-year heifer—Marples first; Chapman and Shields 2 and 3.

Heifer, one year—Chapman and Shields 1, 2 and 3.

Heifer, one year—Chapman and Shields 1, 2, 3.

Heifer calf—Chapman and Shields, 1, 2; Marples, 3.

Senior champion female—Princess of Island Park, and junior champion fairy, Alberta, Chapman and Shields.

Herd bull, and four cows—Chapman and Shields, 1; Marples, 2.

Two calves, bred and owned by exhibitors—Chapman and Shields.

Cow and two of her progeny—Chapman and Shields, Marples.

Three animals any age, the get of one bull—Chapman & Shields, Marples.

(Concluded next issue)

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