

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL 119770

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JULY 4, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 719

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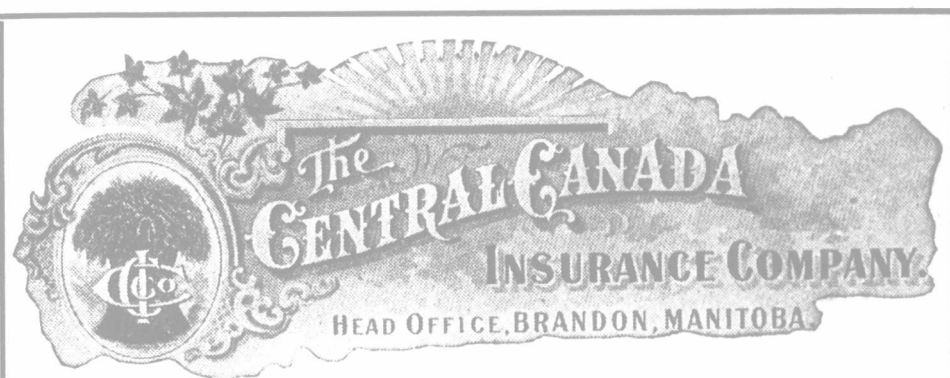
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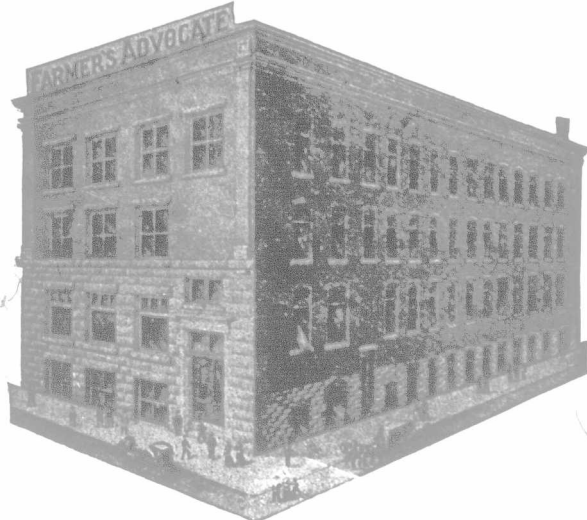
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AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA,
SASKACHUEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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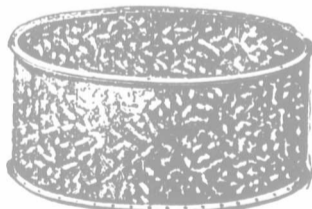
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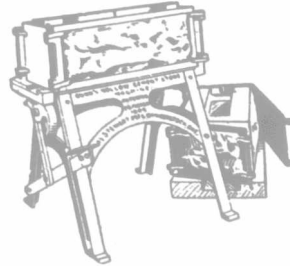
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

July 4, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 719.

EDITORIAL

Butter is frequently spoiled at the milkpail.

A new expression in agriculture is—the lost art of stacking.

It is to be hoped that the tribe of successful turkey raisers will increase in this ideal turkey country.

Are the hens on your farm a nuisance just now owing to their liking for the garden and fruit patch, or are they confined to a limited area by wire netting?

A careless railroad official can scare up lots of trouble in the dairy industry—by forgetting to put off the cans at the right station.

'Killing the goose that lays the golden egg' aptly describes the policy of railroad officials, who persist in neglecting to forward promptly to destination, the raw material of the butter maker.

It is a sure thing that if the big railroad men knew the damage many of the small fry of the profession do to an industry as valuable to the country, as is dairying, that somebody would get their walking ticket.

When clover is fairly well in bloom it has attained very nearly, if not quite, its maximum growth and weight—certainly its maximum weight of digestible nutrients—and, though it may require a little more labor and time to cure the crop, the better quality of the hay and the greater aftergrowth more than makes up for the difference.

Another Daughter to the G. T. P.

The government of the United States is having trouble of a very chronic nature in its endeavor to regulate rates upon the railroads operating in the coal bearing territories. The difficulty lies in the fact that the railway companies own the greater part of the coal and can regulate the supply not only of what they own but of that which must depend upon their roads for transportation.

The man or government is wise that can profit by the experience of others and it is no surprise that some Canadians seeing the snug thing the coal barons of Pennsylvania have acquired should make attempts to emulate them. It is a wonder though that our legislators granted a charter to a company the personnel of which represent the managing body of one of our railways and thus establish a state of affairs similar to that which the Americans wish to destroy. The situation is one over which a pessimist loves to gloat.

The earth and the fullness thereof is the Lord's but the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Co. seems bound to get the overflow. The charter of this company carries with it permission to engage in almost every imaginable industrial enterprise. In fact the company is empowered "to carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company, or calculated to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the company's property or rights."

Some of the details in which this new company will employ itself are, erecting, leasing, main-

taining, operating, etc., grain elevators and warehouses, handling and storing goods and chattels of all kinds; grain milling and flour dealing, building ships and carrying on the business of a navigation company and wrecking company, wharfing, forwarding and ship brokering, raising, fattening and dealing in cattle, sheep, horses and swine, developing water power, furnishing the public with electrical energy, light and heat, carrying on a general lumbering, pulp-making and paper business; coal dealing; banking and conducting a trust company business, and lastly, if no profit can be made from the combination of all these efforts the company may amalgamate, be bought out or buy some other company and so extend its field.

We have been calling for capital to develop our resources and here is the promise of it for it is certain that the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Co. can command practically unlimited funds since its merely nominal capitalization is placed at \$5,000,000.

Welcome the day of big companies, they may destroy competition, create monopolies, raise the cost of necessities, make work more monotonous, and do a thousand and one other things to add to the general sum of human misery but in return we have big institutions, multimillionaires, investigations and scandals. As the philosopher says "there is universal compensation" and like humanity if we must grow big as a nation we must sacrifice our childhood innocence and like humanity we have no other choice.

Shall it be Increasing or Diminishing Returns?

Officials have begun the work of ascertaining some facts, of collecting some data with regard to the wealth and strength of western Canada. They are taking the census. Census returns often furnish interesting reading and in countries where agricultural progress and industrial development go forward with such strides as we have been experiencing often give legitimate cause for jubilation. Every progressive man takes an interest in making an inventory of his goods at least mentally, and it is equally interesting to learn how well the average man fares as is revealed in the census returns. The prairie provinces should make a good showing when the final figures are submitted to analysis and the amount of wealth produced per capita determined.

In this connection the figures given by Professor Knapp at a convention recently held in Lexington, Ky., are of significance. The professor undertook to demonstrate that the exercise of mental power in connection with manual labor is extremely profitable and cited examples to prove it.

The Iowan is taken as an example of the higher educated more intelligent class of farmer. In Iowa agriculture yields to each man who works at it one thousand and eighty eight dollars annually, Vermont four hundred and seventeen, South Carolina one hundred and forty seven and Alabama one hundred and fifty. Nor is this due to any particular or relative difference in the fertility of the soil. Iowa has four horses for each of her farm workers to use, while South Carolina has one mule for every two men. Five times the amount of power is used for cultural purposes in Iowa as in Carolina and the returns are eight times as great. Unconsciously the Iowan conducts his business in accord with the law of increasing returns, that is, he is demonstrating that the returns for his work go on increasing out of proportion to the value of the labor he expends and that course is open and imperative for us if we are to attain to greater average productiveness.

The Carolinian is an example of the poorer class of farmers who invariably do a little less

work on their land than will result in even average returns and from the fact that they have only half a horse to each man we must conclude that very little mechanical ingenuity is called into play.

Uses and Value of Paint.

Nature teaches us some pointed lessons. We are thinking just now of her intimations upon improving appearances. When a tree falls and begins to decay she covers it with a thick green coat of moss, when the earth is laid bare by the act of man or the force of the elements she at once sets about to conceal the wound by spreading over it a mantle of grass. Green is her favorite color, but she uses many shades. The provisions of nature for concealing unhappy conditions are everywhere about us and suggest emulation. They are a perpetual injunction to use the paint brush.

Only a short distance from this office two houses stand on opposite corners of the street. On one there is the brightness of new paint; around it is a level lawn and a few trees. The other bears the marks of weathering, the trees are poorly tended and the fence is breaking. This house is actually worth more than the other and yet it is in the market to-day for nearly one thousand dollars less. The value of a product depends largely upon the demand for it. The demand depends on appearances. Beauty may be only skin deep but it makes a great impression, nevertheless. A few gallons of paint would cause a great appreciation in the value of property in every locality.

Paint up during summer. Paint the house and the outbuildings. Paint the machinery. Then paint the yard about the house with a coat of nature's green. If there is an old unsightly rookery around the place cover it with a trailing vine and let the whole scheme blend in one picture of beauty and harmony that will fill the home with light and prove an uplifting influence on everybody in the country round about.

Have We the Capacity to Co-Operate.

It was only to be expected that our comment upon the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Society of Equity should result in protestations of disapproval from those who foster these organizations. Elsewhere in this issue we publish comments from some of our readers upon our attitude. Mr. Spence cannot understand our position and thinks us contradictory, but it should always be remembered that there is a difference even in the Society of Equity between the method of an institution and its ideals. The ideals of the Society of Equity as we understand them are, that the producers of wealth shall have a greater portion of what they produce for their own purpose; with that ideal we are in sympathy, but we do not approve of any suggestion to curtail the production or hold off the market produce with the object of raising its price.

As for the practicability of the scheme of either of these organizations our fears are founded upon good and substantial reasoning, from the facts of known economic laws, from extensive observations at first hand and from reliable reports. Through co-operation farmers may expect to improve conditions as others have done, but a co-operative system must necessarily begin in a small way and develop. Of course we realize that size and proportions are relative and what may appear large to one may not impress another as being very great, nevertheless a farmer judges of the greatness of any particular commercial enterprise by the extent of his own operations and his knowledge of business practices and it is not over estimating the case from such a standard to say that the proposals of the organizations under discussion are large. Ultimately an or-

ganization that begins in a small way by a few neighbors co-operating to handle a few commodities might develop into a commercial colossus, but its growth would be contemporaneous with the increasing capacity of its numbers for co-operation. The lack of that capacity is the great stumbling stone of co-operative effort. It has wrecked other organizations and the people fear it. Experience and practice in a less pretentious way would beget assurance and encouragement which would insure the further development of the enterprise. The hungry man very often bites off more than he can chew.

HORSE

Opinion now is fairly unanimous that the agricultural horse conforms in type to the drafter but has much less scale and substance.

In the pure bred draft classes it does not follow that if an animal is not up to sixteen hundred pounds it should not get a prize but weight must always receive some consideration.

If you get a good coat of white wash all over the stables, floors, ceilings, walls, mangers etc., you are sure to destroy those distemper germs that are waiting to attack the horses next spring.

One of the pities in horse breeding is that there are not enough first class horses to go around. Many a man has to use breeding stock that he knows is not up to his ideal but has no other course open to him.

If a judge at the fair should come along and scarcely take two looks at your horse then give the prize to an animal that you know is not half as good as yours it won't hurt the horse and you may lay it to an ordinary difference of opinion.

Money in Blubber.

There are still a few smooth Alexs running round the plains trying to syndicate ton stallions that possess the merit of fatness. This is usually all the merit they do possess. They have been doped and petted and drugged until they have become impotent, and then they are shipped to a new section and unloaded by the joint note route. Farmers will do well to stand on guard against such games. There are several reliable horse importers in the country who are known, men who have a stake in the country and can't pull out. These deserve confidence; they are the men who are doing something for the West and for our horse interests.

Caring for Orphans.

In the matter of food for the mare immediately after foaling, a little warm oatmeal gruel is perhaps the best restorative, to be followed by a small feed of well-scalded bran, a little malt meal, and two or three tablespoonfuls of linseed oil. Mares advanced in years, and those in low condition, are materially benefited by a pint of good beer or an ounce or two of whiskey where foaling has been protracted and difficult. As soon as the foal can stand the box should undergo a thorough cleansing. The mare and foal should be kept in their box until the weather becomes favorable, and if the season is unsuitable, they should only be let out on warm days, and in the middle of the day when the sun is shining. The mare should be well fed with crushed oats, bran and hay chaff; add also a little malt, flour and salt. The mare should be protected from exposure and draught for the first two days. It should be seen that the stable is properly ventilated. Turn the mare and foal out to grass as soon as possible. In a few days turn them out altogether, provided there is good shelter for them at night. Supplement the grass with dry food, and encourage the foal to share the food of its dam.

In spite of care and good management, disease now and again breaks out, which may result in hopelessly damaging the udder or destroying the mare. When the mare is lost, the advisability of hand-rearing the foal will depend upon its age, character and breeding. A foster-mother should be procured if possible. The transference of the mare to the strange foal should be carried out with great care, as it sometimes causes digestive disorder, and diarrhoea at first, especially if it has not received the first laxative milk of its dam. If

the foal has not received the first laxative milk of its dam, constipation is more than likely to exist, which should be corrected by a small dose of castor oil and an enema of glycerine and water.

If a foster mother cannot be procured the next best thing is a cow. Procure if possible, the milk of a newly-calved cow, on account of its purgative properties, and keep to one cow. Care should be taken to see to the state of the foal's bowels at the outset of this system, and to observe and act upon the indications of nature. The fat and casin of cow's milk is largely in excess of that in mare's milk; but the sugar in mare's milk exceeds that in cow's milk. In order to render a cow's milk a suitable food for the foal, water should be added to reduce the proportions of casein and fat; sugar should be added. To begin with, cow's milk should be two parts to one of water; later, three parts cow's milk to one of water. The cow should be milked into a vessel previously warmed, and dilute with water raised to 100 degrees F., which is the natural temperature. Cold, stale milk provokes diarrhoea. Administer frequently and regularly, both as regards quantity and time, at first half a pint every half hour. Gradually increase the quantity and extend the intervals by degrees.

It is now that the digestive organs of the foal have to learn their business. When the foal begins to nibble, the stomach and intestines do the work; then the work of the salivary glands begin. Large glands under the ears, and under the jaw, and under the tongue, pour into the mouth fluid containing various salts and a ferment which acts upon the food after it is swallowed. If the food given is of soft wet nature, that can be swallowed easily, and without rolling it in this way and that way across the mouth with its tongue and saturating it, it is likely to have indigestion, flatulence, or scour. The scour is nature's effort to clear out the unsuitable food, in the hope of getting better food, or of so altering the gastric and peptic secretions as to be able to deal with unsuitable food. The foal should be given food, besides its mother's milk, that it cannot easily gulp down, but must learn to grind or chew, for in so doing he will develop more power day by day to digest the kind of food he is destined to live upon—dry bran, with a coarse oatmeal, chaff, or cut grass as chaff, grain, nibbled at first because of the want of grinding power which comes by the use of the masticatory muscles. Hard-and-fast rules for feeding are only laid down by persons without much observation. The successful men exercise individual care of their stock, and abide by no absolute rules.

The mare may be worked a little if it is wanted, but if the working of the mare is not a necessity she will be better left in peace in the field to suckle her young. Some farmers allow the foal to follow the mare to work, and let it take refreshment from the mare now and again. This plan may be carried out when the mare is only called upon to work very gently in the field. But if more severe labor is required of the mare, and she is likely to get at all hot, the foal had better be left at home. Often, for one reason or another, it is undesirable to take the foal with the mare when going out to work. In these cases the foal has to be left behind. It will be good for the foal if it can be tempted to eat during its mother's absence. If it takes to its food it will not be likely to fret so much after its mother. When the mare returns, care should be taken that the foal is not allowed to suck the mare until it is cool. It is best to keep the mare from the foal for an hour or so after her return, and to draw off some of the milk before she is allowed to return to her foal.

The sooner the education of the young foal begins the better; it should be taught very slowly and gently, short but often lessons being the rule. A halter should be put on the young foal, and it should be gently led about on the grass for half an hour or so, every day at first, then the intervals of training can be lengthened until he is only haltered now and again to keep him used to it. This will render it quiet and docile, and it will not be nervous, but used to being handled when it comes to be broken in. The longer the foal remains with its mother, the better; but it must be remembered that stud mares have the double duty of breeding and suckling at one and the same time. And that as the foetus attains the higher development, the demands on the nutritive resources of the mare become greater. The drain upon the system created by the suckling is not only dependent on the mare, but also on the young she bears. Foals under proper management are ready to leave the mare when about five months old, though six months is the usual age for wean-

ing. The actual age at which a foal should be weaned will depend on circumstances. If the foal is well grown and strong, eating its food well, it will be better for the mare if it is weaned at five months old. On the other hand, if the foal is not as well grown or as strong as it might be, or has not taken to its food as well as it might have, it will be better for it to remain with its mother for another month. In the case of mares that have not been covered again, and are not required for work, the foal can remain with advantage till it is six months old. The foal should be supplied with an extra quantity of oats, bran and chaff for a fortnight or three weeks before separation.

On Biting Horses.

The rule in biting horses should always be to bit them with an easy or mild bit. Horses that have been properly broken in and mouthed do not require severe biting, and go best in a mild bit, whilst for breaking in a young horse an easy bit is essential, a severe one being quite out of place, as the latter will inevitably spoil the animal's mouth.

A mild bit—either curb or snaffle—requires to have a fairly thick mouthpiece. A bit with a thin mouthpiece is more or less severe, because the latter has a cutting action which tends to hurt the horse. The thinner the mouthpiece of a bit is, the more severe is the latter in its effect upon the horse's mouth. A twisted form of the mouthpiece, or any grooving on it, add to the severity of a bit, as the ridges on a twisted mouthpiece and the edges of the grooves on a grooved one tend to hurt the mouth of the horse by cutting into the flesh. A smooth mouthpiece is the easiest and most comfortable for a horse, and is therefore the best and most suitable.

In curb bits, the port must not be unduly high, as a high port means a severe bit. The port requires to be quite low in a mild or easy curb bit. Bits with high ports are neither sensible nor useful under any circumstances, and should not be used. A mouthpiece with a very low port is the best, and it is practically as mild and as easy as a straight mouthpiece.

In the case of snaffles, the form or shape of the mouthpiece is the sole factor which determines the mildness or severity of the bit. But in the case of a curb bit, its action on the horse's mouth is largely dependent upon the length of the lower cheek-ends. The longer these latter are in a curb bit, the more severe is it in its effects, because the amount of leverage that is exerted by the bit increases proportionately with the increase in the length of the lower cheek-ends. It is, therefore, essential that a curb bit should have comparatively short lower cheek-ends, if it is to be mild and easy. In the case of riding bits, the lower ends of the cheeks should not be more than twice as long as the upper ends (including the top eyes), and they may well be somewhat shorter. When the lower cheek-ends are longer than this, the bit is needlessly severe for ordinary use.

The action of a curb bit is, of course, to some extent, affected by the way the curb chain is hooked in. A tight curb chain adds to the severity of a bit, whilst the more loosely the former is adjusted, the less severe is the action of the bit. A properly adjusted curb chain (being neither too tight nor unduly slack) should allow of two or three fingers being placed between it and the horse's jaw.

Importance of Good Bone.

He wants bone! How many good horses have been set aside in show-ring or fair with these three simple words! How many will be set aside at our coming exhibitions and fairs on the simple whispering of this shortly-expressed verdict? It seems to me more than possible that such an expression may be couched in the phraseology of many dead languages, for light bone must always have been a fault in the heavy horse that carried to battle a warrior fully clothed in armor, as it is now an admitted deficiency in his descendent, when burdened with heavy load, writes W. R. Gilbert in the *Kentucky Stock Farm*. The pack-horse wanted it badly at times—both up hill, down hill, and along the sloppy level of the early highways. The heavily equipped soldier finds the lack of it coming off parade; and the trotter needs all he can have. But perhaps of all others, the modern harness horse, of a fairly heavy type, needs it most. This as regards weight and density, or what is called the racer "cleanness."

There has been found a difficulty in keeping up the bone of the horse they have experimented with

in South Africa. Most likely the pasture is not on top of the limestone soils, and, in increasing the bone, which has to be fed-in as much through exercise as a threshing machine has to be fed with grain when in motion, there may be a lack of the necessary nutriment. In this difficulty, resort has to be had to feeding "bone with bone." Physiologists will no doubt tell us that this is nothing new, there being various preparations of burnt bone essences in use for rickety children, where there is an absence of lime in the water. Phosphate of lime forms a large ingredient of patent chemical foods. In South Africa the horses are given a large amount of bones in a ground state, with a view to a large absorption of the same through the stomach into the system, this through the soil being unequal to creating as full development of bone in the ordinary manner. Much of the bone so fed proves insoluble, and passes through the intestines, but a special form of fermented bone is being tried, the full phosphate in which is likely to be taken up. Bone ash, which is just carefully calcined bone reduced to a fine powder, we know to be largely used in the preparation of various forms of human medicines, and can be very cheaply prepared from bones of all kinds.

In regard to this formation of bone through eating bone, this is nothing new in animal life, as the red deer, which cast their antlers every year—these sometimes of great spread and weight—are held by most authorities to consume the same, but not only that, but the bones of the skeletons of the deer found in their travels. The best antlers are, however, developed on good deep pasture, full of lime, and it is a noteworthy fact that some of the largest heads of horns have been found in the parts of Ireland, which ornamented the old red deer Galway, which fed on grass which now gives such magnificent specimens of horse-flesh.

Breeders of horses will naturally prefer to take the bone through the herbage, but in young stock a little bone food might well be administered where the soil is known to be deficient in phosphates. Superphosphate of lime and other bone manures may be applied, and these being taken up by the pasture the colts and fillies will furnish as they come on. Of course, it must be quite well understood that there must be a fair substratum of bone to begin with, to be obtained in the usual way, viz., by mating horse with bone to light mare or vice versa, or with both fully furnished in this respect.

The Suffolk Horse.

There is probably no other breed of draft horses that can justly claim so much purity of breeding and uniformity of type and color as the Suffolk. Little attempt appears to have been made to complete a history of the breed previous to the founding of the Suffolk Horse Stud Book in or about the year 1879.

That ample material for such a history existed, the Stud Book Committee proved, as in the first volume is recorded, in consecutive form, an account of the breed for about 170 years, with verified quotations, carrying the history as far back as the early part of the eighteenth century. Limited in the district of its origin, and local in its early development, there was little difficulty in getting at the historical facts which were in existence. In compiling the first volume of the Stud Book, the Committee was greatly aided by the proprietor of the *Epswich Journal*, who had an uninterrupted file of his paper from the year 1720, which he placed at the disposal of the editor of the Stud Book. Frequent mention of the Suffolk horse appeared in this organ. In the compilation of the history, recourse was had to advertising cards, sale announcements, records of auctions, catalogues of the Suffolk Agricultural Association, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the verbal accounts and descriptions from the oldest grooms and horsemen in the country. So far as the origin of the breed is concerned, little can be said. The Suffolk horse appears to have been present in Suffolk at a very early date. Care and selection in breeding have modified his character, but as regards his marked characteristics, few if any breeds have so tenaciously reproduced their chief features of identification. There is reliable evidence of the fact that many of the most decided points which distinguished them more than two hundred years ago are rarely absent in the Suffolk horse of today. The short legs, roomy middle, chestnut color, longevity, docility, and willingness to draw, are still strikingly characteristic of the breed. As

far back as the middle of the eighteenth century allusion is made to the purity of the breed, advertisements of that time going back for three generations, and noting that a horse of that date was "the truest-bred cart-horse in Suffolk," being frequently met with. Modern writers claim that there was an element of Flemish blood in the forefathers of the present race of Suffolk horses. Beyond the fact that the breeder had a couple of Flemish horses, no record of any such introduction seems to be known, and the only authority for even this fact is that there are portraits of two such animals in the family collection. If these horses were used on the estate, it could have had simply a local effect.

No observer can fail to notice the uniformity of type and character of the Suffolk horse. There is something in the color, type, style and outline, varied, of course, but never obliterated, which speaks of a common origin. Whatever fault we may find with the breed, we cannot fail to observe the marked type of outward appearance and color that is always present in a marked degree. That there have been infusions of extraneous blood cannot be denied, neither can it be denied that these influences have failed to overcome the prepotency of the breed or alter either type or color. The produce of these crosses stood for some years, but sooner or later they died out, and, at the present time there is not a Suffolk horse which is not descended from the old breed.

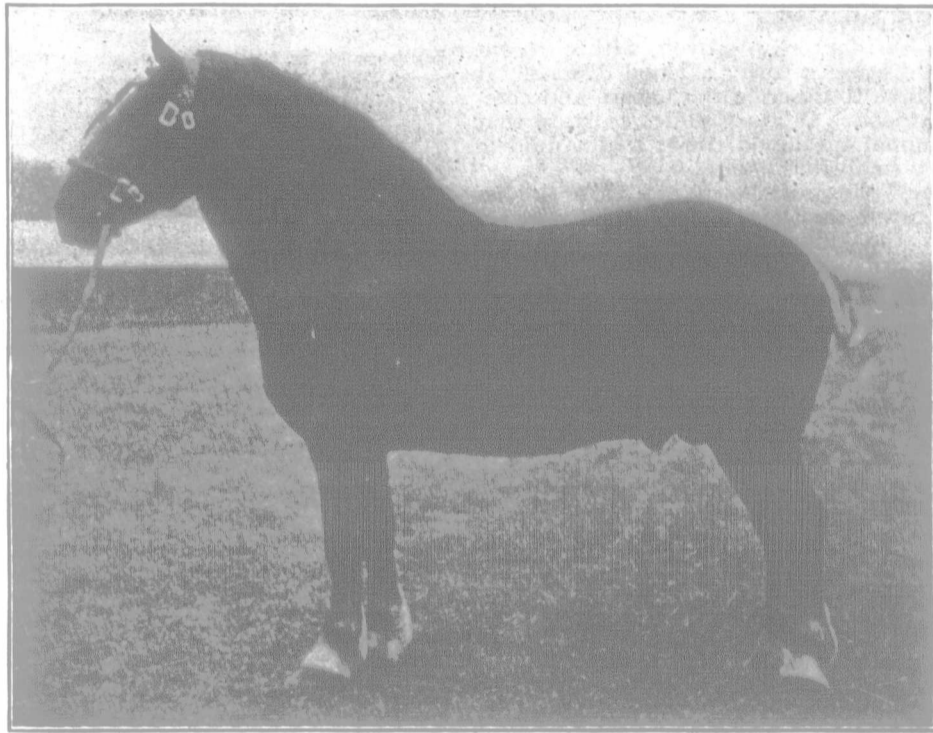
It is claimed that there is not a single specimen

of its characteristics is in proportion to the antiquity and the purity of the origin.

The Suffolk has been introduced into several parts of Canada and his type highly commends him as an agricultural horse, but unfortunately the breed has not "nicked" well with the common stock and have not made much advancement.

Some Little Things that Count.

It is one of the lamentable things in connection with working horses that the large force employed on each farm and the incessant rush of work during summer season often deters a man from doing certain little things for his horses' comfort and his own profit that he knows should be done. One of the most common objects of neglect is the repairing of the harness and oiling it. It would seem a judicious move if a certain day were set apart for the express purpose of harness cleaning and repairing. Certainly every man should include such a day in his arrangement of the season's work, and even then there would be times when small repairs should be made at odd moments. In the rush to get work done and and so produce more crops to buy more goods we overlook the fact that the implements and fixtures we now have are going to wear and we neglect to care for them. This is one of the most noticeable of the characteristics of western farming and is more often seen in connection with the harness and implements than in any



TYPICAL SUFFOLK STALLION, FIRST AT BRITISH ROYAL AND OTHER SHOWS.

of the breed in existence which is not descended from one single source of ancestry—a certain horse of the "old breed," a nameless sire, foaled in 1768, and advertised as the property of one Mr. Crisp, of Ufford. This is not a mere assertion, or the result of a fair conclusion from reliable data; it is a proved fact, which the pedigree chart of the Stud Book proved beyond doubt.

The introduction of the Stud Book speaks of the old Ufford horse: "The first notice we got of a horse of the old breed, of whose undisturbed identity there is a printed record, belonging to a Mr. Crisp, of Ufford. The advertisement appeared in 1773. The following year he is described as a fine, bright chestnut, full 15½ hands high, with the additional notice that his owner has no occasion to say anything more in his praise, as he is so noted a horse for getting fine colts; and, moreover, those who were unsuccessful with the said horse last year, can have the use of him this year for 5 shillings." His route appears to have been in the district of Woodbridge, with excursions to Saxmundham and Framlingham, "so to continue the season, God willing."

The Stud Book gives details of various introductions of outside blood, probably the most important being that of a Lincolnshire trotting-horse, belonging to a Mr. Blake, and known as Blake's Farmer, and another Lincolnshire horse known as Might's Farmer's Glory, or the Attleboro horse. The influence of these and other outside crosses were more or less marked for a few generations, but it became extinct from no assignable cause. It was the same old tale, the fresh introduction striving in vain against the power of the parent stock, proving that the power of assertion, the extent, the tenacity of retention

other. The good old saw "a penny saved is a penny gained," seems to be completely ignored yet it is one of those principles that lie at the bottom of all success except the plunger's and gambler's.

On farms where from eight to twenty horses are kept an investment in a few saddler's requisites should be considered a necessity. Further than this, it should be insisted upon that the teamsters keep their harness in repair. Knots in the lines, flapping blinkers, wired up pole straps, etc., are a few of the little things that are often responsible for runaway accidents resulting in broken implements, injured horses, or disabled drivers. If this habit of neglecting to repair the harness were deliberate carelessness we should not mention it here but because it is nothing more than thoughtless neglect growing into a habit as a result of not being seen as others see us we make mention of it. We candidly believe it would pay a man to leave his work on the summer fallow or whatever else he is doing on a midsummer Saturday and turn his whole force of teamsters to washing and repairing and oiling harness then the oil would have all day Sunday to strike in and the addition to the life of the harness would repay for the time expended upon it.

Where Seed Farm Competitions Are Aided.

Sympathetic departments of agriculture have rendered it possible in Alberta and Saskatchewan, by providing funds for prizes, to have standing wheat competitions on blocks of ten acres by many agricultural societies.

STOCK

"Redwater" or "Bloody Murrain" in Cattle.

This disease is unfortunately very common in many districts throughout Ireland, and is occasionally seen in British Columbia and an analagous disease in the United States known as the Texas or tick fever. And it frequently causes serious loss to owners of cattle.

When an animal is attacked by this disease the following symptoms are plainly noticeable:—The usual signs that the animal is unwell—such as loss of appetite; the inclination of the animal, if at grass, to separate itself from its companions; the urine is usually dark in color, varying from light red to chocolate or even approaching black.

In many cases the affected animal is not passing a proper quantity of dung, and if this condition continues, so that there is great constipation, stockowners frequently speak of it as "dry murrain." This condition is dreaded by experienced herds when it accompanies the "bloody murrain" or "redwater."

As the disease progresses it is noticed that the animal wastes very rapidly, even one in good condition becoming very thin and weak.

The eye soon becomes deeply sunk in the head. The beast is usually not inclined to move about, but prefers to stand with its back arched, and if compelled to move does so more or less stiffly.

If the "dry murrain" gets a firm hold there will soon be noticed a painful grunt, and if relief is not afforded death usually follows.

It has been satisfactorily proved within recent years that this disease is really a blood disease. It is unnecessary here to describe the nature and composition of the blood. It must suffice to state that in a healthy animal the blood consists of a fluid in which float very small red bodies.

In "redwater," however, some of these bodies have been destroyed, and being now useless they are thrown out by the kidneys. It is their red color which gives the urine of affected animals its characteristic color.

It may be asked "What destroys these red bodies?" It is believed that they are attacked by small creatures of a parasitic nature, and that these parasites get into the blood in a very surprising manner, namely by the bite of the common ticks, which are the chief, if not the only, carriers of the disease.

Ticks are frequently found in large numbers about the lower parts, thighs and udders, of cattle on grass. Such cattle are not always affected with "red-water," but if "redwater" exists amongst animals on a pasture it may be spread by means of these ticks, since healthy ticks are liable to get the infection from a sick animal and convey it to others.

In the past certain kinds of soil and certain herbs were regarded as the cause of "redwater," but it is now definitely known that the disease may be met with on any pasture where there is suitable shelter for the ticks which carry infection.

The lands most usually infested with this disease are those on the surface of which there is found a large amount of vegetation.

Thus, old pasture lands for years untilled, where, perhaps, grass is left for some time uncut, or not sufficiently grazed down, or where clumps of bushes and brambles have been allowed to spring up; where, as is too frequently the case, fences have been allowed to run wild; and again, where grass has been spared during summer to afford "winterage" for cattle.

All such lands are liable to become infested with the disease because they provide the necessary shelter for the ticks.

It has been noticed that cattle which have been brought from a distance to an infected farm are

more likely to take "redwater" than those which have been bred on the farm.

From what has been said, it will be understood that in order to banish this disease from a farm it will be necessary to pay increased attention to the care of the land.

If other means fail it will generally be found that tillage of the rough pasture has a marked affect in lessening the possibility of the animals being attacked by "redwater." Where the tillage is not convenient, to take a crop of hay fairly early in the season is useful, provided, that the aftergrass be grazed as soon as possible, and never allowed to grow too long.

In rough, stony land, where mowing is not practicable, bushes and brambles, and rank spots with overgrown fences, should be cleared.

A top-dressing of about three tons of lime or ten cwt. of crushed rock salt per statute acre, has been found of service in lessening the number of cases on land so treated.

The treatment of this disease is by no means simple, and owing to the serious complications which so frequently arise, the stockowners will be wise if they call in veterinary advice as early as possible.

It must be remembered that the blood, on which life depends, is being practically destroyed by the parasites introduced by the ticks. Therefore it is not sufficient to depend, as so many do, upon violent and repeated doses of purgative medicines. Such treatment of the stomach or bowels, or of the kidneys, is directed against the symptoms and often misses the true seat of the disease—which is the blood.

Nursing in this as in other diseases is very important, as while the constipation makes it advisable to avoid giving solid food, yet the rapid wasting makes it necessary to try and maintain strength. For this purpose it is well to give good well boiled oatmeal gruel, boiled flax-seed; even milk, eggs, ale, and stout, may sometimes be profitably used.

Clover versus Corn for Ensilage.

Superintendent Sharpe of the Dominion Experimental farm, Agassiz, B.C., in his annual report to the director testifies as follows:

"In this climate where clover grows so remarkably and where early June weather is as a rule very wet, clover is a much safer crop if put into the silo than if cured for hay. The results of a test were given in my report for last year. This year the test was repeated on a heavier piece of land that has been under cultivation since shortly after the farm was opened, and was in better condition, and as a consequence the dry autumn has not had such an effect as it did on the clover last year, there being not only a good second crop, but a fairly heavy third crop, which was cut for feed during the last half of September. The results are as follows:—

The first crop cut on June 5, 6 and 7 and weighed as taken from the field with no rain or dew on it. The second crop was cut July 20 and 21, and the third crop was cut from Sept. 16 and fed as needed. This land is a sandy loam underlaid with gravel, and clover sod has been turned under repeatedly in the last twelve years, making the top six inches fairly rich in humus, and thus well adapted to carry a crop successfully over a moderate drouth:—

	Tons.	Lbs.
The first cutting yielded	14	1,160
The second "	11	1,950
The third "	6	480
	32	1,590

This makes a better yield than our heaviest corn crop and at a very much cheaper rate per ton, as there is much less cost handling clover from the beginning until it is safely in the silo. No cultivation is necessary during the spring or summer and no special machinery is required to put the clover into the silo as is the case with corn."

Care of the Dairy Cow at Calving.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PREVENTING MILK FEVER AND RETENTION OF THE AFTERBIRTH.

The production of the dairy cow and the value of her calf depends largely on the condition she is in before calving. In fact, this is the key to progress in getting larger returns from our cows and breeding better cows. Perhaps some are afraid to have the cow in high condition for fear of milk fever. But after several years of immunity, I am now bold enough to say that milk fever is wholly preventable. We have cows calve almost every month in the year, and many of them fat enough for the butcher, and our records show they are good cows too, but we have not had a cow down with milk fever for six years. Milk fever has no terrors for me. We have had a number of cows freshen in October and early November that have been on rape a foot high and good pasture up to a few days of calving, and still no trouble.

The very means generally followed to prevent milk fever is just what brings it on. When a cow is put on a starvation ration or dry hay, milked before she calves, or as soon after as her attendant can get hold of a pail, if she does not have milk fever it is not her attendant's fault. The bowels must be kept moving regular, and they cannot do so without something to work on. Starvation or dry feed will cause constipation, as also will lack of exercise and water. In fact, the rules I would lay down are mostly negative:

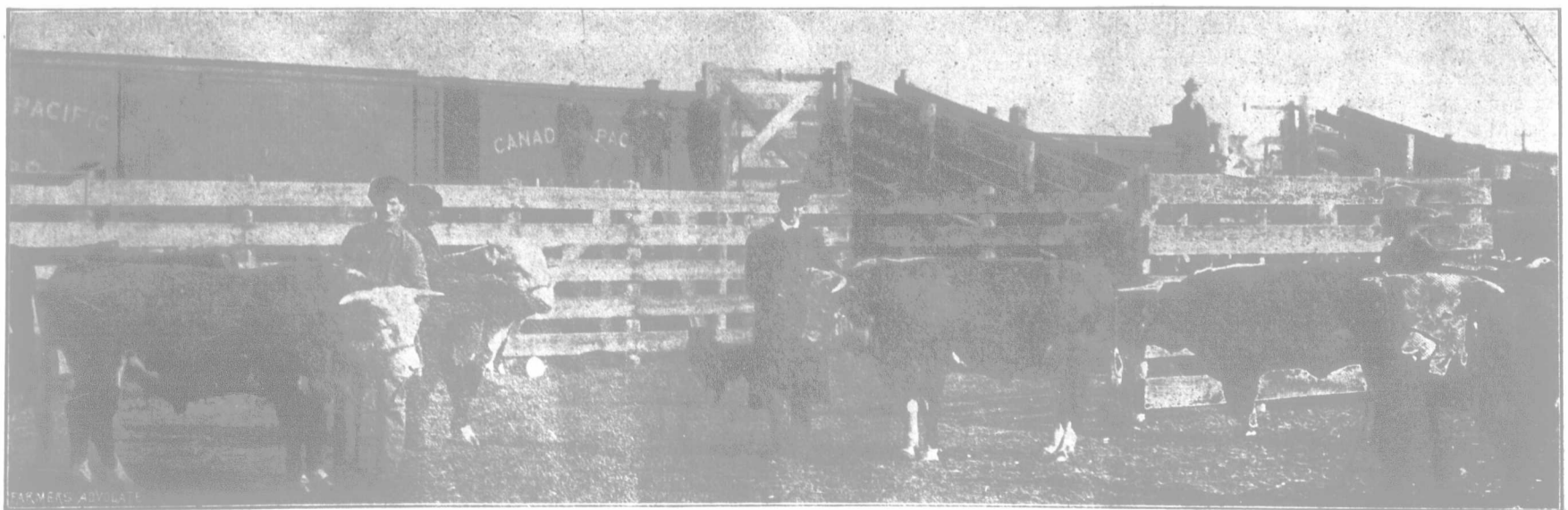
Don't starve a cow because she is in high condition, or put her on dry feed. Let her feed be somewhat less than usual, and wholly of a succulent nature. If the cow has been on grass give her the shortest pasture you have.

Don't take a cow off grass and keep her confined and on dry feed. An ideal place is a lot where the pasture is short and fresh, and she will be compelled to take exercise. If, however, pasture is all good, and you are obliged to keep her in a bare lot or stable, don't give her any hay, but she might have a little bran. A good plan, if the pasture is half a mile or so away from the stable, is to turn the cow out about half an hour before time to bring up the milk cows. This cow will then have time to go back to the pasture and eat a while, and then come up with the rest of the herd, and will thus get needed exercise.

Don't milk a cow before she calves; give her exercise. A mile or two of a walk is the best thing to loosen up her udder; it also puts her blood in proper circulation, and keeps her bowels right. Don't exercise the cow after she calves. If her udder is caked very badly, there is no "bag cure" like ten or fifteen minutes bathing with hot water and soap—hot as the hand can bear it, and kept nearly that hot by having a large quantity in the vessel used. After bathing thoroughly, rub on her udder some whiskey, or mild liniment (a cow's udder is very sensitive), to keep from getting cold too quickly, or rub with a dry, soft cloth until thoroughly dry. "Bag balms" are not to be despised for use later on, if udder is chafed or sore.

Don't be in too big a hurry to milk out after a cow calves; and don't milk her out clean for twelve to twenty-four hours after calving, and not then unless her bowels are working.

Don't give a freshly-calved cow too cold water to drink, else she may get a chill, and retain the afterbirth, but do give her all the lukewarm water you can induce her to take; there is nothing better to loosen up the bowels. When the



LACOMBE'S CONSIGNMENT OF HEREFORDS TO THE CALGARY SPRING SHOW.

FARM

A Stockman's Method with Mangels.

A short time ago when looking over the domains of one of the leading western stockmen, he informed the writer, that for years he had little success with the above succulent stock food and bowel regulator. A year ago, he took the seed, put it in an old sugar kettle and pounded the seed so as to break the husk, and as a result he had quicker germination as well as a far greater number of plants. This year he repeated the treatment with equal success by putting the mangel seed through a process much resembling that of the druggist with the pestle and mortar.

Helping Out The Cut-worm.

The reports of damage to grain by cut-worms is in many cases overestimated, but for all that, information from reliable farmers is to the effect that summer fallow and sod lands are the worst affected. In conversation recently with some farmers the opinion was elicited that the summer fallows damaged had been allowed last year to grow up very rank with weeds which undoubtedly furnished a good hiding place for the cut-worm's moth to deposit its eggs. The rank weeds have had the effect further of holding the soil open and thus rendering it more easy for the parasite to work. In some few cases, grass land broken last year is also affected, the worst cases seemingly being where the breaking had been roughly done. The use of the soil packer on summer fallows and of the disk harrows on the breaking should help to overcome conditions so favorable to the cut-worms' operation and breeding. One of Manitoba's stock-breeders lost all his turnips this season, although twice sown, by these pests, which so far as we have heard or seen have done little if any damage to fodder corn. Mangels also seem to have escaped, but in some isolated cases oats and wheat have had to be resown. Early sown wheat on rough breaking, seems to have been an easy victim to adverse circumstances, whether to cut-worms or to the long, dry, cold period unfavorable to germination, it is hard to say definitely, the two causes given in combination would certainly be enough to spoil a good brand. Now is therefore the time to head off prospective (1907) parasites.

Mr. Steven's Ideas on Road Making.

The following from a recent issue of the *Saturday News* tells of some new ideas on roadmaking brought forward by Councillor Stevens at a recent meeting in the Clover Bar schoolhouse: "The liberal allowance of 66 feet made by the government for roads is not being utilized to the best advantage, and in our efforts to get roads suitable for summer driving we have ruined them for winter hauling. It is impossible to get a good wagon road and a good sleigh road in the same place and in throwing up a grade in the center of the road allowance, as has been the custom, we are leaving on each side a strip of land which in my opinion is too wide to be wasted and too narrow to be of much use. I have long been of the opinion that if these two narrow strips were combined in one they would provide a piece of road much safer in winter for wagons and easier for sleighs than the grades which are constructed for wet weather. The frequent visits which this

settlement has of late been receiving from automobiles and the reckless manner in which they are often run has satisfied me that it is the duty of those in charge of our public highways to so construct them as to insure the greatest possible safety to travellers, especially to children driving to and from school. The automobile is here to stay and we should take this fact into consideration when building roads. Our western horses have not yet acquired sufficient confidence in mankind to face calmly everything they meet, and it should be the aim of overseers to enable the driver of a timid or fractious horse to put the greatest possible amount of space between his horse and the object of his fear. Instead of building a road of this style; a width of 16 feet on one side, 18 feet in the center and 16 feet on the other side, it would be much better to adopt the following method: A width of 4 feet on one side, 16 feet towards the center and 30 feet on the other side.

The advantages of this method are: It provides just as good a grade for summer travel as the old method. It leaves nearly half of the road allowance unbroken and in excellent condition for winter travel. With the inside ditch beveled both ways or V shaped, a driver can pass readily from the graded to the ungraded portion of the road or vice versa, and in this way avoid objects which might seriously menace his safety.

A horse grazing upon the road allowance will be much less likely to charge the fence if he be on one side of the road allowance and the automobile on the other, than he would if the machine were coming down the center."

After considerable discussion the ideas expressed were embodied in a resolution and carried by a small majority. The plan as outlined will probably be adopted on any new roads opened in that district during the coming summer.

More On Co-operation.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read with interest articles from time to time in your paper criticising movements which in your opinion are got up to gull the innocent farmer. You have given good advice and rendered valuable service sometimes with your open and fearless criticism. In your issue of June 13th there is an article, "Encouraging an Agricultural Trust," which I think is at variance with your creed as guardian angel over the farmer. You give two reasons why you don't approve of the Society of Equity, first, you do not believe that trusts and combinations in restraint of trade should be allowed to exist, and following this line of reasoning you conclude, to be entirely consistent you must necessarily condemn the Society of Equity, may I ask, why do you not also condemn the G. G. Association, Cattle Breeders' Association, and all other advisory societies or associations, whatever they may be, for the Society of Equity is not one particle more of a trust or monopoly than the above named, rather it is the higher product of natural co-operation, a higher product no doubt, but still entirely human in origin and evolution. You state two wrongs do not make a right; quite true, but where do you see the wrong of farmers pricing and selling the result of their own labors, who has a better right to? You say further, "people too wronged soon make things right; the injustice of the whole thing is that people must suffer before things are righted." Haven't we as farmers suffered long enough? and besides how can you prove that the Society of Equity may not be one of the means to this end. Their tenets are not practicable and you fail to see how they are to be operated successfully. You also fail to give proper grounds for your want of faith. In the same breath you say you admire their ideals immensely (for my

bowels move (it may be eight or twelve hours, or longer), you may rest assured your cow is safe from milk fever. No matter how loose the bowels are before calving, they are very slow in acting afterwards. Fortunately, the cow is always very thirsty after calving, and the best plan is to give her a bran mash, filling the pail with water, and also having another pailful ready for her. Because of the constipation in the newly-calved cow, it was formerly thought necessary to dose her with salts; but a good big drink of water, with the chill off, is quite sufficient.

Don't let a cow get chilled after calving; if cold, put a blanket on her, else she may retain her afterbirth.

No doubt many have cows not due to calve before the herd goes to grass, and are in doubt how to handle them. If a cow was likely to calve inside of two weeks, when the rest of the herd was turned out to pasture, I would keep her off the grass if I had ensilage to feed her and a bare lot for her to exercise in; if nothing but hay, I would prefer to have her on short pasture, or turned out, as indicated, just before calving, for two or three days for a short time, to come up with the rest of the herd. If the cow was not likely to calve for over two weeks after turning others to pasture, I would let her out also, and, as she got near calving, would see that she got somewhat less feed and plenty of exercise.

The main thing is not to milk out too quickly, and see that the cow gets sufficient water to drink. I do not any more fear a cow coming "down" with milk fever than I do the mumps, and this is said with full knowledge of what it means. I do not think the fat on a cow has necessarily any thing to do with milk fever, I and many others do not have any trouble with milk fever, yet I try to get my cows up in good flesh when dry, just for the same reason that a man gets up steam in a boiler before starting an engine. If he tied the safety valve down, or let his boiler go dry, he would likely have trouble; but with ordinary precaution and knowledge, he is safe. GEO. RICE.

The Latest Grist of Statute Interpreters in Manitoba.

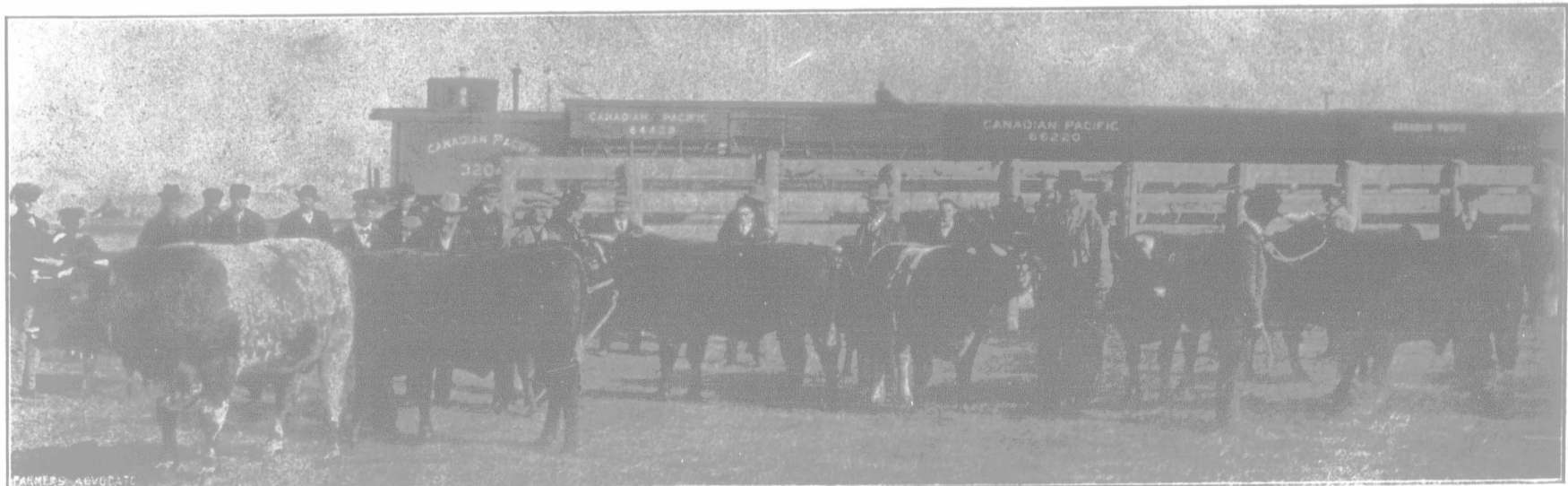
Called, W. A. T. Sweatman, W. Manahan, J. B. Haig, E. F. Hughes, D. L. Bastedo, G. H. Ross, (equal) all with honors, E. A. Conde, and R. Jacob (equal), W. P. George, J. W. Willow, W. B. Powell, E. J. Bawden, W. H. Odell, and B. Ryan.

Attorney, W. A. T. Sweatman, W. Manahan, G. H. Ross, J. B. Cain, E. A. Conde, E. T. Hughes, R. A. Bruce, J. B. Haig, J. McMillan, J. W. Wilton, all with honors, H. J. Cowan, R. Jacob, W. H. Odell, W. P. George, E. J. Bawden, and B. Ryan.

First Intermediate, C. H. S. Blanchard, C. S. Tupper, R. W. Hugg, J. Robertson, W. Guggisberg, C. J. H. Locke, J. H. B. Francis, R. J. Brandon, W. S. McKnight, J. M. Thomson, A. Campbell, all with honors, L. B. Ring, H. A. Bergman, W. O. Hamilton, D. M. Ormond, W. G. MacKenzie, W. R. McLaurin, A. W. Sutherland, G. A. Eakins.

Second Intermediate, G. W. McGhee, W. D. Lawrence, S. H. Forrest, M. J. Finkelstein, all with honors, J. E. Doerr, W. L. Garland, A. S. Morrison, G. A. McClelland, L. N. Laidlaw, W. P. Fillmore, W. J. Perins, E. B. Lindsay, M. A. Macqueen, A. M. McIntyre, S. A. M. Culp, A. B. McCallister.

In addition to the above students Messrs. Bowles, Blackwood, Boston, Towers and Card from the Ontario bar, and Mr. A. K. Dysart, solicitor from New Brunswick, passed the examination necessary to practice in this province.



(Photo by Seales)

LACOMBE SHOREHORNS READY FOR THE CALGARY SPRING SHOW.

part I fail to see how anybody could do any thing else) and would like to see Alberta Farmer and all others succeed in their efforts. Then why not, instead of turning a good work down, give the society a word of encouragement and welcome. You support co-operation in production and marketing, still you doubt the practicability of a scheme whereby a system may be devised and perfected that will enable producers to set an arbitrary price upon the same. Is there any thing perfect? Or is that any reason why we should sit still? Will this "grin and bear it" policy safeguard the producers against graft and extortion? J. J. Hill, the great railway magnate, said the difference of a copper cent in the cost of moving freight a minute paid their dividends. The same difference would mean considerable to the farmer besides the satisfaction of having some say in selling and pricing the result of his hard, too hard, perhaps, labors.

Austin, Man.

GEO. SPENCE.

British Corn Imports.

Since the year 1899 the imports of maize into the United Kingdom have declined nearly one third. No explanation for this is found in decreased live stock population, or in increased production of either cereal or root crops grown for animal food. The chief reason found by inquiry is the great increase in flour and other milling in the United Kingdom, which has resulted in much larger supplies of offals for stock feeding. Between 1899 and 1905 there has been an increase in the wheat imports of from 55 to 60 million bushels, which has added enormously to the supply of by-products from the manufacture of flour. Heavy purchases have also been made of foreign barley, the imports of which were 40 million bushels in 1899, 63 million bushels in 1904, and 50 million bushels in 1905. Increased imports of oil-seeds have also added to the by-products of oil-milling available for stock-feeding. These matters furnish the only clue to the solution of the problem involved in the enormous shrinkage in the supply of maize.

What to Do with Alfalfa.

The best way I have found to handle it is to commence cutting when the crop is about one-third in bloom. Start the mower in the morning as soon as the dew is off, being careful not to cut too much at once. If the weather is fine, rake and coil that evening if possible, but here a farmer must use his own judgment. Do not make the coils too large, leave coiled from three to five days, then open down to the bottom. This will let the air through, and help the hay-fork to work better. Always aim to keep the leaves on, as they are the best part of the feed. The first crop is the hardest to cure, as it comes on early; it should not be left standing too long, as it will become woody and lose a good deal of its value for feeding purposes. I do not find it any harder to handle than red clover. There is little trouble in curing the second crop, as it is ready just before harvest when the weather is settled, dry and warm. Both the second and third crops make the very best of hay, I think superior to the first crop.

The second crop is the one usually left for seed, and unless the weather is very favorable, the hay is worth more than the seed one will get; but occasionally there will be a good yield of seed—three or four bushels to the acre.

No more alfalfa should be grown than can be properly handled at the right time. Some farmers pasture part of the crop for a few days in the spring to set

it back. This can be done, and still get two good crops. I have found alfalfa equal to any of the clovers for feeding either milch cows or beef cattle. There is nothing better for horses during the winter. The farmer who has alfalfa is sure of plenty of hay every year, whether the season is wet or dry, and I think if more farmers knew its value for feeding purposes, a great deal more would be grown.—*Farmer.*

Handling Clover for Hay.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is in regard to curing the clover crop into hay of best quality that I wish to deal definitely—a subject upon which there is a wide difference of opinion. I am sure no one will refute my stating that there is no hard-and-fast rule for hay-making; our plan must vary with seasons and conditions. Still, there are certain principles that must be observed however, such as cutting when free from atmospheric moisture, such as dews and rains, then partially curing in the swath and finally in coils. Our hay crop consists largely of clover—common red—and timothy, rye or brome and is all used for stock-feeding, and it is our experience that the feeding value may depend solely on how the crop has been cured. To be of highest feeding value, clover should be cut when the crop is in full bloom, and before the heads begin to turn brown. When allowed to stand until the heads begin to turn brown before being cut, the stems become woody, much of the finer and most valuable parts are lost in curing and handling, and, should it be caught out in heavy rains, it is really of comparatively little value. Cutting should be done only when the ground is dry, and when the crop is free from dew and rain. This will often be quite late in the forenoon, especially if there has been heavy dew. The mower should be stopped again quite early in the afternoon. To be successful, we have found that we must observe this point.

When the weather is fine the tedder is started before the noon hour, and the hay well stirred, to allow the further evaporation of moisture. The tedder is a very essential and efficient machine, and should be found where a considerable amount of clover is to be handled. We start the rake when the hay is about half made, and from the winrows, which are made small, the hay is put into coils. In making coils, care is exercised to put it up so as to shed rain, should it be caught by unexpected showers. Clover only needs to be free from all dampness of any kind. With good weather, we have opened out the coils the following forenoon, and after a few hours' exposure to sun and air, hauled it in. We prefer allowing it to stand a day longer if the weather be settled, and, if sufficiently dry, haul it directly without spreading, as the less exposure to sun, dew or rain, the more of the nutrient and aroma are preserved. In unloading, we use the hay-fork and tracks, believing the fork to be preferable to the sling. The method outlined above, and practiced on our farm, may be termed the "slow-curing" method, but we have found it very preferable to the "green-curing" method. With us clover makes such rapid and excessive growth that it is practically impossible to get a thoroughly dry bottom or to get the crop as free from foreign moisture as is necessary. When properly cured and stored according to the system I have previously outlined, it will retain considerable of its natural moisture, and when fed out the hay will be tough and soft, of bright color, and have that fragrant and appetizing aroma so relished by farm stock. C. H.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, a distinguished specialist in children's and nervous diseases and author of medical works died in New York recently.

Public Regulation of Utilities.

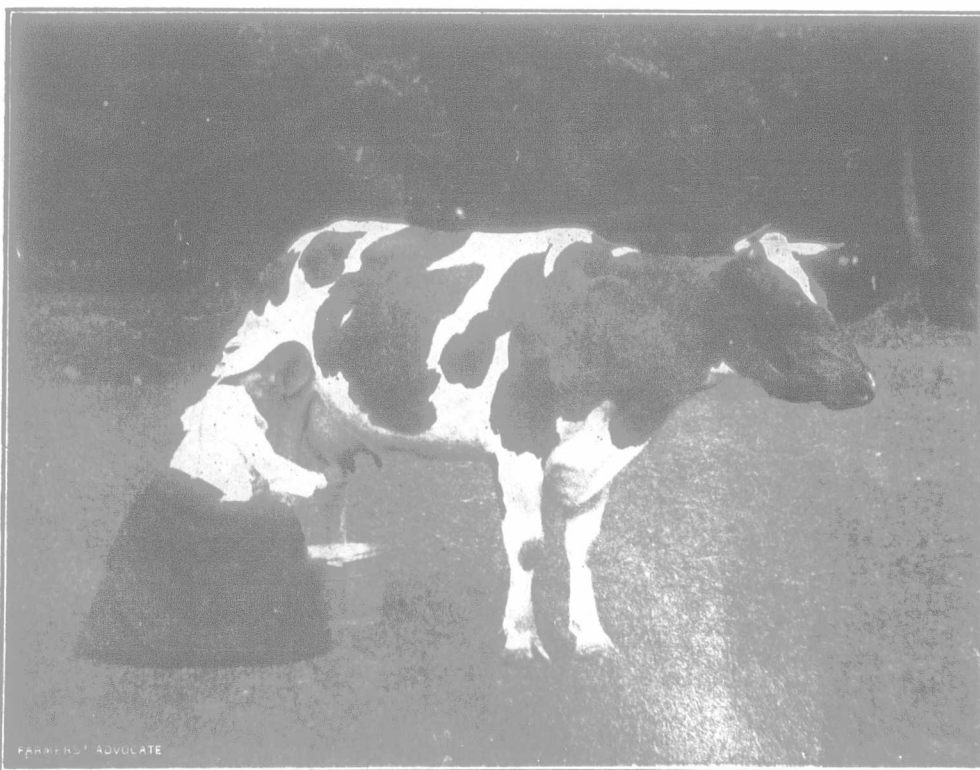
The institution of a Railway Commission in Canada has been so thoroughly justified that a bill is now before the Federal Parliament extending the scope of its powers. Judge Killam, the chairman of the commission, has forwarded to Mr. Emmerson some suggestions for additions or changes in the act for the purpose of making the powers of the commission specific where they are now general. Suggestions coming from the chairman of the commission covering points where practice has discovered weaknesses cannot fail to be of the highest value. Development in this direction was to have been expected and we may look for a steady strengthening and solidifying of the commission's powers.

Among the powers which will undoubtedly be conferred on the commission in the new amendments will be that of regulating the tolls and operations of telephone companies. The charges of telegraph and express companies may also be made subject to the control of the commission. Parliament seems inclined to exhaust the possibilities of public regulation before thinking of the serious step which is sometimes urged upon it of nationalizing the railways and telegraph and telephone lines of the country. It is probably the part of wisdom to ascertain if it is not possible to combine in the operation of these natural monopolies the excellency and economy of private ownership and operation, with sufficient public oversight and control to save the patrons of the companies from partial, arbitrary, or extravagant charges. If public regulation fails it will be time enough to resort to something more drastic. That appears to be the attitude of Parliament on both sides of the House to that class of questions. The working of the Railway Commission has gone a great way towards fostering the belief that public regulation is the best solution in sight. There is fortunately no doubt, as there is in the United States, of the power of Parliament to enforce regulation.—*Globe.*

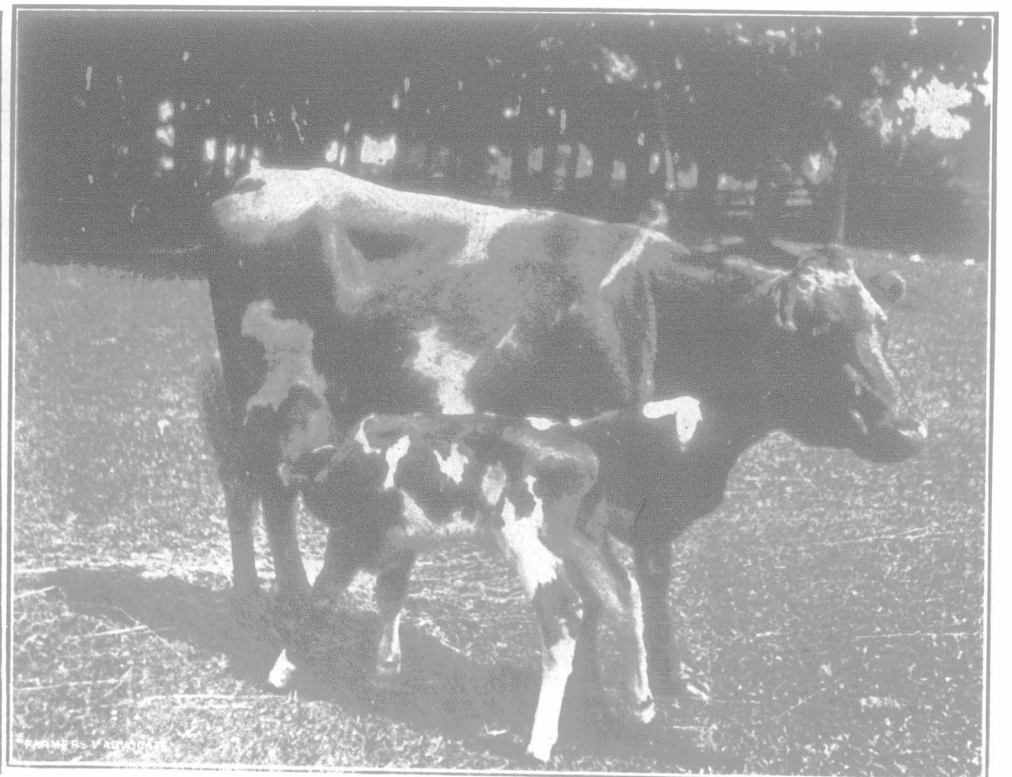
New Grain Company to Operate.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of June 6th is an article which to me seems to reflect on the organization now being formed to handle the farmers' grain and called the Grain Growers' Grain Company. You cannot fully understand the motives leading up to the formation of such a company or you would not write as you do. The farmers have no desire to go into the mercantile business, but through the methods adopted by the parties handling our wheat we are compelled to join together to obtain the full value of our product, which at the present time we are not getting. This movement has at the head of it some of the best men in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and certainly you must admit that many of them are just as capable to handle our wheat as many who are now on the grain market handling it on commission or otherwise. We propose employing the very best managers obtainable. We expect to have to pay them well, but they will be men who have the confidence of the banking institutions as well as having the confidence of the farmers. The promoters personally have no intention of becoming the managers. You must acknowledge that we are not getting the full value of our labor. Also by uniting and placing our product all under control of one center we will be in a position to obtain the highest price. Simply we have been forced to



THE MILKMAID.



ANOTHER WAY OF DOING IT.

enter into this scheme. Had we been able to obtain the full value of our produce there would have been no necessity for this movement. Co-operation is not new. It is working successfully all over the world and why not in handling our grain? This is not a gambling scheme whatever. Wherever meetings have been held and explanations made the proposition is favorably received and the farmers are subscribing freely for shares. We expect the company to be fully prepared to do a track and commission business for this year's crop and to make from three to five cents per bushel for the farmer who consigns his grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

WM. MILLAR.

Improvements at the Exhibition Grounds.

That there is considerable progress being made at the Industrial grounds cannot be doubted by the casual visitor. The buildings and stands are all getting a thorough painting and several welcome changes are being made. The dairy demonstrations will this year take place in the main building, which has been seated to accommodate a large number of people. In the same building will be the model kitchen where demonstrations in domestic science will be given. Show cases are being built for the protection of the exhibits of ladies' work and domestic manufactures. Upstairs will be devoted to the manual training exhibits and to the fine arts. This year, what was formerly known as the midway, now the Drag, and by the way, we are assured by President Greig and Manager Bell that only clean shows will be in it, is located behind the main building, off in a corner by itself. A road has been cut across to the barns from the most southerly manufacturers' building, and is in process of being block paved from there to the side of the sheep barns thence to the loading platforms. A block pavement is also being laid from the grandstand to the colonnade thence all along its front and back to the grandstand, so that good footing will be afforded for all the live stock as well as the people. There will also be a blockpaved way from the cattle barns to the cattle show ring.

The large building used for C.P.R. exhibits, grain, etc., will this year be filled with district exhibits some from British Columbia. Car loads of gravel are being spread around, especially in the position allotted to the outside implement display. Every possible effort is being made to increase the comfort and convenience of visitors, and with a fine bill of clean attractions, and a big entry of high class live stock, there bids fair to be the best show ever held on these grounds. Winnipeg has grown fast in the last few years and the town's progress will be worth noting when on a visit to this year's fair which as already stated promises to eclipse all former attempts. A big dog show will form part of the attraction to many town and country people.

Green Manuring.

This is one of the scientific practices not greatly in vogue on western Canada farms because of benefit likely to result to the land. We have heard it expressed by some farmers that the turning down of a crop of stink weed in the hot, humid days of early summer contributed in no small degree to the soil's fertility as judged by the crop following, which was generally a bumper one. The farmers generally will be better pleased to be without such a one of nature's green manuring crops, if such are made up of noxious weeds. The *Mark Lane Express* has the following to say of some German experiments which may prove of interest to our readers: "It is a movement in the right direction that more attention is being devoted every year to the advantages to be derived from a judicious system of green manuring in order to furnish the soil with supplies of nitrogenous organic matter, and this is especially the case at the present time when the other sources of nitrogen, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia are dear and are likely to remain so for at least another season."

There are, however, various problems connected with the operation of plowing-in green crops to be still solved, and in this respect an interesting report of some experiments is given in a recent issue of the *Journal of the German Agricultural Society*.

The object of the investigations was to ascertain—

1. Can a satisfactory increase of crop be expected under most circumstances from green manuring?

2. What are the relative advantages of shallow and deep plowing-under of the green crop? By shallow 4 to 5 in. is meant, and by deep, 8 to 10 in.

3. Is it better to plow-in the green crop in the autumn or spring?

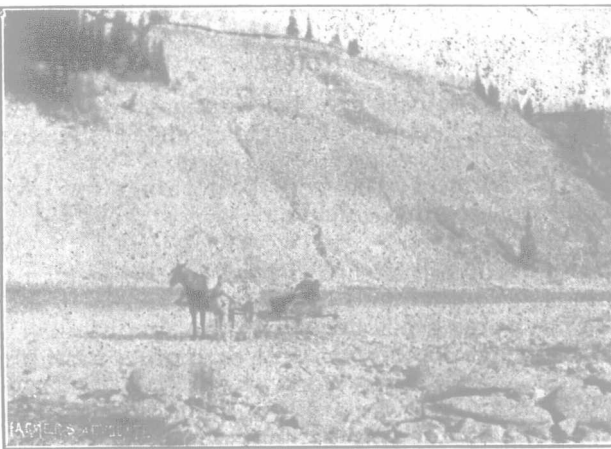
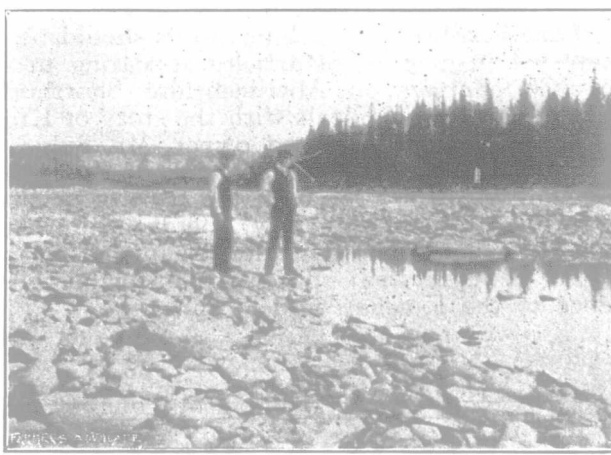
4. What proportion of the total nitrogen in the green crop is utilized throughout the rotation?

5. Apart from the nitrogen in the green crop, what are its other advantages?

Full details are given of the results of the experiments, and from them it may be seen that—

1. In almost all cases there is a material increase in the crops throughout the rotation, but

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RED DEER RIVER, ALTA.



the increase is very variable, dependent on the character of the soil, and the season, whether favorable to the process of decomposition of the green mass plowed-under. The effect was especially marked in the first and second crop, and when the decomposition was hindered during the first season by unfavorable climatic influences, then the effect was proportionately greater in the second and following crops.

2. It was distinctly demonstrated at all the stations and on the different soils that the shallow is better than the deep plowing-under, and should always be adopted unless there are exceptional circumstances rendering it desirable to modify the arrangement.

3. As regards the question whether preference should be given to plowing-in the crop in autumn or spring, it would appear that there is little to choose between the two, and that the operation can equally well be carried on during either season according to convenience.

4. What proportion of the total nitrogen in the green crop is utilized during the rotation. This seems to vary considerably, being dependent on

the soil, the season, and certain bacterial action in the soil, which requires further investigation, but the following data may be noted:—

	Plow-under	
	Shallow.	Deep.
1st crop: Rye—percentage of nitrogen utilized	27.89	20.78
2nd crop: Rye ditto	6.14	2.07
	34.03	22.85
1st crop: Potatoes ditto	34.03	27.73
2nd crop: Rye ditto	6.01	7.13
	40.04	34.86

So that the first two crops after the green manuring may be said to utilize between 30 and 40 per cent. of the total nitrogen.

It is interesting to compare these figures with the results obtained with nitrate of soda. After an application of 1 cwt. per acre, it was found that the percentage utilized on an average at five stations was 47.50 per cent.

5. The advantage of the green manuring is, however, not limited to the nitrogen furnished by it; the secondary benefits are also of considerable importance, and may be specified as the loosening and opening up the soil by the plant roots, supplying humus, conserving moisture, and generally improving the physical condition of the ground."

Do Not Turn the Roads into Weed Nurseries.

The advent of the road grader was hailed with glee by the man who had for years taken a holiday at road work by statute labor. This machine took out of the hands of many the chance to spoil roads by the digging of holes in hollow places and the making higher of high places, but even worse has been the results in the majority from the operations of the grader. The soil having been loosened up has formed an ideal settling spot for weeds, especially stinkweed and Canada thistles. One of the best preventives is to sow the newly graded road with a mixture of blue grass and white clover and there will be little to fear from the encroachment of weeds. There will be little difficulty in getting the seeds started as it is well known that for some time at least after the grader has been put over the road that portion is avoided, consequently the seeding is almost sure to prove successful. To pathmasters and others interested we would say, try it; the neighborhood will thank you, when they compare their roads with others left to nurse weed seeds which have come from all directions.

DAIRYING

Our Scottish Letter.

I have just returned from a three days' tour in the dairying district of Shropshire, in the company of the members of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. The Country is chiefly famous for its breed of sheep, requiring no introduction to Canadians. Everywhere one finds the thick, lowset sheep, which seems, as a Lincoln man in our company put it, to have no wool, yet clips a heavy fleece. The Lincoln man owned up that the Shrop sold for more pence per lb. than the Lincoln, but, of course, like a sensible man, he adhered tenaciously to his own opinion that the Lincoln sheep was best. So he is—in Lincoln, and the man merits locking up who imagines he can compel a public to take to a new breed of any class of stock when there is a native breed which pays quite well. Every breed of stock is best in the district to which it is indigenous. There is no real best in any breed; they are good, better and best representatives of their own breeds.

The horses of Shropshire are Shires with harder legs than the Shires of the Lincoln and Cambridge fens. This is due to the nearness of the limestone formation of the Welsh hills. The hardest class of Shires is undoubtedly found in the western shires of England, such as the Fylde district of Lancashire, and the Welshpool district of Monmouth.

Hereford cattle are kept by several breeders in the immediate vicinity of the town of Shrewsbury, but the Shorthorn dairy type easily holds sway in the more grassy pasture lands. Mr. Minton, of Montford, a famous breeder in Shropshire sheep and other classes of stock, has an

excellent herd of Herefords, of which he is justly proud. He even goes the length of advising his Shorthorn friends to make use of their opportunity, and improve the milking and health qualities of their breeds by crossing with a Hereford! Gentlemen were a little taken aback at the proposition, but Mr. Minton being our hospitable entertainer, we refrained from indicating any dissent. Some men will have their joke, and Mr. Minton was so obviously quizzing his guests that they let him have his say in his own way. At the same time the soundness of constitution of the Hereford cannot too generally be recognized, although their dairy properties, as a breed, have to be discovered. Visitors from Canada should visit Mr. Minton's farm. It carries such a variety of stock, and all of a superior character, that a liberal education is secured by leisurely inspecting all there is to be seen.

PROSPEROUS DAIRYING.

To the visitors with whom I sojourned most of this week, the chief interest lay in dairying. The center of the Shropshire dairy industry is the little market town of Whitechurch, where a famous cheese market, conducted on primitive principles, is held. The women folks come in with their cheese, and stand the market until a sale is effected. This week the Cheshire cheese was sold in the market from 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt. of 112 pounds. Cheshire cheese is the most immature of the cheese family we have seen. One of our number said he would not call it cheese, but curd, and the criticism seemed apt enough in the lips of a maker of Stilton's from Leicestershire. But the Cheshire cheese men know what they are doing. They are not catering for a market of connoisseurs. London has long since ceased to be regarded as of any consequence by them. They are concerned only with the demands of the great populations of the industrial centers of Lancashire and Yorkshire. These operatives demand a "meaty" cheese, in which there is some body. Hence the popularity of Cheshire cheese with them. From the time they milk is poured into the vat until the cheese go to the market about one month elapses. A gentleman of the party said he had that day seen cheese that had never seen a Sabbath Day, and never would see a Sabbath day! This was, of course, exaggeration, but it rests on a basis of truth. In one dairy visited, the milk yield for the day had been 270 gallons, and the amount of curd produced therefrom was 390 pounds. This gives a fair indication of the amount of moisture in the curd. That such dairying pays is self-evident. There is a steady demand for the produce of the farms. The buildings are in excellent order. The pasture is rich, and carries a large head of stock. The rent is only three per cent. per acre. The farmers visited, declared with one voice, that they had all the fixity of tenure they wanted. Some of them were in the holdings tenanted by their forbears for many generations, and, altogether, it was difficult to see much sign of depression among the dairy farmers of Shropshire. One speaker at the conferences told us that, on account of the demand of sweet (whole) milk from London, farmers in Leicestershire were abandoning cheesemaking, and rents had risen, so that they were paying 5 per cent. per acre for land within easy radius of railway stations for delivery of milk to London.

In Shropshire there is little difficulty in procuring milkers, and it can hardly be said that the country offers a promising field of enterprise to the patentee of a milking machine. All the laborers' wives and daughters milk, if required to do so, and in return for two hours' work per day, receive from 3s. to 4s. per week. This is a substantial addition to the income of any laborers' household.

Two useful papers were read at the conferences, one by Mr. Primrose McConnell, on "Improving the Dairy Cow," the other by Miss Jebb, White-mere, Ellesmere, on "Small Holdings as a Nursery for Dairy Farmers." Mr. McConnell is a Radical in many directions. He would have horns abolished in the dairy cow, and he would look more to milk yield and quality than to conformation for proof that a cow was all she ought to be. He commended highly the Highland Society's milk-testing scheme, urging the adoption of similar measures in England. Mr. McConnell maintains strenuously that the quantity of butter fat in a cow's milk is a constant element; it cannot be modified by feeding in any way. Quantity of yield can be modified by feeding, and because of this, the percentage of fat in a cow's milk may vary, but the actual quantity of fat is a fixed number. Several speakers differed from Mr. McConnell regarding this, but he ad-

hered to his opinion, and gave good grounds for the faith that was in him. If a Holstein could be changed into a Jersey by feeding, why was the change not made? If the quality of the milk could be improved by feeding, why all the trouble about the proportions of butter fat, and the standard which has been insisted on of 3 per cent. butter-fat?

The paper by Miss Jebb on "Small Holdings," contained some good points. She showed how farmers could ensure a constant flow of good milkers from the occupiers of small holdings. Certain popular kinds of cheese can best be made in the small holding. Small holdings, when wisely conducted, form the nursery for men who desire to better themselves, some of whom have, in Miss Jebb's knowledge, risen bit by bit, until now they occupy, and successfully cultivate, large farms. All this is very interesting, and in it there is a deal of sound sense.

Canadian breeders of Shorthorns should be interested in a series of articles appearing in the *Scottish Farmer* on Aberdeenshire Shorthorns. This week's article deals with the story of Kinellar, and its late lamented owner, Mr. Sylvester Campbell. The article is No. IV. of the series, and all of them have been the fruit of original, painstaking research. Few Aberdeenshire herds are better known to Canadians than that of Kinellar. I regret that space forbids further reference to the Kinellar herd at this time.

SCOTLAND YET.

POULTRY

Notes.

Guard against lice by fumigating the hen house and keeping everything spotlessly clean.
* * *

Milk is one of the very best things for laying hens or growing chickens.
* * *

And still the barnyard fowl can be seen in the land. We have said it before, we repeat it again, "The pure bred flock can be maintained as cheaply, looks better, and is more profitable."
* * *

Thousands of dollars are annually sent out of the country for poultry that might just as easily be supplied by the farmers of the west. Wheat growing is not the only money-making business on earth. The man on the quarter section who devotes his energy to poultry raising and intensive farming will be the home builder of the future.
* * *

Fresh eggs are always at a premium. There is a small fortune for the men around our western cities who can supply eggs guaranteed fresh and clean. Many of the eggs served at our town hotels look as if they had been picked up in the barn yard. Wipe the eggs free from dirt with a moist woolen rag, washing spoils the keeping qualities.
* * *

The poor old setting hen, what a life she leads! She is devotion personified. She will stay on the nest until starved into surrender; she will even be eaten up by lice and yet remain at her post. And yet this treatment is not merited. Throw her off for a little while when you feed the flock. Whole wheat and good clear water make a well balanced ration for a setting hen. Let her have a few feeds of this, see that the nest is kept clear of lice by dusting on a little insect powder, and do not let the mother's devotion to her unborn flock be the means of her undoing.

Corrections in First Edition of American Standard of Perfection.

Despite the great time consumed in preparing the 1905 American Standard of Perfection for poultry, a number of errors have already been found in the work. Those who purchased copies of the first edition should enter the following corrections, supplied by T. E. Orr, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Poultry Association:

Page 25.—Section "Sweepstake and Special Prizes," in fifth line, word "latter" changed to "former."

In each of the following cases, at end of line named, these words are added: "Under-color, dark slate."

Page 47.—Section "Wings," fourth line.

Page 58.—Color of male, section "Wings," to fourth line.

Page 58.—Color of female, section "Neck," to third line.

Page 59.—Section "Body and Fluff," to second line.

Page 59.—Section "Wings," to third line.

Page 62.—Color of male, section "Wings," to fourth line.

Page 63.—Color of female, section "Wings," to second line.

Page 63.—Section "Tail," third line, words "Under-color, dark slate," stricken out.

Page 75.—Shape of Female (Rhode Island Red) changed to read, "Comb—Single, similar to that of male, but much smaller."

Page 78.—Color Rhode Island Red male, section "Wings," second line, "Wing-coverts" changed to "Flight-coverts."

Page 114.—Color Brown Leghorn female, section "Back," third line, word "shading" changed to "shafting."

Page 139.—Bottom of page, below section "Legs and Toes," words, "Under-color, dark slate," supplied.

Page 142.—Below section "Legs and Toes," words, "Under-color, dark slate," supplied.

Page 274.—Colored Muscovy Ducks, under "Color of drake and duck," description of tail is changed to read: "Tail—Black."

The following new varieties were admitted at the Cincinnati meeting: Single-comb Black Orpingtons, single-comb White Orpingtons, rose-comb Rhode Island Reds, rose-comb Buff Leghorns, and Columbian Wyandottes. The second edition, now going out, contains the descriptive Standards of all these varieties, also illustrations of Columbian Wyandottes, and new illustrations, by Sewell, of single-comb Buff Orpingtons.

FIELD NOTES

The Public Waking Up to Need of Meat Inspection.

The opinion expressed in this paper a few weeks ago needs to be done thoroughly if done at all, is backed up by the following from the *Witness*. Even in great Britain there are many flagrant offenders against the gospel of clean handling of food products. Germany and some other European countries are ahead of the English-speaking countries in this respect, in fact Continental Europe has produced in Ostertag the greatest authority on meat inspection, his work being the standard.

Eighteen months before the present intense public disgust against Chicago canned meats came into being, the *London Lancet* had sent a special commission to the Chicago stockyards, and he reported that things were pretty bad there. No notice seems to have been taken of his expert opinion, and it was left to a sensationalist adventurer of the press, Upton Sinclair, to start the racket through the medium of highly seasoned and repulsive fiction. To this day no one who has himself inspected the Chicago packing houses and been struck with the niceness and cleanliness of it all he saw, will readily believe that they are sinners above all dealers in meat. One result of the Chicago exposures has been the discovery in England of an entire lack of system and co-ordination in the arrangements for slaughtering and inspection of animals. It is stated that private slaughter houses are allowed to exist in most unsuitable places, and that, apart from their sanitary defects, they have often a brutalizing effect on the children of the poor, who loiter about them and learn to take a morbid interest in the killing of animals. Then it is asserted that the inspectors are too often without sufficient veterinary or scientific training, such as would enable them to detect a diseased carcass when the part most affected had been removed. In Germany, especially, they manage these things much better, but that is because the Germans put trust in science, while Anglo-Saxon people are generally sceptical with regard to its authority.

The writer in the *Lancet* notices that the German government long ago took energetic measures for the prevention of the spread of trichinosis, with the consequence that the disease was greatly reduced. One cause why Germany was forehanded among nations in this matter was the fact that when the trichina became epidemic in the pork it poisoned the whole people, owing to the habit of eating uncooked sausages. But that experience was met with the usual German thoroughness on the part of the authorities. Each pig at Chicago which is killed for exportation to Germany and some other continental countries, has three different samples cut from it by the inspectors appointed by the Washington government. This inspection was instituted at the instance of Germany and other continental countries. These samples are examined for trichinae under the microscope, and any animal

found to be infected is rejected. The pork products prepared for the United States, Canadian and British markets are not so examined, although it is known that an average of one and a half to three per cent. of the total are infected with trichinae. It is true that the total are infected with trichinae. It is true that this parasite is as a rule destroyed by cooking, but even out of Germany sausages are made with raw pig's meat, such as frankfurters, wieners and others, and the *Lancet* man found it difficult to understand why precautions judged necessary by continental nations should not be equally needed to protect the American and British public.

The British government is now sending out an inspector to examine the goods that are being supplied to the army, and no tins will be sent over except after his inspection. But this will give no protection to the British public. To meet the people's loud demand, the local government board and the local authorities throughout the country are now conferring, and it is expected that this will lead to legislation. The Canadian government will, no doubt, co-operate in whatever steps may be taken. The Canadian meat packing houses are to be inspected immediately by Mr. W. W. Moore, chief of the market division of the Department of Agriculture. That is necessary for the defence and warranty of the Canadian product abroad quite apart from the interests of our own consumers. [The Mistake made by the Canadian government in this matter is the sending of a layman to do the work of a professional; the former should undoubtedly be able to detect dirt or lack of sanitary precautions, but, when it comes to disease must necessarily be at a loss. Ed.] But for their sakes a thorough inspection of the meats coming from Chicago is at least equally necessary. The moral of *The Jungle* is not for the better inspection of meats but is intended to show the horrible conditions under which the meat handlers are forced to exist. The stockmen will be wise in sending resolutions to the Canadian government urging the establishment of a proper meat inspection service at an early date.

A Spokesman for Grain Growers' Grain Company.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the Advocate of June 6th appears an editorial under the heading "Do not be stampeded into commercial enterprises," and being one of those interested in the proposed G. G. Co., which is the enterprise apparently aimed at, I most certainly take exception to some of your statements. First, you say that the failure of many farmers' elevators (you do not mention it so I suppose you never heard of the success of any of them) should cause those wishing to take stock in the big grain marketing venture to ponder well before doing so. This caution to your readers is most praiseworthy, if needed, and you are certainly losing no time in warning your readers of the failure, which will come to this movement; for I judge by your article that it is already preordained, in your opinion to complete and utter failure. Just here I would draw your attention to the difference in views expressed in your article of June 13th, headed "An agricultural trust." In one you say of this co-operative plan to market grain: "If a farmer chooses to put in \$100 or \$200 in a sort of gamble all well and good, but he should consider that the men at the head of this concern are not men of experience in finance or commercial enterprise, unless in a very small way." Contrast this statement with the one you make in your next issue, June 13th: "By this we do not wish to be understood as being opposed to co-operation in producing and marketing, we believe that by this process an improvement can be affected in quality of production and improvement in marketing prices." Then again: "In other words there must be a thorough system of co-operation before there can be successful combination." These quotations flatly contradict your other advice in the previous issue.

Again, the loose phrase "risk \$100 or \$200 in a sort of gamble" indicates that you are criticising a plan the details of which you have not made yourself conversant with. One hundred dollars being the maximum risk which can be taken by a shareholder in the G. G. Co., so that you have either wilfully or carelessly misrepresented the amount.

Then you say: "Unfortunately whether by accident or design, those great farmer organizations, the Grain Growers, in the eyes of the public have been made as it were sponsors for the above scheme." Now this is a misleading statement, because the G. G. Co. are composed of men who have largely contributed to the success of the G. G. Ass'n and what more appropriate name could this company have than the one they have chosen, when every man of them is an actual "grain grower"? This is the tactics that might be looked for from a member of the Grain Exchange wishing to injure a likely competitor, and not what we look for from an agricultural or grain growers supported paper like the *Advocate*. The men behind this "scheme" believe in calling a spade a spade, and we think being actual grain growers, that we should so call ourselves and our company. If you have any more appropriate name than the one chosen, we would like to hear of it. I think when this name came before 600 delegates of the G. G. Ass'n at the Brandon Convention and was not objected to by them that you are rather travelling out of your rightful path, when you pose as a critic in a matter that in my opinion is none of your business.

You state that the men behind this "scheme" are not men of experience in finance or commercial enterprise, and again, you say there are men in the company who are not staid and conservative enough for an enterprise of the magnitude of the one mentioned. In fact you say that the farmer who raises from 1,000 to 25,000 bus. of wheat and sells it by the car has not experience or commercial enterprise enough to sell 5 or 10 cars or more at one time.

In conclusion while I have left many points unanswered, not because they can not be fully answered, but because of the length of this letter, I close with a list of some of the men behind this enterprise who are lacking in your opinion in business qualification, who are not staid and conservative enough to let other men run the profitable part of their business, while they do the laborious part. In other words, these men you say only know enough to grow wheat, but not enough to sell wheat except through a broker or commission man, who in some cases did not have enough "business qualification" to successfully run a grain farm, but after obtaining a "seat" on the Grain Exchange suddenly became possessed of this business qualification and can apparently sell some one else's grain, although he could not successfully grow his own.

Then follows a list of thirty names of men interested in the organization.—Ed.

The Board of Governors for Toronto University

As a result of the deliberations of the government University commission, a board of governors was decided upon, a body that will have almost absolute control over the institution.

Dr. John Hoskin, K. C., a prominent lawyer and financier, is chairman of the board. The following are appointed for two years: S. H. Blake, K. C., Sir MacKenzie Bowell, James L. Englehart, of Petrolia; Rev. Father Teefy, of St. Basil's chapel, Toronto; Judge Colin Snider, of Hamilton. For four years: Byron E. Walker, general manager of Canadian Bank of Commerce; G. R. R. Cockburn, president of Ontario bank and Consumers Gas Co.; Chester D. Massey, treasurer Massey-Harris Co.; Rev. D. Bruce McDonald principal St. Andrew's college; W. T. White, general manager National Trust Co.; E. C. Whitney, of Ottawa, brother of Premier Whitney. For six years: Goldwin Smith, Chief Justice Moss, E. B. Osler, M.P.; J. W. Flavelle, Rev. J. A. MacDonald, managing editor of the *Globe*, and H. T. Kelly, law partner of Attorney-General Foy.

The Man Who Follows Jas. Murray.

John Bracken, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and winner of the '05 medal for the best all-round man in the senior year, has been appointed district representative of the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Mr. Bracken's headquarters will be at Winnipeg, and his duties will commence in a short time.

A Japanese Expert on Building.

The Japanese expert architect sent to investigate the buildings at San Francisco is quoted as follows: "There has developed as a result of the earthquake in San Francisco great prejudice against brick buildings. However, they are largely employed in Japan, where earthquakes of greater severity than the one experienced in this city are not uncommon. The secret of their success, however, lies in the fact that good mortar is used. The mortar should either be composed of one part cement to two parts of sand or of one part cement, three of lime and five of sand. The bricks should be thoroughly wet before being laid, and when the mortar has been set this way the wall becomes as one stone."

The 1906 Class of B. S. A'S.

The following Ontario Agricultural College students have passed the examination of the final year in the Department of Agriculture of the University of Toronto: M. R. Baker, J. Bracken, W. D. Breckon, J. Chisholm, J. A. Clark, H. H. Colwell, J. Craig, H. A. Craig, J. R. Dickson, R. S. Duncan, W. G. Evans, H. S. Hammond, C. R. Klinck, A. L. McCredie, K. G. MacKay, H. R. MacMillan, W. A. Munro, H. B. Smith, D. Weir, G. G. White, A. Zubiaur.

The following have to pass supplemental examinations, as indicated, before completing the examination of the final year:

English.—G. L. Barberee, J. F. Munroe, D. F. Stewart.

Thesis.—J. E. Bower, F. C. Hart, J. F. Munroe.

Bacteriology.—A. P. MacVannel.

A Rare Case of Twins.

At Rothiebrisan, Fyvie, on the 5th inst., two live ducklings were hatched from one egg. The egg was found chipped at both ends, a little bill protruding from each. Both the ducklings were perfect; but one, much weaker than the other, only survived about 18 hours. The other is a strong, lively, little bird. It would be of interest to know if this occurrence is not very rare.

Live Stock Average Weight at Chicago.

The average weight of animals marketed in Chicago has not changed much of late years. In 1902 the average for cattle was 957 lbs., this year 962. The average for hogs in 1902 was 219, and this year it is 226 lbs. The average for sheep has dropped from 84 to 82 lbs.

To Amateur Photographers.

We are desirous of obtaining good photographs done on solio paper for illustration work in this paper, photographs to be of landscapes, barns and houses and objects likely to be of interest to our large number of readers. Small photographs are of little use to us, we prefer to have all photos 3 1/2 x 5 1/4 or 4 x 5 or larger. All photos to be clear and the detail good. Far too many amateur photographers seem to be in a hurry to "press the button," take plenty of time, wait until the light is good or the animal correctly posed, save your exposures, one good negative is worth a box full of poor ones.

Signs of Returning Sanity.

The Colonial Marriages Bill passed its third reading without comment in the House of Lords to-day.

This bill provides for the legalization in the United Kingdom of marriage with a deceased wife's sister legally contracted anywhere in the British possessions. —*Montreal Witness*.

(The opposition to the passage of a similar bill for Great Britain was largely on the part of the Anglican bishops who exercise so much power in the British upper house. One of the great needs of the country is the ridding the upper house of the clerics and the disestablishment of the church. Ed.)

Industrial Bargain Counter Prices.

The six for a dollar ticket proposition of the Industrial fair people applies only to purchases of tickets made before the show opens. If you want to benefit by the cut rate get your orders for tickets, accompanied by the cash, in to Manager A. W. Bell before July.

Glanders and Its Detection.

The importance of some knowledge of glanders by the horse owner is sufficient warrant for the publication of a short description of the disease, which while well-known and understood by the modern veterinarian, is yet a subject regarding which the average horseman knows very little. At the outset we would advise horseowners to suspect every nasal discharge as dangerous until proved harmless.

It is also necessary for everyone to disabuse their minds regarding the spontaneity of glanders, be assured that when cases appear in localities hitherto free of the disease that the contagion has been brought there. The following are excerpts from Canada's leading veterinary authority on this disease, given by him before the agricultural committee.

Mallein is the glycerized extract of cultures of the bacillus mallei (the germ cause of glanders). During its preparation it is sterilized and contains no living germs, and, therefore it cannot communicate disease to a healthy animal.

Injection of mallein is usually done on the side of the neck, being most convenient and the skin thin. Before injecting the temperature is taken twice at three hour intervals to get the normal (natural) temperature. As nearly as possible the normal temperature is taken and this injection is made in the evening. The next morning, about eight hours afterwards, the veterinarian begins to take the temperature.

SYMPTOMS OF A REACTION.

If the horse is affected with glanders there will be a rise. The temperature will go up, and about noon or in the afternoon of the following day it may register from a normal of 100 or 101 up to 103, 104, 105, and in some cases perhaps 106. At the same time in the great majority of horses there is a swelling at the point of inoculation, there is a stiffening also, sometimes a distinct lameness on that side showing the mallein's effect. There is general uneasiness, malaise, depression. The horse is dejected and does not want to eat. He is very unhappy generally and this condition continues for some time. The swelling in a case of glanders at the point of inoculation will generally be larger on the second day than it was on the first. In any horse that is injected with mallein even if quite healthy, there will be a small swelling at the point of inoculation. In most cases it will not be over a couple of inches in diameter. It is comparatively free from painful sensation but the local reaction which I have described combined with the symptoms, form almost positive evidence of the existence of glanders in some form or other in the system of that horse.

THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

of a horse affected with glanders were formerly looked upon, or rather the absence of the clinical symptoms was formerly looked upon, as evidence that the horse was not diseased; that day has passed away and a great many cases of glanders show no external evidence whatever. As a rule the first clinical symptoms shown is a tumefaction, swelling of the sub-maxillary lymphatic gland.

This is a small gland which is situated on the inside of the lower jaw bone on each side which is known by the name mentioned. That gland which is often easily detected by any horseman, becomes enlarged and hard and feels very often as if it were attached to the bone itself instead of being movable and free. If close observation is made it will invariably be found to be accompanied by a slight nasal discharge. It may be so slight as not to attract the attention of the owner or the groom or anybody else. It is almost invariably the case that with an abnormal enlargement of that gland there is a little nasal discharge. It may only be occasional but it is there, and a close examination of the membranes of the nose would show a slight tumefaction, a slight reddening and irritation, but hardly an inflammation. Now that can go on for a long, long time, it may go on for years, and that horse although he is not showing any other symptoms, is really infective (capable of giving the disease to another horse or to man, therefore dangerous).

As the disease advances this discharge becomes more pronounced. A little discharge from the eye will also be noticed. In an acute case of glanders the animal becomes rapidly emaciated, and the discharge becomes profuse from both nostrils. Ulceration takes place inside the nose and the membranes of the nose—ulceration so intense that I have seen inside of three days in an animal apparently healthy an aperture in the membrane between the two nostrils, two inches in diameter.

In such a case there is a loss of appetite, a swelling of the legs, and a general bad condition of health followed of course very rapidly by death. Some of these cases break out in repulsive and loathsome sores all over the body. I do not think there is any more miserable object than one of these acute cases.

Some cases of glanders where the disease is acute, the temperature is very often so high that it would be hopeless to look for a rise in temperature from the injection of mallein. In such cases we depend to a considerable extent upon the local reaction which we always get even in the most advanced cases.

It is very difficult to distinguish between an ordinary distemper, in the initial stages and glanders in some cases. It would even puzzle a skilful veterinarian without the use of mallein in some cases. There is absolutely no immunity conferred by the use of mallein, and there can be no reaction excepting from glanders with the mallein test.

MODE OF DISINFECTION.

After cleansing the premises thoroughly and burning all debris, the interior should be well gone over with hot steam or boiling water, adding to the latter at least one quart of crude carbolic acid to each five gallons, after which the entire surface should be thickly coated with a hot solution of fresh lime wash, to which crude carbolic acid has been added in the above mentioned proportion.

Out buildings, fences and tying posts with which infected animals have been in contact should also, when possible, be thoroughly treated in a similar manner. All mangers, stable utensils, etc., should be treated with boiling water or burned. Lime wash with crude carbolic acid in it is used, because it shows when the disinfecting has been done. Nobody's word is taken for it in a matter of this kind, and when there is fresh lime on the woodwork of the stable that is pretty good evidence. Formaldehyde is used in some cases. Where people have old stables burning is the thing, but no compensation is paid. Straw roofs are very bad. We like to get a new roof in the case of a stable with a roof of straw. We generally get the man to burn his feed boxes and everything of that kind there is to burn.

Infection will take place in a great many different ways. It will take place by inoculation, by ingestion, but most frequently by inhalation. There is danger in a public drinking fountain, but where the water is always running not as great as is generally supposed. Still, there is danger there.

A good while ago, veterinary surgeons believed that a stable would keep alive the germs of glanders for years, and years and years. We have found out since that there is nothing in it—that about four months is the extreme length of time that the bacillus will live outside of the animal body under the most favorable conditions. Now the explanation of the prevalence of that old belief is the existence of those latent cases of disease which have been explained to us by the use of mallein.

CAUSES FOR THE SPREAD OF GLANDERS.

Among the most dangerous and persistent agents in the dissemination of glanders and other diseases are the range horses, which during the last ten years have been shipped from the western states in large numbers to supply the temporary shortages arising from the unfortunate cessation of breeding which resulted from a depression of prices in the early nineties.

The mortality from the disease on the range itself is not very great, the conditions being favorable to its maintaining a latent form, but it soon develops when the infected animals are broken, stabled and put to work, as has been demonstrated again and again; a chain of outbreaks having frequently followed exactly the route taken by one of the numerous itinerant bands of broncos imported for the purpose of being peddled to farmers.

While inspection at the boundary is enforced, it is, in many cases, impossible to detect the existence of glanders without the aid of mallein. Although involving considerable inconvenience to importers it would almost appear necessary to make provision for

the testing of all horses introduced from the other side.

In many states of the union no serious attempt is made by the authorities to deal in an effective way with outbreaks of glanders, and as a result a good deal of private testing is carried on, the reactors being subsequently disposed of as soon as possible. As such horses are sold at a sacrifice, they are, as a rule, quickly picked up, and there is no doubt that some of them are brought into Canada either by persons ignorant as to their true condition, or unscrupulous enough to run the risk of having them pass inspection at the boundary before the disease has developed sufficiently to admit of its existence being detected by ordinary method.

THE ONLY TREATMENT FOR GLANDERS IN HORSES IS THE BULLET.

After a trial extending over two years, the system of testing reactors was found to be unworkable and far from satisfactory, inasmuch as it was shown to be practically impossible to keep reacting horses under such close observation as might offer comparative freedom from the risk of spreading infection. Among groups of reactors held for further tests, one or more are likely to develop clinical symptoms, thus becoming virulent centers of infection, not only endangering the other reactors with which they are in actual contact, they being in no way immune from reinfection, but through the various indirect channels with which horsemen are familiar, threatening the health of other animals not actually housed with them. More recently, frequent proofs have been furnished that many of even the so-called ceased reactors can be by no means looked upon as permanently cured. Several serious outbreaks can be traced directly to such horses, and making due allowance for the possibility of reinfection from outside sources, I may say that I am in possession of what I consider to be indisputable evidence in confirmation of the view that these animals are exceedingly dangerous. The risk attending their release is greatly increased by the tendency almost invariably shown by owners to dispose of them at the first available opportunity, when, falling into the hands of unsuspecting persons, they frequently introduce the disease among their new stable companions.

The policy of retesting reactors having thus been fairly tried and found wanting, while that of slaughtering clinical cases and ignoring contact horses had proved worse than useless, there remained the alternative of leaving the disease alone to spread as opportunity offered, or of applying the only practical, and, at the same time the only scientific remedy, namely, the destruction of all horses giving a typical mallein reaction whether presenting any external manifestation of glanders or not.

The following paragraphs give the rule regarding compensation:

"Horses, mules or asses affected with glanders, whether such animals show clinical symptoms of the disease, or react to the mallein test without showing such symptoms, shall, on an order signed by a duly appointed inspector of the Department of Agriculture, be forthwith slaughtered and the carcasses disposed of as in such order prescribed, compensation to be paid to the owners of such animals if and when the Act so provides.

In the event of the owner objecting to the slaughter of animals which react to mallein, but show no clinical symptoms of glanders, the inspector may order such animals to be kept in close quarantine and re-tested, such re-test however in no case to exceed two in number and to be completed within four months of the first test, provided, however, that owners deciding to have their animals quarantined rather than slaughtered shall forfeit all right to compensation.

Compensation to the extent of two-thirds value is paid, up to \$150 for ordinary horses, the valuation of purebreds being put at \$300."

In Manitoba the work of dealing with glanders was supposed to have been carried on in an intelligent and systematic manner. It was not, however, the policy of the provincial authorities to destroy reactors, clinical cases only being killed, while in some cases contact horses were tested and kept under supervision, and in others they were allowed to go without further attempt at control.

The results of pursuing such a policy are very evident as will be seen by a reference to the figures. (In the light of recent events the Manitoba policy helped propagate, rather than stamp out the disease.—Ed.) Glanders is practically incurable in human beings.

Plowing Match at Blyth.

The plowing match held at Blyth on June 20, proved quite a success as far as the number of plowmen were concerned, twenty six teams were in the field. The competition in some classes was keen and great interest was taken in the work. On the whole the quality of the work was fairly good.

The frequent showers during the day prevented many from witnessing the match. Mayor Fleming, who was amongst those who drove out from Brandon, addressed the plowmen and spectators in a few well chosen words. President Thompson also addressed the people, after which the prizes were read out. The following is a list of winners and their scores.

FOURTEEN INCH WALKING PLOW.

First prize, Jas. Sutherland, 80 points; 2nd, Bain Elder, 75 points; 3rd, Andrew T. Elder, 70 points.

4th, Wm. Turner, 75 points; 5th, Wm. Gardener, 73 points; 6th, Wm. Rogers, 70 points.

SIXTEEN INCH WALKING PLOW.

First prize, Weir Foster, 59 points.
Boys under 17—First prize, Donald Bain, 60 points; 2nd, Ernie Telford, 53 points.

Young men under 21—First prize, Wm. F. Guild, 90 points; 2nd, Chester Denstead, 89 points; 3rd, Archie Elder, 83 points; 4th, Thornton Turner, 68 points.

Special Class—First prize, Thomas Guild, 86 points; 2nd, H. Dutfield, 81 points; 3rd, T. Dunbar, 75 points; 4th, Thomas Bevan, 74 points; 5th, Wm. Bishop, 73 points; 6th, Wm. McClymont, 71 points; 7th, Jas. Carter, 67 points.

FOURTEEN INCH GANG PLOW.

First prize, Wm. J. Elder, 81½ points; 2nd, H. M. Johnstone, 79 points; 3rd, George Boles, 65½ points.

TWELVE INCH GANG PLOW.

First prize, Frank Elder, 79½ points; 2nd, John T. Elder, 77½ points; 3rd, Ernest Lawson, 59 points.

Jas Sutherland won and becomes the holder of the medal in the fourteen inch walking plows. This medal has been keenly competed for in the past ten years. Mr. Sutherland also won the medal for the best crown and finish in walking plows.

Wm. J. Elder carried off the medal for best crown and finish in gang plows.

Wm. F. Guild, who plowed in the young men's class, won sweepstakes. This prize was won by him on a previous occasion at Blyth.

An interesting event was the show of horses for best kept and harnessed team. There were four entries, and the horses were all in good shape and well harnessed. Bain Elder won first prize, and Weir Foster second.

Honest Differences.

I am a crop correspondent and as such get your paper from the Department for services rendered. Although I do not always agree with you I would not like to be without the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
Austin, Man. GEO. SPENCE.

The enterprising citizens of Weyburn have let the contract for a new \$30,000 school to be erected this summer.

* * *

If abundance of mosquitos is any criterion of a heavy crop then the writer predicts that the Soo Line will carry off the palm this year as a wheat growing district.

* * *

At Kronau (Arco line) Mr. J. W. Topping is engaged in plowing his 5,000 acres with a steam plow. He expects to have the greater part of it in wheat next year.

* * *

Dundurn, Sask., is to have three new elevators this summer. Last year 300,000 bushels of grain were marketed there and this year with six elevators they expect to double that amount.

* * *

Four thousand two hundred and twenty cattle were shipped from Montreal to Great Britain during the week ending June 16th. Of these twelve hundred and two came from western Canada.

* * *

The United States government has announced its intention to prosecute the Standard Oil Company under the terms of the Elkins law which forbids the acceptance of rebates in interstate commerce.

* * *

The exhibition branch of the Dept. of Agriculture has issued a little booklet entitled "One Thousand Facts About Canada," based on the statistics of the twelve months between June 30th, 1904, and June 30th, 1905.

* * *

The local mill is not always the farmers' favorite institution in the village or town, by reason of the tendency of its owner to toll the farmers too heavily. Thirty-eight to forty pounds of flour per bushel of good wheat is considered about right when toll is taken; some mills have been known to charge fifteen cents per bushel and in addition, retain six or seven pounds of flour per bushel. In the outlying districts farmers' protests against this species of robbing seems of little avail.

* * *

During a Corpus Christi procession in Bialyslok, Russia, a bomb was thrown which killed and wounded many people. Immediately the cry was raised that the Jews had perpetrated the outrage. Mobs of men, including soldiers, attacked the Jewish quarter and the death list mounted to hundreds. The police and soldiers did little or nothing to quell the disturbance or to prevent the most inhuman atrocities which marked the struggle. Later advices say that the statement accusing the Jews of beginning the trouble is absolutely false, and that it was provoked by unknown persons and encouraged by the troops and police.

The Scotch Shepherd.

Less has been said or written about the life and character of the Scotch shepherd than of almost any other class of men inhabiting the British Isles, yet in that gentleman we have a man who, for general intelligence and skill in the conduct of his business, is second to none. I have seen experts in various callings of life, but I have never found any section more competent and efficient in tackling the "daily round and common task" of life than the man under consideration to day.

A DIAMOND IN THE ROUGH.

Rough of exterior, he strikes the town dweller as being something of an ignoramus, but one has only to get into conversation with the man to find that he has stumbled across a "diamond in the rough." Nothing surprised me more than the accurate and intimate knowledge these men possessed on general subjects the wide world over. It soon became clear to me that not only is our mountain friend skilled in his own calling, but he also holds a comprehensive grasp of the doings of his fellow-men throughout the world. Yet when one pauses to think there is really no cause for surprise at the high standard of intelligence to be found in the average Scotch shepherd. Go where you will throughout the world, to America, Australia, New Zealand or the Argentine, and you will find among the wealthiest and most influential in the land men whose parents first saw the light in the humble shepherd's cot in some secluded nook in far off Caledonia.

Of as I have traversed the mountain sides and through some lonely pass have I stumbled across the one-storeyed shepherd's cot, and thought of the possibilities there were wrapped up in the man and his children inside his cot, and if history could speak there has been many a hero reared inside the four walls of that humble dwelling. It would be no difficult task for me to name men of this class who through sheer force of character and inborn grit have risen to positions of eminence in other lands, and who have even been privileged to entertain their Sovereign's representative when passing through that part of His Majesty's dominion where they happened to be located. Take a case in point. The late Right Hon. Sir John Mackenzie, of New Zealand, born in Ross-shire, began life as a shepherd. Many of my readers will no doubt remember this gentleman, who was knighted by the Prince of Wales (then Duke of York) as directly representing His Majesty on the occasion of his tour round the world several years ago. Truly here we have an ample illustration of King Solomon's proverb, "Seest thou a man diligent in business he shall stand before kings." I simply mention this incident in the hope that it may catch the eye of some shepherd's son, and that it may be the means of spurring him on to attain to a position in the world to which his inherited but latent talents probably fit him.

A PRACTICAL STUDENT OF NATURE.

But it is of the shepherd in his daily life on the Scottish hillsides that I fain would write. Possessed of general intelligence of an altogether higher order than can be placed to the credit of many other classes engaged in British industry, I have often been sur-

prised at the ingenuity shown in times of extremity on the hillside or at some "fank" when some sheep-farming operation was being put through. Many may imagine that the life of the shepherd is an easy one, and calls for no special ability.

Never did a man harbor a greater fallacy. A mechanic, doctor, or a lawyer may learn much which appertains to their respective calling from books, but the Scotch shepherd is essentially a student of nature. He must learn to accurately gauge the cause and effect of everything belonging to the well-being of the flock under his charge. He must be a meteorologist of no mean ability, otherwise disaster might easily overtake his flock should he be unable to detect the coming snowstorm in time to have his sheep in position for weathering it in safety. He must also be a skilled zoologist, otherwise he could never be able to locate the lair of any foxes which might be preying on his lambs without actually seeing the animals at work. Yet the actual fact can best be illustrated by a little incident which came under my own personal observation while spending a short holiday in West Argyleshire two summers ago.

It was the first week in June when at 12:45 a. m. the farmer and his shepherds turned out with their little regiment of dogs to muster their sheep at the far end of the farm. The area they had to cover was very wide, rough and rugged, reaching about 3000 feet above the sea level. After tramping on in a company for about an hour, the grey dawn of the morning found them separating and taking different paths, with the object of driving the sheep to one central fank. One smart shepherd passing along the ridge of a rocky slope saw what seemed to him to be a rather unusual sight, and keeping an open eye on the surroundings he observed a short distance from where he stood a suspicious-looking object, and approaching he found the last remains of a dead lamb being dragged in under the opening of a rock. "A fox cairn!" he exclaimed unconsciously to himself, and the more he looked the more convinced was he of the correctness of his surmises. Carefully noting the spot, the work of mustering had to be continued, and the sheep driven on toward the fank. The sheep safely penned, the next work was to dispatch a messenger to the nearest post office and have a wire sent for the fox-hunter to come at once. Quietly but steadily the work of tailing, castrating, and ear-marking was proceeded with, and by the time that the city merchant was wending his way leisurely to his office a good day's work had been done. A little light refreshment prefaced with a good dish of oatmeal porridge and again we were off to the hill. With a gun in hand half a dozen set forth on a fox hunting expedition, and by the time we arrived at the suspicious spot the fox hunter with his terriers was to be seen outlining the sky-line all "spick and span" thirsting for the fray. It was a sight never to be forgotten, as he stationed four guns round the cairn, while he set his terriers to work. They had not been long inside before the death silence was broken by the flash of guns and the music of the barking terriers. Most certainly the shepherd has scented a fox, for one already had been despatched. To cut a long story short, five men, three of whom were shepherds, sat throughout all that day and till about seven next

morning, their patience and industry being rewarded by the despatching of four foxes.

The instinctive nature which a first class shepherd possesses has often surprised me very much indeed, for a good man finds no difficulty in being able at a glance to tell every individual sheep in the flock under his charge, numbering oft as many as 600 to 800. If the average artisan, or even some of the so-called cultured classes, who sometimes affect to despise the shepherd and belittle the skill required in the pursuit of his calling, would venture to essay the task just mentioned, they would find themselves very far at sea indeed.

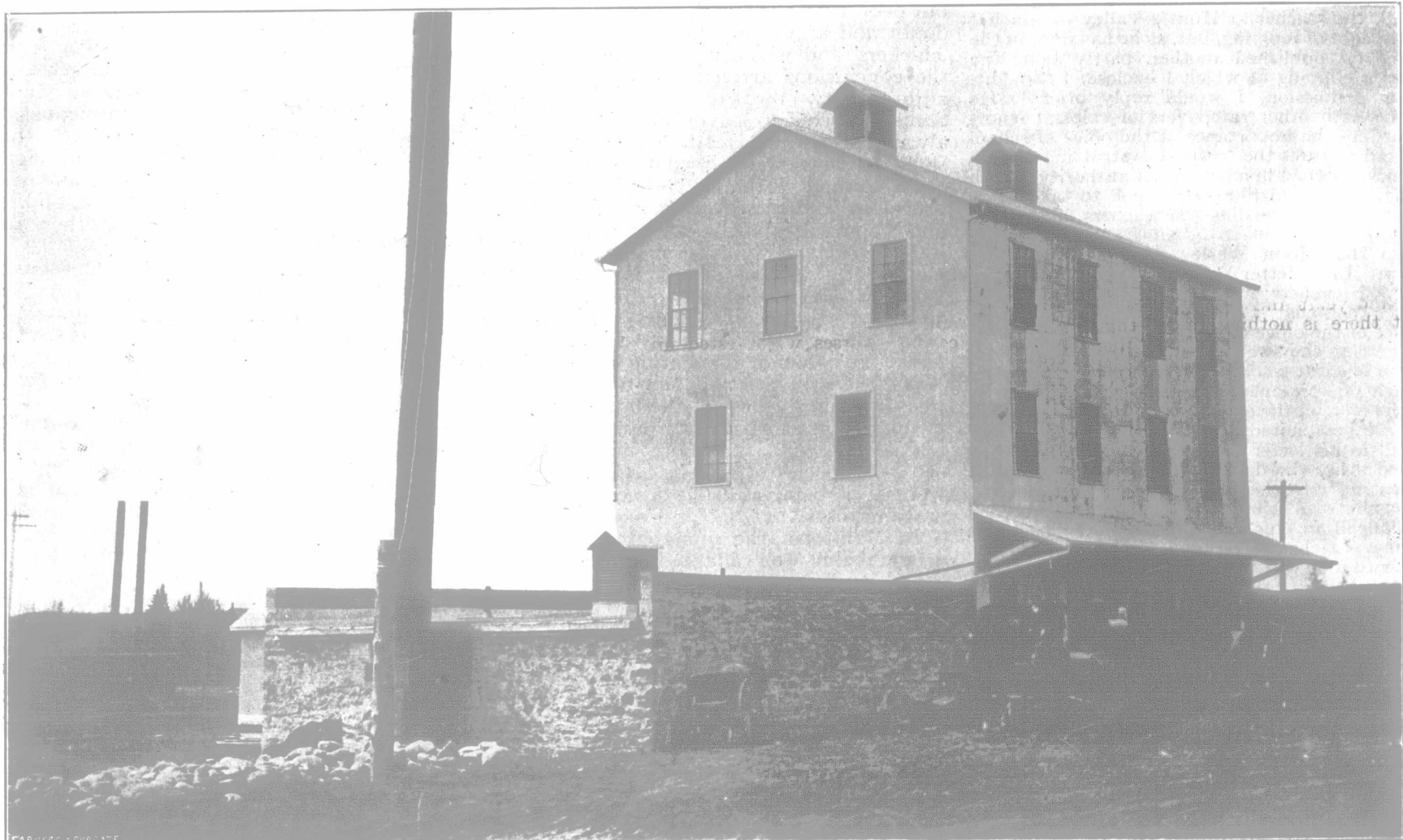
A POSITION OF TRUST.

Of the high character borne by the Scotch shepherds little here need be said; suffice it to mention that his employers trust him implicitly, as is clearly evidenced by the fact that many shepherds stationed in remote parts, and having flocks of from 500 to 1000 sheep under their charge are sometimes never visited by their employers for weeks, and even months at a time. Of course, there is an occasional "black sheep" in this class, too, but such a man is despised and shunned by his fellows.

Between the shepherd and his employer there is no such "class" barrier as divides the ordinary employer of labor and his men. By his master the shepherd is looked upon and treated as a friend, yet so delicate is the perception of the shepherd that the friendship of his employer is seldom or never presumed upon. Truly here we behold "Nature's Gentleman" unadorned and unencumbered with wealth as enumerated in silver and gold, yet possessing a high moral tone and that sterling honesty and genuineness of character which stamps him as a "gentleman" in the true sense of the term.

CUSTOMS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

The Scottish shepherd and his employers observe customs which are peculiarly their own. One of these which I observed consist in the passing round of a glass of whiskey to each man in turn on the sheep having been secured in the fanks on a "gathering" morning. As I write a scene vividly recurs to me, and I will try to give a word picture of it here. The day in question had been selected for clipping the yield ewes. It was a lovely June morning, and the hour 2 a. m., an hour at which some town-dwellers, after their midnight revels would be retiring to rest, yet long before this time the shepherds were astir, and as I looked far away among the rugged mountain range I could see on the distant peaks, which were being brilliantly lit up by the warming rays of the rising sun, the forms of men appearing, their approach being heralded by the deafening sounds of barking dogs. As I looked I saw streams of sheep pressing forward along the narrow defiles. On and on they came, the circle contracting as they neared the fank. How I longed for the talents of the painter for here was a subject to me of unsurpassed beauty. But the sheep are now being fanked. There they are, all classes together, and before commencing the work of separating, the men collected outside the fank to have a smoke, a chat, and to be regaled with a "dram" This I found is a time-honored custom, and among shepherds a "dry" fank—i. e., a fank where no whisky is supplied is spoken of with ridicule and contempt.



EVIDENCE OF A NEW INDUSTRY AT RED DEER, ALTA.

Few of these shepherds are teetotallers, and I believe from many years observations that just as few of them are drunkards. They like their "dram" on "gathering" days, but seldom on any occasion do they indulge to excess, except perhaps at a "fair", where once or twice a year they meet their friends, when some of them may just take a "wee drap" too much. This, I believe, is decidedly the exception, and not the rule. The jokes that we cracked that day and the old threadbare stories which had been retailed a score of times before, seemed to possess to the shepherds as much piquancy and interest as ever they did.

HOME LIFE.

The home life of the Scotch shepherd may seem to the onlooker at times to be a monotonous one, but in all fairness it cannot be described as other than a happy one. Living far away from the busy haunts of men, his wants are few; he is not racked or harassed in the whirlpool of business as the townman is, and though his work may at times be, and doubtless is, very hard, his calling is an exceptionally healthy one, and in many cases he attains a ripe old age. Two summers ago I had the very great pleasure of making the acquaintance of a worthy old gentleman—a Scotch shepherd.

Born in the year 1801, and now 105 years old, he can recount with vivid exactness his recollections of the rejoicings throughout the country to celebrate the victory of Waterloo. He is still in the full enjoyment of health and strength, both mentally and physically, can do a day's work, and enjoys his "dram" and smoke with men fifty years his junior. This may seem incredible, but it is a fact for which I can vouch.

Another striking trait in the character of the Scotch shepherd is his desire to give his children a liberal education, and to accomplish this he will frequently make heavy sacrifices. He is, moreover, a regular attendant at divine services, and I know men of this class who travel six to eight miles on foot both ways to attend church on Sabbath days as frequently as their duties permit.

VALUE TO THE NATION.

As I studied the man I could not help reflecting what a valuable asset to the nation this class of men are from a military point of view. Active, muscular, and alert, they are capable of enduring almost any hardship and fatigue. Some of them are veritable encyclopedias in explaining the cause of the movements of animals on the distant horizon, or the meaning of the flight of a bird. As I have heard them discourse on the cause of this or that, the thought occurred to me what ideal scouts these men would make in times of war, and what a thousand pitics that their numbers should be constantly lessened owing to large tracts of the Scottish Highlands being cleared of sheep, as has been the case in recent years. I have no desire to interfere with politics, but it is to be hoped that responsible parties will think twice before clearing large tracts of land of Blackface sheep, for with that short-sighted policy the shepherd goes, thereby losing to the nation one of its most valuable assets.—S. B. HOLLINGS, in *Scottish Farmer Album*.

This Teacher Adds to His Own Work.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of May 30 there is a letter from Mr. McDougall, the teacher at Hunt's Valley to which I had not thought of replying, but, as he has since in the *Neepawa Press* published another, partly along the same lines a clipping of which I enclose, I thought, with your permission, I would reply briefly. He accuses me with other ratepayers of colossal ignorance regarding the importance of the office of school teacher, and pictures the trustees as strutting around like peacocks clothed in a little brief authority, which Mr. McDougall would like very much to take away from them. Now regarding the teachers, like ministers' wives, they ought to be angels, but there are more men than John Wesley who has found out differently. In his letter Mr. McDougall admits there are few good teachers; my opinion of them is a good deal better than that. I am quite free to admit the importance of the office of teacher, but as regards the trustees getting the swelled head, I must say that I have never been at a school meeting yet when there was a single one present who seemed to want the job. I think the men on the ground and the parents of the children are best suited to manage the school. Mr. McDougall in his letter tells of one who thought he had signed away the deed of his farm when signing the agreement with the teacher, but he did not say that it was his own school. A teacher who preceded Mr. McDougall in this school was pretty near the whole thing—teacher, secretary-treasurer and auditor. I never heard if he was satisfied or not. I am informed on good authority that when the present incumbent wants a leave of absence all he has to do is to write out a doctor's certificate and present it to the trustees who expect it is all right and let him off.

Of course these people are mostly foreigners, yet they are the people Mr. McDougall delights to be among. I do not blame him for saying a good word for them as he has taken one of their number for better or worse, yet I do not feel under any such obligation and as we often have the teacher boarding with us I notice that they appreciate their company about as much as I do. All I said in my letter about foreigners was that it did not add to the pleasure of farming to be forced to work in uncongenial company. I expect their language will always remain a jabber to me, I am too old to learn it now and would not if I could.

This is Canada and we want the English language spoken here, so they will have to do the learning. I might just say regarding educational matters, several of your correspondents have written letters which I could endorse, and in your last issue one from Robert Fisher of Oak Bank meets my view pretty well.

GEORGE KERR.

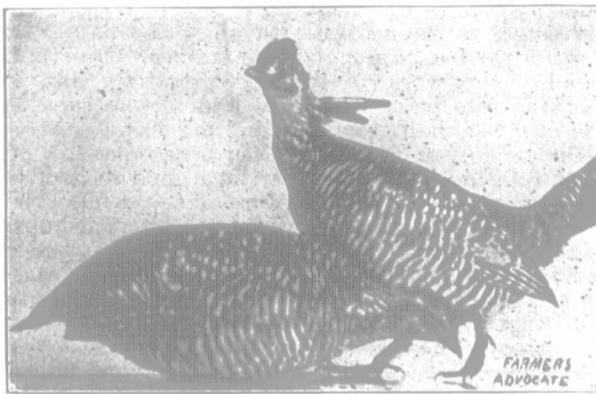
The Grouse of Manitoba.

(Continued.)

PINNATED GROUSE.

The pinnated grouse is the typical game bird of the open country, and among the birds is as characteristic of the prairies as the bison formerly was among the animals. Its range occupies the prairie regions from Manitoba to Texas, and from Eastern Ohio to Nebraska. Formerly it was very plentiful throughout Ohio and Kentucky, but today it is extremely scarce in those states and is nowhere found in large numbers east of the Mississippi. Early in the last century, Audubon wrote of it in Kentucky as being so numerous as to "enter the farmyards and feed with the poultry, alight on the houses or walk in the very streets of the villages." Now it has all but ceased to exist in Kentucky, and is getting scarce in Indiana and Illinois.

On the other hand when the first white settlers reached Minnesota and Dakota, it was only found in small numbers, and was unknown in Manitoba, where it is now more plentiful than in any other part of its habitat. The first notice of its appearance in Manitoba occurred about the year 1882. As the new country opened up settlement spread northward, transforming the broad expanses of prairie grass to leagues of golden grain, and the pinnated grouse made a corres-



PINNATED GROUSE.

pondingly northward movement, and followed the pioneer farmers to the south.

Previous to this the sharp-tailed grouse was the undisputed and only prairie chicken of the province but ever since the coming of its pinnated relative doubt and argument have existed as to which is 'chicken' and which is not. Various have been the conclusions arrived at, in an endeavor to adjust the two birds to their proper classification. Some preferred to leave the older bird as it had always been—just plain 'chicken'—and to designate the newcomer plain 'grouse', or Minnesota grouse. From this conclusion, the very prevalent and mistaken belief has arisen, that one is a grouse, and the other is not. Others facilitated matters by applying the appropriate names of sharptail and squaretail to the two varieties; and yet others, quite content with an all's-fish-that-comes-into-the-net idea have been quite content to hang them side by side under the common appellation of prairie chicken. When the two varieties come upon the table, hot, juicy and nicely brown, the latter designation is probably quite sufficient, but the fact remains and always will, that both birds are distinctly separate species of grouse, and both are equally worthy of being called prairie chicken for general purposes.

In Manitoba, the pinnated grouse discovered a new realm well adapted to its requirements. Since its first appearance it has continued to thrive and increase in the land of its adoption, and today it is recognized as one of our finest native birds. It is doubtful if man's fancy could possibly picture a grander bird than this, or one which could give more profound satisfaction in every way to the great multitude of lovers of dog and gun. Few grouse the world over can boast of superior quality. Vigorous and rugged, it is fitted to withstand the severest tests of winter's rigors. It is prolific, stout-hearted, and strong of wing; lies well to the dog and offers a comparatively easy mark to any who would seek change and recreation in the great sun-kissed land of pure air and blue skies.

And this is not all, as a destroyer of weeds and insects, it is one of the farmers best friends.

From May to October, about a third of its food consists of insects, and it takes little grain other than what remains in the stubbles after the crops are cut. It destroys more grasshoppers and locusts than any other form of insect life. During an invasion of the locust in Nebraska, Prof. Samuel Aughey found 866 of these pests in the stomachs of 16 out of 20 pinnated grouse killed*.

One of the most striking characteristics of the pinnated grouse, is its peculiar spring dancing during the mating season. Everyone living on the prairie is familiar with the hollow, booming cry of the chicken at this season, but comparatively few people avail themselves of an opportunity to witness this most interesting and strange performance. A dancing ground is usually selected on a dry, open ridge or upland, unobstructed by brush or tall growths, the birds apparently being fully conscious of the danger entailed by their necessary lack of vigilance while fully occupied with their all absorbing business of dancing and love-making. The same dancing ground is often used year after year if undisturbed, its presence being easily located by the scattering of feathers and other signs which accumulate upon it. On one occasion I saw a

mating dance in full swing on the outer extremity of a long piece of ice, which remained jutting far out into Shoal Lake after the spring break-up. This proved, no doubt to be an ideal spot for a most successful dance. No uninvited intruders could possibly attend without giving due notice of their coming; the sun-softened surface of the ice was most conducive to the daintiest of fantastic footwork; and at the dance floor's very edge, ample liquid refreshments were to be had for the taking. The dancing is usually carried on in the early morning and late afternoon, though sometimes it takes place at intervals throughout the day. Just as the dawn appears in the east, some old and over ambitious cock betakes himself to the chosen ground and straightway proceeds to announce the morning programme proudly strutting around and bellowing forth his hollow, far-reaching rumblings. Other aspirants for honors presently put in an appearance either singly or in twos and threes. Then come the sedate, unassuming females, and as the sun comes up above the prairie's rim and heralds in the day, the minuet is on. The booming increases in volume. At intervals, each male inflates the large, orange-colored sacks on his neck to bursting point, the wing-like feathers of the neck are erected above the head, the wings trail the ground like a strutting gobbler's, and the tail is spread fan-like above the back. Suddenly lowering his head and releasing the air from the uncanny looking appendages on his neck, the bird sends his unmusical love-song speeding over the grassy wastes, while another takes up the performance. The females sit and watch as though but half interested in the love-mad dance and the males vie with one another to be most conspicuous. Booming, chuckling, rushing madly back and forth, leaping into the air and fighting, they each in turn become subdued and scatter away across the stubbles in search of breakfast—some with newly worn mates, others to return to the tryst at sunset.

The mating season begins as soon as the snow has disappeared from the prairies, and is continued well into May. By the middle of May they are paired off and little again is seen of the birds till the young are hatched and able to fly.

During the mating season the prairie chicken has many foes to contend with. The countless number of crows who are also busily engaged in rearing their young, scour the prairies daily for food to nourish their undeserving offspring, and many a helpless chicken's brood is pillaged to provide for the gaping little cannibals in their bulky home of sticks. Another source of danger is the prairie fire. As the chicken always nests in the grasslands and usually on high ground, to escape the spring floods, its nest is in constant danger of being swept over by the fiery element. On one small ridge of a few acres, I have found the scorched eggs of five different nests which had lain in the path of a passing fire.

From twelve to fifteen eggs are laid—buff-colored, finely speckled with brown. Only one brood is usually raised in a season, though in cases where the first clutch of eggs has been destroyed, a second nest is sometimes made.

Records exist of this bird crossing with the sharptailed grouse, and I once procured a splendid specimen in the fall that showed distinctive

*Bull. 24, U. S. Dept. Agri.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The Parks and Galleries committee of Glasgow have declined to permit Whistler's picture, "Carlyle" to come to Toronto Exhibition.

* * *

French Canadians are making a good showing at the Paris salon this year. Suzorcote, Clarence Gagnon and Miss Plimsell are exhibiting paintings while Alfred Laliberte and Henri Herbert are exhibitors of sculpture.

* * *

Reginald de Koven, the musical composer, is suffering from nervous collapse. His home is in New York. He is best known as the composer of the musical comedy "Robin Hood", and by the setting of "perfect music unto noble words" in Kipling's "Recessional".

* * *

George Hill in his Paris studio is engaged upon a monument to be placed in Dominion Square, Montreal. It is to commemorate the Boer war and shows a Strathcona scout just dismounting to examine a trail. While doing so a shell from a hidden battery comes his way making his horse rear with fright.

* * *

Mr. Emerson Hough of Chicago, author of "The Mississippi Bubble", "Heart's Desire", "The Law of the Land" and many short stories, has spent several weeks in western Canada gathering material for a series of magazine articles for a syndicate. He also has a new novel in course of construction.

* * *

Mr. W. Frank Hatheway of St. John, N. B. has published a book of essays on "Canadian Nationality and the Cry of Labor". A sincere desire for bettering the social and commercial conditions in this his own country is the motive of the author in presenting this book to the public. It is an earnest treatment of a difficult subject.

THE VALUE OF PRAISE.

Praise does not make fat pocket-books, nor fill the coal-bin, nor satisfy bodily hunger. Therefore, says the scoffer, it is worse than useless. But, bless your heart, he does not believe what he says, nor does any one else, and as a proof just place a little sweetened truthfulness to his account and watch him glow.

There are two classes of people to whom the word of praise should be given. To the man who does his work with no eye on the clock and with the thought of pay-day in the remote background of his mind, and to the man who doesn't. Encouragement and praise are the due of the former. They are the reward of his willingness as dollars are the reward of his ability, and they should be as promptly paid. In the other man who does nothing to earn it, commendation will often work miracles. And it can be sincere. There is no man but has some good quality that will appear some time or other in his work even amid a general mass of shiftlessness and grudging service. Noticing that one little worthy quality will rouse his ambition to deserve praise along those other lines where now only blame is merited.

No where can the golden rule be more safely and literally followed than in the matter of giving praise. For we all like to receive it, and like it in proportion to the tact and delicacy of its bestowal. A sincere word of praise has sent many a one with a lightened heart and a renewed courage over a stony road.

HOBBIES AND HOBBYISTS.

The hobby—or hobby horse—was the primitive bicycle. Very crude and uncomfortable we would call it in this age of cushioned tires and ball bearings, but its introduction caused as much stir and its riding became as great a craze as a "safety" created. Every one who could become the proud possessor of a hobby horse, and the rest coveted their neighbors' treasures while feigning to see no beauty in them; even as now we who are motor puffed up, and we who walk and dodge the ubiquitous auto say "fiendish invention."

The hobby horse was a made-in-France article and introduced into England by one Baron Von Drais (may he be forgiven!) The machine consisted of two short equal-sized wheels held in iron forks, the rear fork being securely bolted to a stout bar of wood called the "perch"; while the front fork passed through the perch—and was so arranged that it could be turned by a handle so as to steer the machine somewhat after the fashion of the modern bicycle. Upon this remarkable structure men of all ages and classes went careering madly about "Merrie England". Its use seems to have been confined to the male portion of the population, the most advanced advocate of woman's rights not daring, or caring perhaps, to invade man's domain in this direction.

And what dreadful bores those hobbyists must have been. How they must have talked and talked and talked. They argued as to the merits of small or large wheels, of straight or curved forks, of various kinds of steering gear each of which was the very best in its particular user's estimation. And even the ordinary every-day imagination can dwell with joy upon the stories the hobbyists told, such marvelous runs, such smashing of previous records.

So tremendous was the general enthusiasm, that the English language was influenced by it and, although the hobby-horse has been defunct, lo these many years, the idea remains hale and hearty in this our day. For when a man, leaving all lesser loves, devotes his time, attention and money to one object only we say, "He rides a hobby" and immediately give him half the highway, or all of it if his model be not patterned like our own.

"It is our hobby" we say with a sort of apologetic pride when we have been caught expiating warmly on the superior merits of something, and its superior interest to all other things. But there is no need to apologize for our interest, though at times we need a pardon for trying to fit someone else to the saddle of our hobby. To have a hobby and to ride it well is to really live. The day's work is that by which we earn a living, and the hobby that by which we make earning the living worth while doing.

It is a splendid thing to have a hobby and there should be no difficulty in choosing one to suit us from the thousands in stock; and a recommendation from someone who has tried it goes with every one. The bibliomaniac—the genuine book-lover sings,

"A jolly goode booke whereon to looke

Is better to me than golde."

The lover of pictures, of laces, of tapestries, of coins, and of potteries will as readily sing the glories of his craft, and will go cheerfully to any trouble to grapple to his soul some object precious in his sight.

But most of us can not afford to mount such costly hobbies as these and have very little time to devote to going up and down on the earth seeking what we may acquire to lend an interest to our daily lives. But close at hand,

passing the very doors is the broad, broad highway of nature with room for an army of hobbies. The knowledge of the birds, the trees, the flowers, grasses and seeds, the rocks and the soil, rain, dew, frost and sunshine—in fact the lore of the sky above, the earth beneath and the waters under the earth, make the very largest and most comprehensive field, one in which there are chances for every one, where one can "gang his ain gait" without fear of being outstripped and made to suffer loss by some more strenuous hobbyist.

A LIGHT IN THE WORLD.

The commercial spirit is so much in evidence in this age that the pessimist almost persuades us that no other spirit is abroad. It is refreshing then to have our faith in the existence of heroism and unselfishness revived by an occasional example.

The announcement of the death of William Bompas, Bishop of the diocese of Selkirk has just been made. There have been few more quietly-lived lives of heroic, self-sacrifice. For thirty years, from 1874 to 1904, he lived among the Indians of the Klondike region, returning then to civilization only because it was absolutely necessary, and going back to his diocese the moment the matters were settled that brought him back to his kind. During those thirty years of willing service, he worked with and taught the people of his choice. He healed their sick, fed their hungry, and was ready to help and advise in any emergency. He learned their language, and to some extent, lived as they did. And after thirty years of service he laid down his life among them and now rests in his quiet grave in the land and among the people for whom he gave himself.

THE EFFECT OF HIGH LICENSE IN THE U. S.

Far more radical action was taken by the last Ohio legislature on the liquor saloon tax question than the city government of Chicago adopted at the same time; for in Chicago the license tax was raised from \$500 to \$1,000, while in Ohio it has been increased from \$350 to \$1,000. The Chicago advance took effect some weeks ago, and has resulted in a reduction of about one-third in the number of saloons. The Ohio advance took effect last week, and over 600 saloon-keepers in Cleveland have already notified the authorities that they will go out of business. But some 1,600 saloons remain to pay \$1,000 each and the consequence is that the revenue from the liquor traffic will be greatly increased in spite of the large reduction in number of saloons. But both in Chicago and Ohio the full effect of the change of tax on the number of saloons cannot be known now. Many will take out the licenses at the new rate and fail in the expectation of success under the increased charges. It is to be noted that in Cleveland, as in Chicago, the saloons being driven out of business by the high tax are mostly located in the outlying and residential sections, which is as it should be.—*Springfield Republican*.

A CANADIAN SINGER.

Alexander Muir, whose death occurred in Toronto a few weeks ago, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland in 1834, coming to Canada in infancy. His father was a school teacher and his son's first instructor. The boy's education was completed at Queen's University. He taught in several Ontario towns and went to Toronto in 1880 as principal of one of the schools, which position he held until his death.

While his influence on the children whom he taught was always of the highest character, he is better known to this generation through his music. There is no spot in Canada settled by Canadians where "The Maple Leaf Forever" has not been heartily sung; and Alexander Muir gave us that song, both music and words. Other patriotic songs we owe to him also—"Canada", "Canada Forever", "Canada, Land of the Maple".

CANADA'S OLDEST LITERATEUR.

On the 24th of June William Kirby died at his home at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Born in 1817, he had almost reached his ninetieth year. He was not a Canadian by birth, but came out to America from Yorkshire, England in 1832. He received a sound education in Cincinnati and crossed the border into Canada in 1839. He married Miss Whitmore the granddaughter of a famous Loyalist, and settled in the Niagara peninsula. His first writing was done as editor of the *Niagara Mail*, and his first poem "The United Empire" came off its press.

He has written many poems almost all of which are patriotic, or relate incidents of note in Canadian history. "Canadian Idylls," "Queen's Birthday," "Dead Sea Roses," "The Sparrow," "The Hungry Years" are some of the best of his poetical work. But he is best known, and will be remembered by future generations as the author of one of the most stirring of historical novels, "Le Chien D'Or." The scene is laid in Canada in old Quebec and depicts most powerfully the struggle between the Intendant Bagot and the merchants' company. The character-drawing is most skilful, the plot well worked out, and the care as to detail gives us a picture of the condition of affairs in New France at that time that helps to explain why Canada is to-day in the possession of the British instead of under the French flag. It is a book well worth reading by all Canadians.

THE HAY FIELD.

With slender arms outstretching in the sun
The grass lies dead;
The wind walks tenderly and stirs not one
Frail, fallen head.

Of baby creepings through the April day
Where streamlets wend,
Of child-like dancing on the breeze of May,
This is the end.

No more these tiny forms are bathed in dew,
No more they reach
To hold with leaves that shade them from the blue
A whispered speech.

No more they part their arms, and wreath them close
Again to shield
Some love-full little nest—a dainty house
Hid in a field.

—AGNES ETHELWYN WETHERALD.

A WESTERN SUGAR FACTORY.

The many varieties of climate to which Canada can lay claim have made the production of many widely varying products a possibility. When we sit down to a meal almost everything but the tea and coffee is or may be produced in the Dominion, and Canadian cream and home-grown sugar make the two aliens palatable.

The sugar-beet industry is a comparatively new one in Canada. Though the beet has been cultivated in Ontario for some years but one attempt has been made to raise it in Western Canada. That one attempt, however, has passed the experimental stage, and one more infant industry has been set firmly on its feet.

The one sugar-refining plant is situated south of Lethbridge at Raymond, Alberta, a growing little town of 2500 inhabitants, the site of which in 1903 was the virgin prairie. Until that time the surrounding country was used largely for ranching, but now many small areas of from 40 acres up are being set aside for the cultivation of the sugar beet. A system of irrigation gives moisture to parts of southern Alberta, but though this is a most beneficial process, it has been found that wheat and beets can be successfully grown without resorting to irrigation; from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat being produced to the acre on unirrigated lands, and from 8 to 12 tons of sugar-beets per-acre for which about \$5 per ton is paid.

The process of making sugar from beets is a most interesting one to follow. The beets are brought in wagon loads to the factory and topped. Then they

are emptied into a large flume and washed along into a huge tank which removes any dirt not lost in the journey down the flume. From this tank an elevator shaft carries the clean beets up to a cylindrical vat as big as a cistern, which is fitted up with a chopping or shredding apparatus something like a potato shredder on a gigantic scale. The resulting pulp, or "cossette," is treated with hot water to extract all the juices, which run off; while the remaining solid is carried off to silos for feeding purposes.

The liquid is then subjected to a most complete course of filtration and purification, being passed twice through lime and carbolic acid, and second through a sulphur dioxide bath. Passage through a series of mechanical filters completes this thorough cleansing and then the boiling begins.

In one large vat it is boiled under vacuum pressure (which draws off the water) until it begins to thicken, then

THE NEW COMMANDMENTS.

(E. D. S., in the *Spectator*, London.)

I.

Servest thou any Lord, but God alone? The senseless blocks shall turn thy heart to stone.

II.

Would'st fain be rich, though many starve thereby? Thou champest husks in Mammon's golden sky.

III.

Swear not at all: revere thy simple word; The Lord will prosper, and the Lord hath heard.

IV.

Rest on the Sabbath: let the tired ones play. God for man's rest ordained the Sabbath day.



UNA AND THE RED CROSS KNIGHT. (By L. Campbell Taylor)

in another and smaller vat until the sugar is in a crystalized state. As the bulk has been much reduced by the boiling, the crystalized mass is put into a large tank fitted up with paddles in the bottom which revolve constantly to keep the hot syrup from cooling and sticking to the bottom. There it stays until more is ready. Then the whole is lowered by pipes into large cylindrical tanks with perforated copper cylinders inside. By centrifugal motion similar to the movement in a cream separator, the molasses is driven off through the perforations, and the sugar drops into vessels which carry it to the drying room. Here the work is complete, and all that remains to be done is to put the sugar in bags ready for shipment. One bit of information gleaned by a visit to this sugar factory, is that sugar simply cannot be adulterated in the manufacture. If adulterating is done, it is by the addition of the adulterating substance after the sugar is made. The coarser the sugar (granulated) the less possibility there is for adulteration.

V.

Honor all men; but chiefly him whose face Is bright with commune in the Holy Place.

VI.

Do hot and vengeful thoughts thy soul imbrue? The blood of Abel wellet up anew.

VII.

Is thine eye lured by beauty's baneful star? Thou dalliest with the wife of Potiphar.

VIII.

Dost covet enviously thy neighbor's state? In Achor's vale thou meetest Achan's fate.

IX.

Hear'st thou complacent slanders lightly flung? No welcome drop shall cool thy burning tongue.

X.

Covet naught else, but the great power to bless God and His name by deeds of righteousness.

HUMOROUS

Judge (to prisoner just condemned to death)—You have the legal right to express a last wish, and if it is possible it will be gratified.

Prisoner (a barber)—I should like just once more to be allowed to shave the District-Attorney.—*Jugend*.

The gift of the \$30,000 thoroughbred stallion, Halma, by William K. Vanderbilt to the Jockey Club's bureau of breeding, founded for the benefit of the farmers and horse breeders of New York, was announced yesterday, says *The Times*. Mr. Vanderbilt, who is president of the Coney Island Jockey Club, one of the board of governors of the same organization, and a member of the Turf Governing Body of the Jockey Club is much interested in the work undertaken by the bureau of breeding. His announcement of the gift was made in a letter to Harry K. Knapp, member of the new racing commission of New York, and a steward of the Jockey Club. In his letter to Mr. Knapp, Mr. Vanderbilt states that Halma, which for some years has been at the head of the Vanderbilt breeding farm in France, will be shipped to America at an early date.

"Harold," said the heiress, "I have been thinking."

"Thinking of me, precious?" asked Harold.

"Indirectly, yes. I have been thinking that, were you to marry me, everybody would say, you only did so in order to get my money."

"What care I for the unthinking world?"

"But, oh, Harold! I will marry you."

"My own dar—"

"And I will not have people say unkind things about you, so I have arranged to give all my fortune to the missionaries. Why, Harold! where are you going?"

Harold paused long enough on his way to the door to look back and mutter, "I'm going to be a missionary!"—*Judge*.

A well-known Boston writer tells with glee of a neat sally on the part of his nine-year-old son, who is a pupil in a private school at the Hub.

Apropos of something or other, the teacher had quoted the line, "In the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail."

At this point the lad mentioned arose and politely made known his desire to offer an observation with reference to the maxim.

"It occurs to me, sir," said he, "that if such be the case, it might be advisable to bring the omission to the attention of the publishers of that lexicon."—*Harper's Weekly*.

"Say, papa, you was tellin' Mr. Crum-mage 'bout shootin' a eagle on th' wing. Which wing was it?"

"You don't understand, Bobby. It was a soaring eagle I shot."

"Did it make him sore when you shot him, papa?"

"No, no, Bobbie. The eagle was up in the air—enjoying a long fly."

"Do eagles eat long flies, papa?"

"Jane, why don't you put the child to bed?"—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer*.

"Doctor," said the patient upon whom the hospital surgeon had just operated for appendicitis, "You're the same surgeon that amputated the first finger of my right hand when I had it crushed in a railroad accident a few months ago, ain't you?"

"Yes," answered the surgeon.

"Well, you got my index then, and now you've got my appendix. I hope you are satisfied."—*Chicago Tribune*.

"I give you your freedom, Solomon. Here is the ring you gave me. I cannot marry you, for I love another."

"O Rachel! And what is the name of this other one?"

"Wretch! You would do him harm?" "Not at all. But perhaps I could sell him the ring at a bargain."—*The Literary Digest*.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

A GOODLY COMPANY.

Dear Chatterers:—It was the great good fortune of "dis chile" to accompany the Canadian Women's Press Club on its recent tour through the west, which trip was made possible through the kindness of the railway that has done so much toward the opening of this country, and of the immigration association which is supplying settlers for the opened-up areas. Two things made the trip an unusual one. First, it was not all train travelling, but the car was dropped off here and there for half a day or a day, and time was given to allow of exploration of what had been seen from the car windows. Secondly, thirty-two women, all engaged in the same work, and interested in the same things contrived to get a great deal of enjoyment out of being together, and becoming acquainted in the flesh after perhaps a long newspaper acquaintance under pen-names. I wished so often that it had been possible to enveigle some of those women into the Ingle Nook long enough for a chat with all the members. You would have enjoyed it and so would they. You would have enjoyed meeting Madame Frech-

ette, who is a writer of repute, and a sister of William Dean Howells. And it would not have been of books she would have talked if she had visited the Ingle Nook, and had been allowed to choose the subject of conversation; not of books—but of incubators and chickens. For this little literary lady has a big old-fashioned garden at Ottawa where she manages to be perfectly happy among her flowers and chickens. "Kit," who is known to many of you through her page in the *Mail and Empire*, would have won your hearts at close range for her gayety and tender-heartedness. If we could have coaxed "Mary Markwell" over our threshold, you would have met perhaps the one woman of the crowd, who has lived in the west long enough to really know, from years of experience and observation, the growth and progress and possibilities of western Canada, and especially the condition and prospects of women here. She is proud of being an "Old-Timer" and her interest in everything connected with the advancement of this new land is heartfelt and sincere. You would have been proud that Canada could claim Agnes Deans Cameron with her thoughtful words, her beautiful voice and her unbounded love for all things Canadian. By the time you had met these, I should not have been satisfied till we crowded all the rest in—the French women whose English entirely failed them at the sight of Banff; the very youthful grand-mamma who decidedly failed to look the part; the sawdust twins who kept everybody merry, and Sandy Grant (feminine in gender and in nature if not in name) of Regina, and all the rest of them, including the visiting American ladies whose eyes were opened considerably, and who fell decidedly in love with Canada, one being willing to forswear her allegiance to Uncle Sam in order to stay on this side of the border.

Space is all used up for this time, but may I tell you some other time about some of the places we visited and all the pleasant adventures we had? It was such a splendid time that I expect to be talking about it spasmodically for the next ten years.

DAME DURDEN.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

STIFFENING DARK DRESSES.

Dark dresses, aprons and children's house and school clothes, though they keep clean longer than the light colored garments, often do not take the starch well, and look smeary and soiled when ironed. If you have had this trouble use glue instead of starch. If you can get white glue, so much the better, for it has no odor. A handful of the glue dissolved in a dipper of warm water and added to a basin of water will starch a whole dress for a grown-up person.

CARE OF THE BROOM.

If you want to make the broom last long and be pleasant to use, put the straw into boiling water and let it remain there until the water is cold. Then put it out in the open air until it becomes dry as far as you can see. When ready to use it dip it into water and out again quickly; then it may be used. Frequently wetting the broom adds to its usefulness, and is better for the carpets. Besides, it catches much of the fine dust when wet, and it is good once a week to dip the straw on the broom into boiling soap suds, letting it remain at least one minute only. Do this with the broom at least once a week. It makes the straws tough and pliable.

MEASURING MEDICINE.

It is useful to know how to give medicine in drops, half drops and even smaller quantities, because sometimes one is nervous lest the hand should shake and an overdose be given. The plan is simplicity itself. Suppose that you wish to give a half drop. You place one dram of the medicine in a marked sixteen ounce bottle, and fill up with water or other fluid to fifteen ounces. This will contain 120 teaspoonfuls, and each

Blue Ribbon Baking Powder Better than Sour Milk and Soda

Because the sourness or acidity of milk varies constantly, and the cook never knows just how much soda she should use to neutralize the acid. She is kept always guessing. If too much soda is used, the biscuit or cake will be yellow; if not enough it will be sour.

There's no guessing when you use **BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER.**

The regular quantity will always give the same result. All ingredients are proportioned with chemical exactness. Being pure and of the highest grade, there is not the least chance of variation.

For best results use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder. 25 cents a pound.

of these will hold half a drop of the drug. If one uses a measuring glass, it is quite easy to pour fifteen drops correctly, and in such case one may mix one-fourth of the quantities stated above.

MAKING A WARDROBE.

A good wardrobe may be improvised by taking two strips of wood, as long as desired, four inches wide and one inch thick, and screw them in the angle of the wall, six feet from the floor. Cut boards to fit in the corner, and rest them on the strips to form the top or roof of the closet. If preferred, a heavy piece of goods may be drawn across from the top, tacking it to the strips. A wooden pole is put across in front, resting the ends from wall to wall on the strips. This is for curtains. Cretonne, chintz or any such material will serve the purpose. Now screw upon the strips as many hooks as wanted, and if the top is wood put hooks into it also. A shelf may also be put in.

CLEANING GLOVES AND CHAMOIS.

You can clean white kid gloves beautifully at home by this process: Place the glove in a small basin, and pour over just enough benzoline to cover, set a plate over the basin, so as to prevent the spirit evaporating, and let the glove soak for five minutes. Have a thick cloth ready on the table and a piece of clean flannel, take the glove out of the basin, let it drip a little, set it on the cloth, and wipe it with the flannel, changing the surface constantly as it is soiled. The glove must not be rubbed too hard or the surface will be spoiled. The benzoline loosens all the dirt, so that it is easily removed, and care must be taken that there are no streaks of dirt left. When the glove is quite cleaned blow into it to inflate it and hang in the shade in a draught. The same quantity of benzoline will do for several other gloves, adding a little more as the quantity shrinks. Benzoline can be bought of any ironmonger, but care must be exercised in using it, for it is highly inflammable.

When your chamois leathers are dirty, do not throw them away in future, for it is a very extravagant practice, as they may be made nearly as good as new treated as follows: Take some warm water, add a very little soda to it, and wash the leather, using a little soft soap; let the leather lie in water for two or three hours until it is quite soaked and soft. Then rinse it, wring it, and whilst it is still wet pull it about with the hands so that it may be soft when dry.

FOR THE HOME LAUNDRESS.

To wash quilts, eiderdowns, and shawls, make some soap jelly by slicing half a pound and simmering it till dissolved. When cold it will be a jelly. Allow a big tablespoonful of this to a gallon of water and a teaspoonful of liquid ammonia. Work all to a lather when just hot enough to bear the hand com-



WASHES CLOTHES IN FIVE MINUTES

25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand. 5 minutes to do it better with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

There's no rubbing—no keeping the hands in steaming, dirty water. Simply fill the tub half full of hot, soapy water put in the clothes, turn the handle, and the "NEW CENTURY" does all the work.

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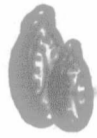
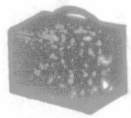
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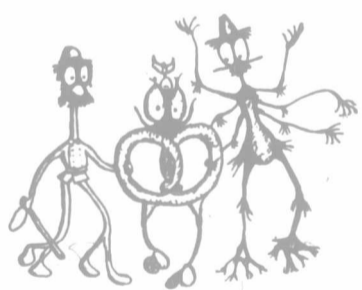
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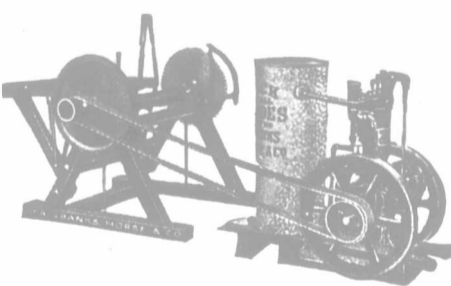
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fortably. When all the soap is dissolved put in the goods to be washed, pressing them well down; work about a little with the hand, then leave for a quarter of an hour. Wring out, using a wringer if possible; put in another lot of suds. Souse up and down in this and wring again. Rinse in clear warm water, wring as dry as possible, shake, and hang in a nice airy place, but not in strong sun. If eiderdowns are being washed they must be constantly shaken during the drying process or they will be lumpy. Small down pillows may be cleaned in the same way, but will take many days to dry, and must be shaken every few hours.

QUIET HOUR.

NEIGHBORING.

"All worldly joys go less
To the one joy of doing kindness."

Which now of these three thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among thieves?

And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then, said Jesus, go unto him. Go and do thou likewise.—St. Luke x.: 36, 37.

Instead of preaching, to-day, I shall tell you something about the friendly "neighboring" that is being done in cities, and, as my own experience is very limited, I shall draw largely from a weekly magazine called *Charities and the Commons*.

First, let us look at that friend in need, the "visiting nurse." She walks briskly along the dirty street to the house where her patient is lying, sick and uncomfortable. She walks in at the open door, climbs flight after flight of filthy stairs—trying hard not to breathe the tainted air of the dark, close passages—and knocks at the door of the right tenement. There she perhaps finds a sick child lying almost uncovered on the bed, while the worn out mother and three willing but ineffective neighbors "struggle with a frightful mess of dirty poultices in a pail." The nurse takes command at once, clears the room of most of the would-be helpers, and does whatever is needed in a brisk, businesslike fashion, before moving on to visit another patient. This may be a woman, not very ill, but most uncomfortable with dirty bedding, unwashed face and tangled hair. There may be fresh things in the tenement, but the friends have neglected to put them on. The nurse gives the poor woman a bath, makes the bed tidy and fresh—as far as is possible—directs the willing, but ignorant little daughter, who is chief nurse, how to make the disorderly room a little more neat, and also how to prepare some food and serve it temptingly. The weary face on the clean pillow brightens as the room begins to look more as it used to do before she broke down. The nurse is not a paid machine, but a sympathetic human being who chats away cheerily as her capable hands and brains bring order out of chaos. Soon the poor woman's troubles are poured out, and the visitor takes time to listen with a kindly interest which is by no means assumed, for it is a joy to come into living touch with other lives—a joy not unmixed with pain, for there are so many burdened lives and her power to lighten the burden is far less than her will. But at least she brings some sunshine into every house she visits, and life is well worth living when one can do that for we all want to help a little in the great Christian duty of bearing one another's burdens. Even a lad of eighteen whose mother told me yesterday that his ambition had always been to become a prize-fighter, is not altogether without high ideals. He is working hard every evening at the science—if it can be called a science—of prize-fighting, in the hope some day he may make enough money to keep his mother in "style." There is always, I believe, a streak of good to be found in the most degraded people, though it may never be discovered by a superficial observer who doesn't visit them in their homes.

Perhaps our good nurse may visit a patient who is not only unwashed and generally dilapidated, but is lying in the midst of such horrible dirt and disorder

The Celebrated
English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.

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WINNIPEG

Liquor, drug habits and neurasthenia, resulting from excesses, successfully treated by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's original gold cure, administered by and under the supervision of competent and skilled physicians for the past 25 years. Correspondence confidential.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO. Montreal and Toronto.



RADIOL TREATMENT doubles the life of a Horse's legs. Completely removes, by radiation, all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a Horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, etc.

NO BLISTER; NO LAYING UP;
NO HAIR REMOVED.

RADIOL TREATMENT is a certain cure for all Joint Troubles and Sprains, and fines down a worn Horse's legs.

Accidents will happen, but "Radiol" quickly removes all swellings and pain.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

5/- a flask, of Chemists, or from

W. STEVENS & Co.

Dept. B, 10 Vauxhall Bridge Road,

Westminster, London, S.W.

England

as our good Canadian housekeepers could not even imagine. The table is covered with dirty, broken crockery, old bottles and battered tins, ashes cover the stove, and cinders are scattered over the floor, the window is shut, and a couple of dogs are yelping under the bed. The air—if it has any right to the name of "air"—is simply dreadful. The food standing on a rickety chair beside the patient is not only hard and indigestible, but is dished on a dirty, broken plate, and is enough to frighten away the appetite of a strong man. The nurse rolls up her sleeves and cleans

the patient, making the bed look like an oasis in a desert of filth, then she goes away after promising to come to-morrow with fresh sheets and pillow-cases. She has set the ball of cleanliness rolling, and there is nothing like making a beginning. Next day she will probably find the floor swept, the dishes washed and put tidily on shelves with clean shelf paper under them, the stove swept up, and, possibly, cleaned. Cleanliness and orderliness are attractive and infectious, and kind neighbors are pretty sure to drop in and talk the visitor over, lending a hand when they see what she has begun. Then they go back to their own rooms and tidy up there, opening the windows and washing the children. They get interested in the improved look of things, and possibly are even inspired to sweep the entry and stairs, or even to wash them—not before they need it. So the nurse has worked a greater reform than she dreams of by one short visit.

In some cities big "nurses' baskets" are kept filled by the women of the various churches. They contain "bedding, night gowns, old linen, infants' clothing, jellies, canned fruit, breakfast foods, bouillon, soaps, toilet articles, and dozens of other useful things which abundantly stock both the loan-closet and the gift-closet of the nurse."

But it is not only in the cities that the visiting nurse is found. She is an established and much-needed ministering angel in some rural districts also. I will quote again from my magazine:

"It takes the strength and courage of a heroine to go out on a Christmas night in a blinding snowstorm for a lonely eight-mile drive over the hills; and, finding a family of seven living in one room in indescribable squalor, a room of one bed, upon which three of the five little children were ill with diphtheria, and the mother, helpless from a broken arm, caring for the pale sick baby upon her breast—to remain there in that hovel of disease and misery, far from neighbors and friends, for days and nights—with no where to rest her head."

One nurse made two calls each day on a sick child who had only been in this country a week. The father, mother and child had escaped death only by hiding for three days in a cellar—this was, of course, before they left Russia. Everything they owned, but the clothes they wore, had been stolen. A large majority of the people living in the streets around me are Russian Jews—there are two families from Russia in the house where I am living, at least, I think so—the people in the basement don't talk English, so it is not easy to learn anything of them.

Dirty tenements, bad air, overcrowding and dark rooms provide good soil for consumption germs, and a grand battle is being waged against that plague. Free exhibitions are constantly being held, which are advertised in all the

schools. I attended one of these a short time ago, and was greatly interested in the models of tents and shacks for open-air treatment of tuberculosis. Some of the little airy dwellings had dolls in bed with their heads outside the window and their bodies inside the room. There were photographs of terrible, crowded sweat-shops, where workers bent over machines, and dirty little bedrooms, lighted day and night by flaring gas, where human beings sew all day long. Some of them were evidently far gone in consumption, and in one picture, the woman had wrapped around her, for warmth, part of the garment she was making. Then there were contrasting pictures of bright, airy model workrooms and tenements. There was also a life-size bedroom built in the exhibition hall. This was labelled, "The Wrong Kind of Bedroom," and it looked very like the average—or a little below the average—bedroom in these streets. The old bedstead was partly covered with a ragged, dirty quilt, there was a chair with a carpet seat, very dirty and partly torn off, an old rag of a carpet was spread crookedly in front of the bed, two or three glaring pictures were hung—or tacked—to the wall, and the window was shut, and the blind down. Beside it was another room of the same size, labelled "The Right Kind of Bedroom." It was clean and dainty, with a cheap, flowered wall paper, white iron bedstead, with clean, white quilt, clean floor—no carpet—little iron washstand with big granite bowl and pitcher (the other room had no washstand arrangements at all), there was a wooden rocking-chair, and the window was wide open. I don't see how anyone could look at those two rooms, and then go contentedly home to one of the wrong kind. An object lesson like that must do more good than any amount of lecturing. As I said, cleanliness is infectious and one clean tenement in a district is an inspiration to the neighbors—that is a very valuable kind of "neighboring." When seeds with life in them are planted, it is not necessary to wait around for years to see if they are going to grow and increase. Beauty and purity only need to be seen to be desired. That is the reason we cannot help trying to be like God if our eyes are fixed on the beauty of His holiness.

We can all do something to help a neighbor—don't let us waste the opportunity now at hand by idly dreaming of the things we should like to do if we only had a chance.

"Friends, in this world of hurry,
And work, and sudden end,
If a thought comes quick of doing
A kindness to a friend,
Do it in that very minute! Don't put
it off—don't wait.
What's the use of doing a kindness, if
you do it a day too late?"

HOPE.

"A Miss is as Good as A Mile" and a Minute Off is often A Miss

When a minute counts have an

ELGIN WATCH

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

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Regina's Industrial FAIR and EXHIBITION
Aug. 9, 10 & 11, 1906

\$10,000 in Prizes and Attractions

A splendid program of Races and Attractions will be given.

Special Performances by the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

Grand Display of Fire Works. Good Platform Performances.

Exhibition entries will close August 7th. Racing entries, August 8th. Prize lists and all particulars can be obtained from the Secretary.

A. T. HUNTER,
President

E. MEADOWS,
Sec.-Treas.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

NOT MANY GIRLS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I hope to see my letter in print as I saw my other one. I go to school. My teacher's name is Mr. B. and I like him. My cousin, my brother and I are each writing a small letter. My brothers' names are Jack and Earl. My sisters' names are Annie, May and Vera. Vera is three months old. Earl is the baby boy. I live in Brownsman. There are not many girls here.

(Age 11 years.) LILY METCALFE.

A LITERARY BABY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to the Children's Corner before and I thought I would write. I have a little brother twenty months old and he wants the ADVOCATE as soon as he sees it. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as long as I can remember. I have three sisters going to school. We have 320 acres of land. I have a little pig.

JACK W. METCALFE.
(Age 10 years.)

TWO MILES AND A HALF TO WALK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have seen so many letters in the Children's Corner that I thought I would write too. I am nine years old. I am going to school I have one brother going to school. I have two and a half miles to walk to school. I have three brothers and two sisters. And now I will tell you how much stock we have: five horses, and nineteen head of cattle, one pig, and about seventy hens. We have two dogs and cats.

GEORGE A. METCALFE.
(Age 9 yrs.)

A GREAT READER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and enjoy them very much. I did not see any from here so thought I would write one. I have four sisters and one brother. I go to school and am in the fifth book. We have half a mile to go to school. I live on a farm about half a mile north of west Kello Station. We have three little colts which we call Fritz, May and Rab. I will tell

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Demand a Look Inside

DAIRY TUBULAR BOWL—All Apart

"Bucket bowl" separator makers falsely claim to make separators with light, simple, easy-to-wash bowls. We are the only makers who dare show a picture of our bowl—all others refuse. There are secret difficulties about other bowls the makers want to hide. Pictures would betray them. Other makers fear pictures. Our handsome Catalog Z-188 tells these secrets. Write for it today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.

Plaster Your House with

Empire Cement Plaster

Made by the

Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.
806 Union Bank, Winnipeg

Discovered

you why we call them Fritz and Rab. We used to have a team long ago named Rab and Fritz. They were great favorites. They were born the year of the rebellion. One was named after Reil and the other after Middleton. I am learning to milk now. My birthday is on the 24th of January and

I was eleven years old last birthday. I have read several books, some of them are "Alice in Wonderland", "Through the Looking-glass" and "What Alice Found There", "Elsie's Girlhood", and I am busy reading "Little Women" now.

PHIL M. NIXON.

Write for our
**Midsummer
Sale Catalogue**

That is, if you have not already received a copy.
It is filled from cover to cover with bargains,
every one of which represents a material saving.
And write at once, for there is no time to lose.

**The Sale commences July 2, and will continue
until August 15.**

When you receive a copy of the catalogue, don't delay your order, for we cannot promise to fill orders for goods when once they are sold out. The reason is this. Orders were placed for many of the goods months ago, to be made up during the factories' slack season. In order to keep the factories busy the manufacturers gave us special prices. And then again, since we placed our orders there have been sharp advances in almost every line of goods. Naturally we cannot repeat our orders for the same money, and we cannot sell goods that cost us any more money for the same price, for during our Midsummer Sale we have sacrificed a good portion of our ordinary reasonable profits.

The lines that we have made special prices on include women's and misses' skirts, suits, coats, rain-coats, petticoats and bathing suits; women's whitewear of every description; men's and boys' clothing furnishings and hats; dress goods, silk, muslin and prints; men's and women's gloves, hosiery and umbrellas; women's neckwear; lace and embroidery; summer millinery and children's headwear; ribbon, leather goods and notions; linens and cottons; linoleums; lace curtains, pictures and wall-paper; cutlery, jewelry, silverware, footwear, baby-carriages, trunks and harness, graniteware, china, books and stationery.

But send for the catalogue and see our prices, and order early lest you be disappointed.

On July 1st, we also issue our special Grocery List. It contains goods specially suited to the warm weather, and you should have a copy of it. We send it on request.

Our Mail Order business in groceries is increasing enormously, partly on account of the prompt service we give, but principally on account of the service of the city store, with its splendid variety and low prices being at your disposal no matter where you live. Many people all over the West order all the groceries they use from us, and by so doing they claim that they not only save money but also get better variety and better quality here than they could get in any other way.

By all means have a copy of the Special Grocery List; even if you don't buy from us, it will be a good reference to show you what you ought to pay for goods.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA

The
Farmer's Advocate
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Is, without doubt, the
**Best Agricultural
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In the West**
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Only a Cent a Word

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Ltd.
14 and 16 Princess Street

**We Want Good
Butter
Eggs
and
Live Poultry**

We'll give the very highest market prices to get them. Write for prices and get our literature on hog raising.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg

Lawyer—I say, doctor, why are you always running us lawyers down?

Doctor (dryly)—Well, your profession doesn't make angels of men, does it?

Lawyer—Why, no, you certainly have the advantage of us there, doctor.

—Illustrated Bits.

A FINE LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have been in Alberta for a little over a year. Before coming to the West we lived in a suburb of Montreal. I have learned to ride since we came here and there is nothing I like better than going for a horseback ride.

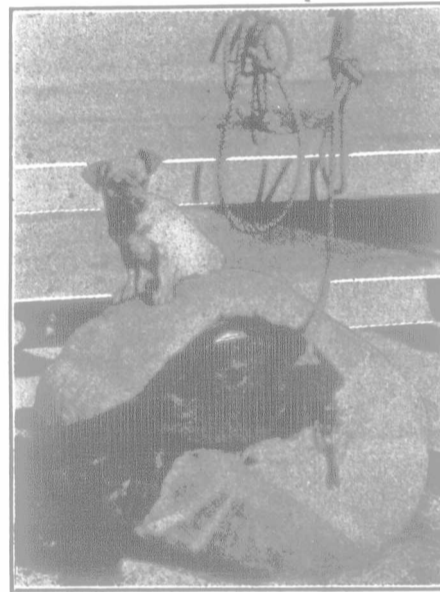
We have a section of land, 400 acres of which is in crop, two miles east of High River, a growing town of 1200 inhabitants. Just west of the town there are woods. In the summer, when the roses and other wild flowers are out it is a most beautiful drive. We have a few trees in front of our house and Father planted over two hundred more. Most of them are growing but as yet trees are very scarce in southern Alberta.

One Sunday night last fall there was the most beautiful sunset I have ever seen. Very often there are beautiful sunsets here. The Rocky mountains are quite plainly to be seen and sometimes when the sun is setting there seems to be a gold outline of the mountains.

We have had a good deal of rain lately so the crops are looking lovely and green. When the rain first came people were thankful to see it as it was needed badly.

I am collecting pictures post-cards and would like to exchange post-cards with any other readers who are also saving. I have over two hundred cards—some from Japan, Scotland, England, the United States, and from all over Canada. My P. O. address is just High River.

ADA. L. TRENHOLME.



PUMPKIN GROWN IN CALIFORNIA.

HEAPS OF ROOM FOR EVERYBODY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Here is some one who would like to join your very nice club if you have room there. I have read all the charming letters that are written to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and enjoy them very much. We have taken this paper for about three years and we all enjoy it from my father to the pig who gains much comfort from the stock suggestions.

I have only one brother and no sisters at all.

I have four cats and two rabbits, I had a dog but he got shot by accident. My brother has one cat and three rabbits. We live on a farm in British Columbia, and we have a private lake that is full of trout, and we often go out fishing in the summer.

Would any of the members of Cousin Dorothy's club like to write to me? I would answer them with pleasure. Look here boys and girls, do you not all think that it would be nice if Cousin Dorothy would put her picture in our club? I am sure that I do.

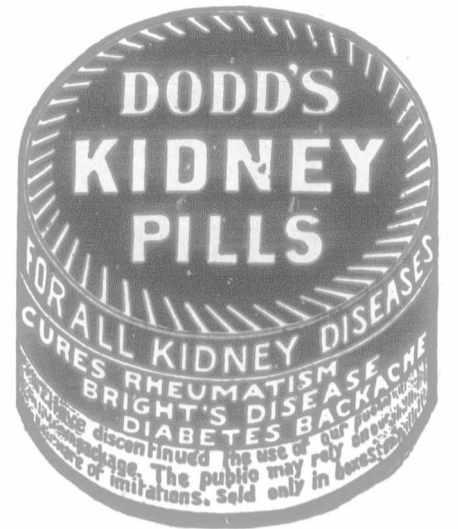
As I have to go and turn my cats off my bed I must say good bye. With heaps of love and best wishes to Cousin Dorothy and every one, I remain your sincere friend.

(Age 14 yrs.)

KITTY ALLEN.

ESCAPED THE W. P. B.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—The letters of the Children's Corner are so nice that I must write a letter too. I live in the Qu'Appelle valley. It is very pretty here in the summer time. We have a large barn and a great many horses and



cattle. My papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and is much pleased with it. I walk three miles to school every day, I am in the second reader. Hoping to see my letter escape the waste basket.

JIMMIE A. MCLEOD.

(Age 8 years.)

PANSIES AND SWEET PEAS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I hope to see it in print. We go to school, and now my mother is in the hospital and she has been there for a week, she is coming home some time this week. I have two sisters and one brother. We have had some radishes out of our garden and the rest is coming up fast. I have a flower bed of my own. I have pansies and sweet peas and a wild cucumber climber which is about two feet high and my sweet peas are up. I am ten years old and on Saturday my sister was twelve years old.

HELEN WATSON RAMSAY.

THE WEARY SICK.

During the past few months our healing work has continued with gratifying results.

Among the ailments healed or being healed are the following, most of them a long distance from us, and all absent from us:

Various types of rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, serious stomach troubles, prolonged vomiting, catarrh of head, bronchial tubes, and lungs, tuberculosis, kidney trouble, genital weakness, locomotor ataxia, etc., etc.

Our method makes nature heal herself. The work is both scientific and scriptural. Saint or sinner may be healed, if he will. For particulars address with stamp. Rev. G. A. Schram, 445 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Phone 7726.

**Pure Bred
Angus Cattle
By Auction**



on the farm of Chas. D. Jermyn, two miles east of Red Deer, Alberta.

**at one o'clock sharp
JULY 17th**

The entire stock of twenty-four head will be sold as the proprietor is leaving for the old country.

This is a splendid chance to start a herd.

**CHAS. D. JERMYN
Red Deer**

COME AGAIN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about six months. I tried in the geography contest for I thought I would like to join the race. I am a little girl nine years old. I have a little brother seven years old. We have two miles and a half to walk to school. I am in grade five. We live four miles from the town of Dauphin. We came from Ontario three years ago. I like living in Manitoba splendid. If you think my letter is fit for print I will write more next time.

MAY HASSELWOOD.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write you a line or two as I have never written before. I am ten years old. I live in Glenora. I have three sisters and one brother. I have a cow named Posy and a calf named Bob. We have seventeen cattle, three pigs, three horses and a pony. In poultry we have two geese and about sixty hens. I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls. I go to school and I am in the fourth book.

NELLIE PEARL LAWRENCE.

ADDRESS RIGHT THIS TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I've been reading the Children's Corner and like it very well. I wrote a letter before but I see in the paper that it is not addressed right. This is my first letter and hope to see it in print. I have one sister and four brothers, two are married. We have one dog and two cats.

(Age 10 yrs.) BESSIE A. PETERS.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE "LITTLE BOYS."

Dear Editor:—I don't know if you receive letters from little boys, but I thought I would write you one. I have been going to school for a year and two months and I will be in the third reader after holidays. I will be seven years old next week. I am making a collection of wild flowers.

DOUGLAS HALL.

AN ALBERTA FLOWER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw a letter from you in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE asking the boys and girls to describe some wild flower. So I am to try my luck. The flower I am about to describe grows in wet places. The stem is smooth and round and is easily broken. The leaves are long and oval shaped, and grow in bunches close to the ground. The flower has a very sweet smell and is very pretty. The petals are a bright magenta with a ring of white where the petals join together. The stamens are yellow at the base and the ends are a dark brown. I do not know the name of this flower and would be pleased if some one would tell me.

(Age 10 yrs.) EDNA SANDERSON.

[The flower of which you gave such a good description was not known to me, but from Mr. Willing, chief Inspector of Weeds, Regina, I got this information: "The plant described and sketched by Miss Edna Sanderson is Dodecatheon

Meadia, known locally as wild cyclamen, shooting star, or American cowslip. It is quite common in low damp land in the west. Plants of it potted in the spring have given good results in the house, some showing as many as seventeen blossoms. Dried specimens do not retain their color well." I hope more of the boys and girls will follow Edna's example and write about the flowers.—C. D.]

A YOUNG STORY WRITER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I often read the Children's Corner in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I have noticed that some boys and girls have little stories in it.

I live on a farm and of course we have quite a few animals but I think I like the cows the best. I have written a story about our cows and am sending it to you. If you think it is good enough, will you please put it in the Children's Corner? I am thirteen years old.

I think it would be nice if more would contribute, don't you?

GEORGINA H. THOMSON.

[Your story is an exceedingly good one, and we are going to squeeze out a few letters in next issue on purpose to put it in. Some day in the future when Georgina writes a story that makes her famous we will all be proud that her first story appeared in the C. C.]

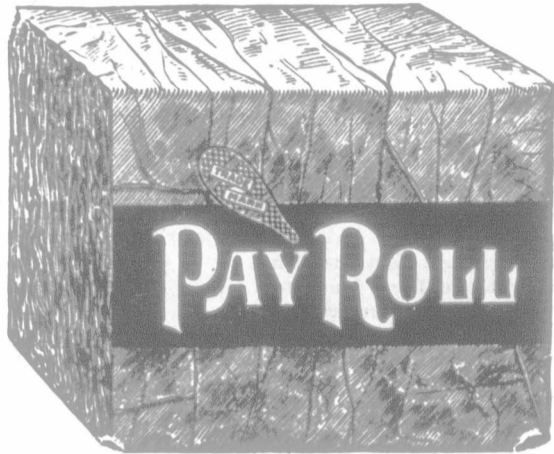
Miss Frances Wilson, who recently became the wife of Charles Huard, a French artist, was in her childhood a close friend of Eugene Field, the poet-journalist. She said of him the other day:

"I can still see his tall, gaunt figure, and I can still hear his musical and deep voice uttering jests gravely.

"He was always jesting. One night in May he was walking with a young lady and me. The young lady was romantic. She looked up at the sky, spangled with stars, and said to Mr. Field:

"Space! space! How wonderful it is! Does it not overwhelm you?"

"Indeed it does," said Mr. Field, in a deep, awed tone, "I have a column of it to fill every day."



Bright Plug Chewing TOBACCO

10c. per Cut.

ARE YOU BUILDING? Remember that in this country WARMTH should be the first consideration.

EDDY'S

IMPERVIOUS

Sheathing Paper

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TEES & PERSSE, Limited, Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

50 Imported Clydesdale Fillies 50

To be Sold at Public Auction

FRIDAY, JULY 27th

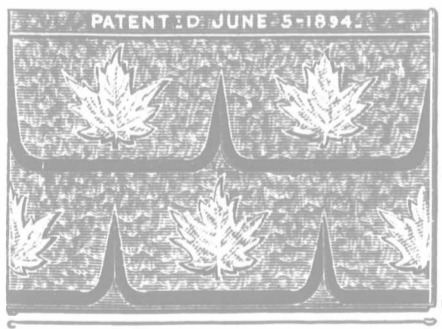
At C.P.R. Sale Pavilion, Winnipeg

Several successful auction sales of Imported Fillies in Ontario leads me to try in the west a consignment which I have personally selected for this trade. Breeding and individual merit characterizes each animal.

Take them at your own Prices.

S. J. PROUSE, Woodstock, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer



Safe Lock Shingle.

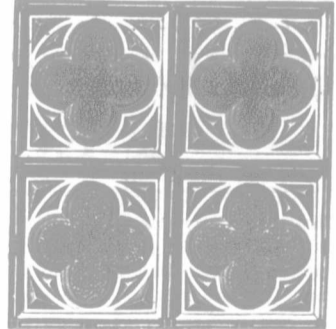
Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles
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Corrugated Sheets
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Write for Catalogues and Prices.

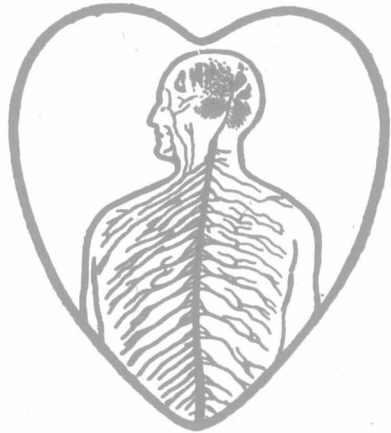
CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg



Ceiling Plate.

Kindly Mention the Farmer's Advocate When Answering Advertisement.

**MILBURN'S
Heart and Nerve
Pills.**



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25.

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed - \$1,175,000

**Bank With Us
by Mail**

This institution whose strength and integrity are unquestioned, respectfully solicits the savings accounts of readers of this publication, no matter where they live. We point with pride to our over 1000 customers, who now transact deposits and withdrawals satisfactorily by this system and prefer it to banking at home. Not one dollar has ever been lost in transit, and besides this bank affords absolute security, strict confidence and 3% interest credited.

4 TIMES YEARLY 4

Send your money by Personal Check, Post Office or Express Order or Registered Postage, but do it now. Write to the head office or the nearest branch for information. Branches at Alameda, Brandon, Binscarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Port William, Glenboro, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Manor, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somerset, Vancouver, Victoria, and other points.

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IS INVALUABLE TO SUFFERING WOMEN.



It is a Grand Remedy having brought health and happiness to thousands of ladies all over the world. It will cure you, too. A free sample will be sent by addressing, with stamp, Mrs. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Warwickshire Hettie, with a capacious udder and approved dairy form, was a popular first, and Mr. J. T. Hobbs' Orange Blossom, an eleven-year-old cow, plain in character, but presenting good dairy points, was second in a class of ten. Sir R. P. Cooper's Dalmeny Beauty 2nd, bred by Lord Roseberry, was an easy first in the two-year-old section of eleven entries. There were 13 yearling heifers, and Mr. Willis won readily with the roan, Golden Garland.

The contest for the best herd of dairy cows was won by Mr. J. T. Hobbs.

In the class for aged Hereford bulls, the King's Admiral was first. Capt. Heygate was first for two-year-old bulls with Cameronian; while in a very strong class of yearling bulls, Mr. Robinson's Major was first, and Mr. Thos. Polestar, second. In cows, Mr. Hughes came first with Ivington Plum, with a fine heifer calf at foot, the second award going to Mr. Coat's Girton Girl.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed made an excellent showing, the first award in the aged bull section going to Mr. W. S. James' Lord Fearless, a son of Bion; second to Publican of Preston, shown by Rev. C. Bolden. In bulls calved in 1904, Mr. J. J. Cridlan carried off first and second honors with Bengal of Ballindalloch, bred by Sir G. M. Grant, and Evenwise, by Wizard of Maisemore. The cow class was exceptionally strong, and Mr. W. B. Greenfield's Darling of Haynes 2nd was placed at the head, closely followed by Mr. Macpherson's splendid cow, Corskie 4th of Wyrley.

In the Jersey class which was remarkably well filled, Lady de Rothschild won in the aged bull class with Brampton. Mrs. McIntosh's Black Pearl being a good second. Two-year-old bulls were headed by Mrs. McIntosh's Jolly Jim, followed by Mr. Pocock's Barrister. In a class of thirty yearling bulls, Lady de Rothschild won with Crusader. In a very large class of charming cows, Mr. Miller-Hallett won with Lady Viola, a very sweet cow with a capital udder. Lord Rothschild's Syren 3rd, with a splendid udder, was second.

In the sheep classes, an exceedingly good showing was made, Cotswolds being shown by Messrs. Garne, Houlton and Swanwick, the first named capturing first honors in each class, the other two exhibitors followed in the order named.

In Lincolns, Mr. Tom Casswell won in two-shear rams, Mr. Dudding coming second in this class, and first and third for yearling rams, Mr. Casswell being second. Mr. Dudding was also first for yearling ewes.

In Southdowns, the Duke of Devonshire won for aged ram, and the Estate of Col. McCalmont for shearing ram, Mr. C. Adeane being second. H. M. the King's entry won in the ram lamb class, and the Duke of Devonshire was first for yearling ewes, second being the King's entry.

Sir R. P. Cooper was first for Shropshire shearing ram, second and third going to Sir A. P. Muntz, who was also first for yearling ewes, second going to Sir R. P. Cooper.

In the Oxford yearling ram class, Mr. J. T. Hobbs was first and third, Mr. A. Brassey being second. Mr. G. Adams led with ram lambs, Mr. Hobbs being second in this section, and first for yearling ewes, with Mr. I. Horlick's entry second. In ewe lambs, Mr. Adams was first; Mr. Brassey, second; Mr. Hobbs, third. Mr. W. R. Flower was the principal winner in the Dorset class, followed by Mr. E. A. Hambro.

In the class for Berkshire boars, farrowed before 1906, Mr. R. W. Hudson won first with Okeford Emperor, and second with Damesfield Donovan. In the sow class, Lord Calthorpe was first with Elvetham Beauty, Mr. Jefferson being second and third for Peel Melon and Peel Marjorie. For boars farrowed in 1906, Mr. R. W. Hudson was first, and Mr. J. R. Fricker, second. For sows farrowed before 1906, Lord Calthorpe was first, and Mr. Jefferson, second and third. For pairs of sows farrowed in 1906, Mr. Jefferson was first, Lord Calthorpe, second, and Mr. Fricker, third. Sir Gilbert Greenall won for aged Large White Yorkshire boars; Mr. R. R. Bothwell for young boars of 1906, and Sir Gilbert Greenall for sows in both sections. Tamworths were shown by Mr. Ibbotson, Mr. H. C. Stephens, Major Walverly, and Mr. E. J. Morant, the first named being first in three sections, and the second in pairs of boars of 1906.

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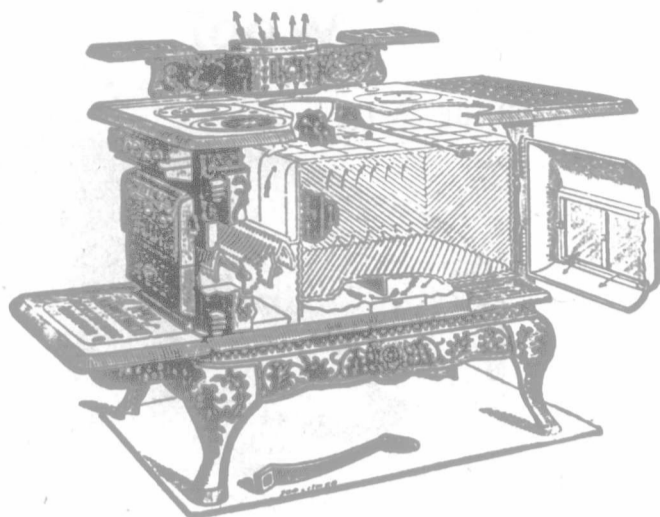
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The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way. The Deering wide cut binder is particularly adaptable for use where there are large fields of grain to harvest. During harvest, time is worth money. The loss of a day's cutting may mean the loss of many dollars, and no farmer can afford to take a chance on purchasing a poor binder. The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines, comprising mowers, tedders, sweep rakes and hay stackers. Call on the Deering agent and let him explain why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

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MORE CLYDESDALES FOR THE WEST.

With the great show and stock horse Nick o' Time at the head of his stud, Mr. T. E. Banting, of Banting, Man., near Wawanesa, started on the highway to success in Clydesdale breeding. Purebred stock breeding has a fascination for Mr. Banting, so last winter he sold out his entire stock of work horses and went East and purchased sixteen head of purebred Clydesdale mares, two of them imported and all young. They are a grand lot in spite of the fact, that they all took distemper immediately upon arrival and had to go into spring work before the effects of it wore off. The lot are not so particularly strong in show yard character, but are mostly big roomy-looking brood mares. The imported pair are Rockhall Rosie by the Baron's Pride horse Rozelle, dam Nellie by Prince of Craigie and

traces on her dam's side to MacGreggor. Her mate is Lucette by Prince Tom. Before coming out she won first at Upper Annadale, first at Lower Annadale and two seconds as a foal. Both are three years olds. The Canadian bred mare Belle of Woodhill won first as a two-year-old at Toronto, first at Streetsville, Brampton, Cooksville, and Weston in a country where Clydes are extensively bred. Others of more than pressing note in the lot are, Fannie Harmony, Belle Harmony, Maggie Bright, Rail, Maid, Minnie S., Lady Macinda and Nevada. Three of the lot are two-year-olds and one may possibly be shown. Most of them were picked up in Simcoe County, Ontario and toward Toronto.

The Shorthorns are all in the field, with the exception of a few young bulls. Two heifers we noticed would stand a good chance in hot competition.

The Tamworths, although a most prolific breed, cannot keep up to demands of customers. At present besides the breeding stock, all there is left is a litter of youngsters and orders are constantly arriving for them. On account of the busy season, Mr. Banting hardly expects to make as large an exhibit as last year.

THE SPLIT LOG DRAG.

The agricultural press of the American continent has spread through out the rural districts the story of the split log drag. Those who read the papers have heard of it. They know, or should know all about it, and the only thing necessary to demonstrate its usefulness in the Canadian west is to make the drag and then get out and try in front of your own farm.

We have a very definite idea as to the location of some roads on which an experiment might be tried. Deep cuts, pot holes and ruts stand out like well written invitations to use the drag. Mud, mud everywhere leaves unpleasant recollections. Wanted some man in Central Alberta to make the trial. Who'll be first? Report results in the ADVOCATE.

Campbell, N. C.

Gentlemen:—I have given Tuttle's Elixir a trial and find it is the best Horse Medicine on the market. I have used it for stiff joints and bruises and it is all right. I would like one of your books.

Yours truly,
ALONZO P. BAXTER,
Snider Mountain, N. B.

Questions and Answers

Veterinary.

COW KILLED ON TRACK.

I had a cow killed last April on the C.P.R. tracks, I reported it to the C.P.R. claims agent at once, and just recently received a notice that the C. P. R. is not responsible for this loss as the cow got on the track from open prairie, that according to the new railway act, the company is only responsible where the land through which the track runs is enclosed by the owner, but rather than stick firmly to their rules they would give me one half the usual amount (\$25) and if this was satisfactory they would issue a cheque in my favor for \$12.50. I would like to know if this is true or if it is merely a scheme on their part to get rid of paying the full amount.
F. R. R.

Ans.—Yes, it is true, the matter was fully discussed in our April 25th and May 9th issues. A recent amendment to the railway act gives the railway companies immunity from damages for stock killed unless the land through which the track runs is "enclosed" which means that the farmer must fence his whole farm before the railway company can be made responsible for killing his stock unless of course the stock is killed upon a crossing when in charge of a competent person. Take the \$12.50 as you could not recover more in a court.

PIN WORMS.

I would like to enquire regarding a sick colt, three years old. He looked good last fall and had been running out till February. Then when I got him home he was very poor. I then fed him oat-straw and a little oats. When he was eating his oats, he would not stand still and kept rubbing his tail, and laid down often. There was also something wrong with his water, he let his water often but little. He now has been running out six weeks, and don't seem to get any better.

Ans.—Give the colt an injection, one a week of two gallon solution of salt and water, one handful of salt to two gallons. Give in the feed daily one of the following powders: Sulphate of iron, two ounces; nux vomica powdered, two ounces; nitrate of potash, four ounces; powdered calumba and powdered gentian, of each four ounces; make into twenty four powders.

Active Liver, Good Digestion.

AND THERE IS NO MORE PROMPT AND CERTAIN MEANS OF KEEPING THE LIVER RIGHT THAN

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

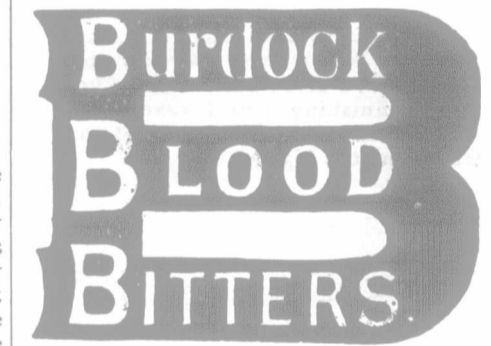
In calling your attention to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills it is only necessary to point to their success in the past, for they are known in nearly every home.

By means of their direct and specific action on the liver—causing a healthful flow of bile—they regulate and enliven the action of the bowels and ensure good digestion in the intestines. At the same time they stimulate the kidneys in their work of filtering poisons from the blood.

This cleansing process set in action by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills means a thorough cure for biliousness, intestinal indigestion, torpid liver, kidney derangements and constipation.

It means a restoration of health, strength and comfort where there has been pain, weakness and suffering. It means a removal of the conditions which lead to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's disease, appendicitis and diabetes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

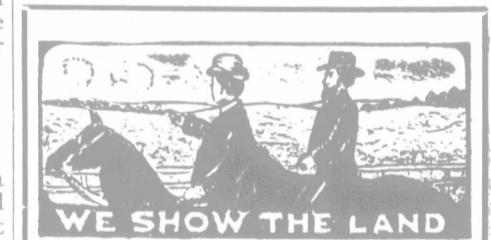


Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.



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When Writing
Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

NAVEL-ILL.

I have a colt, when born was strong and healthy, when it was three weeks old one fetlock became swollen and after a couple of days it burst, then one stifle became swollen, then the hock joint swelled and burst, but very little matter ran from these; the colt's navel did not heal up properly, the mare is in good condition with plenty of milk. Would you kindly tell me in your next issue what the ailment is and give a cure if there is any? Would you advise feeding a colt that is out of condition any kind of medicine?

Man. READER.

Ans.—This subject has been referred to in many recent issues of the paper, which see.

POSSIBLY LYMPHANGITIS.

I have a horse about twelve years old which went suddenly lame on one fore leg. On the Sunday night he was all right and on Monday morning he was so lame he would not put any weight on it. There was a swelling over the knee more inclined to the inside, looked as if he had been kicked, but on pressing it he showed no sign of any pain. I am satisfied the seat of lameness is in the shoulder. Now the swelling has extended from the knee up to the shoulder and is somewhat soft and puffy on the inside of arm. Early this spring this same horse went lame in a similar way on the other fore leg but it did not swell so much and was not so bad as at this time. About two weeks after he showed the lameness there appeared a hollow (like occurs in the case of sweeney) between the point of the shoulder and the elbow. I applied a good smart blister and it filled up and he was all right. At that time I thought he might have thrown himself in a badger hole. He is a horse of about 1,400 pounds. Is there any likelihood of it being any other trouble? I blistered as before and in the same place.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is none too certain from the description, whether the diagnosis is correct, a physical examination being necessary to be absolutely certain. Your treatment was successful before so must have been alright. Coming on suddenly, one might be inclined to suspect rheumatism, or even azoturia, but as stated at this distance no certain diagnosis can be made

CALVES WITH DIARRHŒA.

We are raising several calves this summer as skim milk calves and have had trouble with them scouring. In former years when we allowed the calves to suck their dams, scouring was only occasionally seen.

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Possibly you have overfed the calves or have been too infrequent with food, or the milk given may have been cold and sour.

In correcting a diarrhoea we should not lose sight of the cause or causes, for if we do, the medicinal treatment will not be followed by the desired results. The latter treatment consists first in giving a laxative, followed by such drugs as may assist in relieving the irritated condition of the stomach and intestines. A good physic for a young calf is two ounces of castor oil. If several weeks old, a larger dose should be given. The calf should then be dieted by withholding all or a part of the feed, depending on the nature of the diarrhoea, for at least one day, and feeding a light ration until the animal has recovered from the disease.

This part of the treatment is very necessary in order to rest the stomach and intestines and relieve these organs from the irritation that may occur from the partially digested alimentary matter. A few hours after giving the physic one teaspoonful of the following mixture may be given in a small quantity of milk or water. Bicarbonate of soda one ounce,



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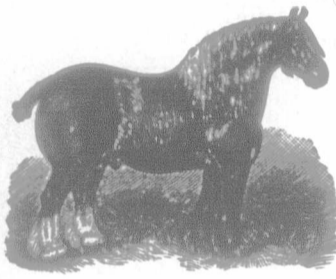
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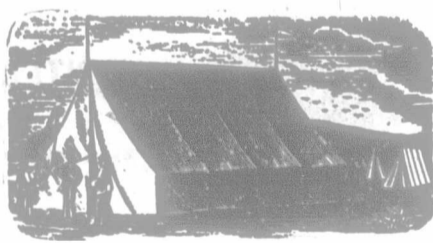
is now on hand. I can give the best value in horse flesh to be had in America because I pay spot cash when I buy, address

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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other. Does not irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
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salol and bismuth subnitrate one half ounce of each. The dose should be repeated three or four times a day for as long a time as necessary. If the diarrhoea is painful, a teaspoon of tincture of opium should be given in about half an ounce of oil, and the dose repeated every three or four hours until the pain is relieved. In treating scours the stockman must remember that good results will follow prompt treatment, and bad results neglect and wrong methods of treatment at the outset of the disease.

A PROBLEM IN GEOMETRY.

One acre square is 69 yards by 70 or 4840 yards square. Now a piece of ground 40 yards wide, or 30 yards shorter than an acre, and 100 yards long, or 30 yards longer than an acre being 30 yards shorter and 30 yards longer, does not make an acre. Explain why.

Man. J. P.

Ans.—The editors of this paper do not pride themselves upon their mathematical powers so cannot attempt to go into the mathematical science of this problem; suffice it to say that a piece of land 40x100 is not as large as one 69x70 although it is further around the former. If our correspondent will draw to a scale a field 69x70 divide it into a 40 yard strip, and a 29 yard strip, then take the 40x70 yard strip he will find that he will only require a piece 29x41 1-3 leaving a piece 29x28 2-3.

HALF MILE RACE TRACK.

Would you kindly let me know the dimensions of a half mile race track, oblong?

Alta. A. S. R.

Ans.—It is usual to allow 220 yards for the back and home stretches, and planning the distance between to make turns also 220 yards, or 880 yards in all.

RINGWORM.

What is the best remedy for calves with ringworms; also is fall and spring plowing the best for oats?

J. L. S.

Ans.—Apply, after a thorough washing with carbolic soap and water, and a removal of any scabs, some of the various dip solutions. If these are not effective apply after washing, iodide of sulphur ointment.

Opinions differ according to the season; we prefer to fall plow as much as possible.

FENCING—SHEEP RANGING.

1. I have a homestead consisting of N. E. quarter of No. 2 section. I intend fencing but can only find one mound; should there not be another at the S. E. corner? The one found is the N. E. corner. If the S. E. has been there, it is obliterated. Can it be re-located by a government surveyor and who would have to bear the surveying fees?

2. My neighbor has fenced. Can he legally compel me to pay half his fence if I build my fence alongside his. He has a two strand barb fence whilst I wish to erect a sheep-proof smooth wire woven fence. Can there ever be any dispute about the strip of land left between the two fences. My neighbor has a gate in his fence which gives access to my land. Can I block this thoroughfare, he having a surveyed road along the other side of his land? To build a woven fence I must anchor my corner and gate posts. Can my neighbor prevent me digging post holes 4x2x4 1-2 feet deep, providing I leave his fence and posts intact?

3. What constitutes a legal fence in these parts when a woven fence is used? How high should it be? Is there any stipulation as to number of lateral wires and as to space between stays and also as regards distance between lateral and guage of horizontal and perpendicular strands. Does the law require such a fence surmounted by a barbed wire, and does it stipulate for stiff or pliable stays or leave this to the option of the builder?

4. How does the law read in regard to keeping sheep in these parts? Does it demand any special fencing? Am I at liberty to use my whole quarter for sheep? Would I be subject to any penalties should any of the sheep break loose into the roads or other fields, and if so, what?

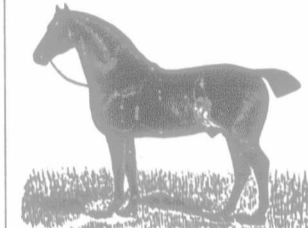
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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunchees or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
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Auction Sales Horses Held Weekly

Every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock

when we will have yarded from one to three carloads of Eastern and Western Horses consisting of heavy drafts, farm, express, saddle and driving sorts. Entries for future sales now being received. Liberal advances made on stock sent for sale.

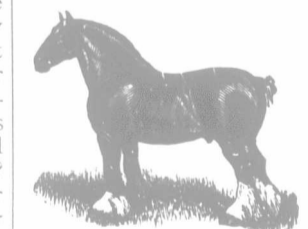
Bater & McLean, Agents Major S. Harris, Auctioneer
Phone 3022 Phone 4249

HIDES, WOOL SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

If you have anything in our line to offer, either in large or small consignments, write and get our prices. It will pay you.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overloading for showing purposes.
Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

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Holdenby, Northampton, England

Hawthorn Bank CLYDESDALES

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Stallions and Mares always on hand for Sale, also Bulls and Heifers, all ages, both Imported and Home-Bred.

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PUT GOOD GRAZERS ON YOUR GRASS



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The Herefords are the range cattle par excellence. They grow near the ground; they make flesh easily; and they will make money for you. Breeding stock of the most approved strains on hand.

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FOR SALE at a BARGAIN over 60 head of Herefords. Farm contains 480 acres, well watered, good buildings, one mile from Lacombe.

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Grand young Bulls, Cows, Heifers and pure bred

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HEREFORDS



1 Bull (Highland La.) and 10 females must be sold at once

Write for prices-- S. B. GREGG Kennell Ranch, Kennell P.O. Sask.

Herefords see the herd headed by Happy Christmas (imp) #1442, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. SHEPHERD'S FARM, Portage la Prairie.

Brampton Jersey Herd We have now or immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68

The Gold Standard Herd



THE PREMIER BERKSHIRE HERD OF THE WEST

I am now booking orders for early spring pigs from a bunch of fine, large, matured sows of faultless conformation—the up-to-date bacon type. Berkshire litters farrowed every month. Lunett, my big show sow, is now nursing a fine litter. Unrelated pairs, twins or single individuals of either sex supplied. Orders solicited. Address, J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as DALMENY TURK and (imp) 12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) RICHARD CALMADY (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and WEYANOKE AMEER—17224—(bred by Andrew Graham). Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper than and the Express charges are light. WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Cattle and Sheep Labels. Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

COOPER DIP 250 Million Sheep Dipped in it Every Year. Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and mites. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 Gal.) Pkt. to BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

5. How many sheep may be liberally pastured on an average quarter, after setting apart a plot for hay and other winter food? How many acres should be set aside for this purpose? CORNERPOST.

Ans.—1. There would not be a mound at the South East corner of the North East quarter of section. There should have been a stake there but it has probably been misplaced by this time. You could have these stakes or mounds re located by an engineer but you would have to pay the expenses.

2. If you do not use your neighbor's fence by attaching a fence to it and using it as one side of your field you will not be required to pay any share of its costs. There should not be any dispute as to the ownership of the strip of land between the two fences. You would be justified in closing up the gate way your neighbor has made having access to your property. You would not be justified in going on to your neighbor's land to place anchors for your corner and gate posts without his permission but you would be justified in putting an anchor out on the road allowance although you might be liable by the obstruction.

3. To be a lawful fence of the kind you describe it should be not less than four feet high and the posts should not be more than 35 feet apart. There is no stipulation as to the number of lateral wires or as to the distance between laterals and gauge of horizontal and perpendicular strands. This fence does not require a barbed wire.

4. There is no restriction in regard to keeping sheep that does not apply to other animals. There is no reason that you should not use your whole quarter section for sheep if you want to. If your sheep get out and injure your neighbor's fields of grain you would be liable for damages just in the same way that you would be liable for damages done by horses or cattle.

5. The number of sheep that could be kept on 160 acres depends so much upon the nature of the land and the rainfall that we can simply give an approximation. In dry years ranchers reckon about twenty acres of range to the head of cattle but in wet seasons the range will carry three to four times as many. So it is with sheep but we would suppose that with good grass land and some fodder a quarter would easily keep from eighty to a hundred sheep and if the tame grasses were grown with plenty of alfalfa in time you could keep from three to five hundred. If you started with sixty head you should set apart about twenty five acres for fodder the first year and seed this with grass and plant ten acres to alfalfa. It is also a good plan to sow blue grass seed on the bottom lands as it improves the grazing.

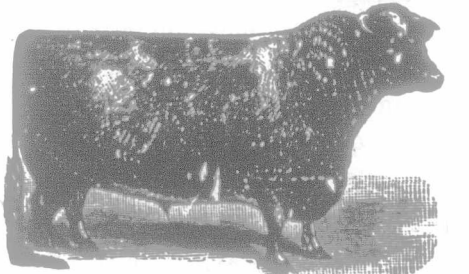
STABLE BURNS.

A insures his stable, and receives a receipt for the premium money from B. a well known agent for the company. The fire burns A's stable with contents and on applying to the company they say B is not in their employ; has not been for some time, and they have no reference to the said policy so refuse to pay, saying B. must pay A. Can A. insist on payment from company or from B. The receipt is on the usual company's form numbered properly, but signed in behalf of the company by B.

Sask. BURN'T OUT.

Ans.—Either the company or B, is liable; the company on its policy or B for fraudulently representing himself as being the agent of the company when he really was not. Whether B was or was not the agent of the company, is a question of fact, and not of law. We should need to have full particulars of the dealings between the company and B before we could venture to make a safe answer to this question of fact. Judging however, from your letter, we suspect that B and not the company is liable. It looks very much like as if B's authority to do work for the company had been cancelled and that he continued using the old forms of policy and receipts in his hands. You may make yourself perfectly sure however, that either B or the company is liable.

Lump Jaw The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario



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12 High-class Yearling Bulls All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns

My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars. R. K. BENNET, Box 95. Calgary, Alta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 28 bulls, calves. All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right. JOHN RAMSEY, Priddie, Alta.

Terra Nova Stock Farm HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

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Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Herd Catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT. W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

Shorthorns and Tamworths

A selection of 13 Shortorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves Tamworths of all ages. T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854

An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes. A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1903. om

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont

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Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels. A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

STAR FARM Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also 2000 Rocks. Farm half mile north of station. W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---25578--- and General---25599---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man.

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We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age. Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

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De Laval Separators

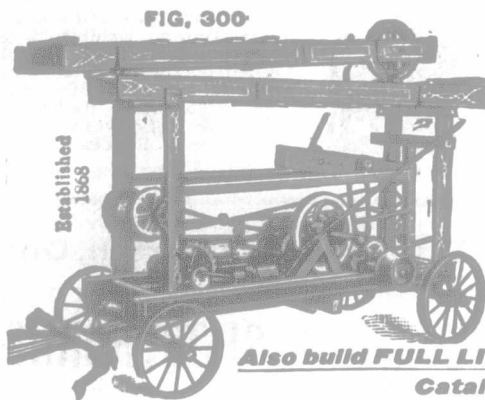
1879-1906



The DE LAVAL is the original cream separator and has ever been far in the lead of its imitators. Every practical improvement making for the increased utility of a cream separator has originated in the De Laval, and to-day it stands, as it has for a quarter of a century, head and shoulders over any machine represented to serve a similar purpose.

The world's most prominent dairymen pronounce it best, and any intending purchaser may, upon request, have De Laval superiority demonstrated in his own home.

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Build the Standard BORING, CORNING or ROCK PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Your Traction Farm Engine will successfully drive, in prospecting, that OIL, GAS or WATER problem.

Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY. Catalog mailed on request.

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St. Paul or Minneapolis

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WE OWN

10,000 acres in Saskatchewan to sell on the crop payment plan. Prices \$8.00 to \$25.

40,000 acres in Alberta, personally selected, to sell by section or block. Prices \$6 1/2 to \$10.

Improved Farms. The best in Saskatchewan.

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G. M. ANNABLE & CO., MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Patronize the Advocate Advertisers

WHO PAYS FOR FENCE.

A. and B. have quarter sections, side by side, both being willing to have the line fence built between them, but A., not being able to buy his half of the wire, B. built the whole half mile, with A. helping him and agreeing to pay B. for half the wire when able to do so; but A. sold out to C. before the wire was paid for and stayed about two weeks on the place after selling. B. did not demand his pay for the wire from A. nor let C. know about A. owing him for it until after A. was out of the country. Now after four years B. sends in his bill to C., asking him to pay for half the fence. Should he not have made his claim known to C. before A. left the country and demanded his pay from A. or can he compel C. to pay for the fence?

Alta.

W. S.

Ans.—C. is in no way whatever liable to B. for the price of the wire used in the fence. A. agreed to buy the wire from B. on credit and therefore became personally liable to B. but C. is no more liable than he would be for A's debts contracted for food or clothing or any other personal need. The price of the wire is not an encumbrance on the land, and there is therefore, no way made to us by which B. could succeed in an action against C. to recover the price of the wire. Moreover, as you point out the fact that B. stood by for four years until A. left the country, would be morally, if not legally, against him.

THE MILL THE UNIT OF CURRENCY.

Could you tell me the significance of the word mill in connection with municipal taxation. A complete explanation of the term would be much appreciated in this district.

Sask.

"ECONOMIST."

Ans.—In the currency used in Canada and U. S. the mill is the unit although it is so small in value that we do not require a coin worth a mill to facilitate trade. Probably we shall if our industrial conditions ever approach those of Oriental countries. The value of a mill is one tenth of a cent. A unit of this value is useful in fixing the amount of taxes for which a property is assessed. For instance a municipality finds that it requires so much money to carry on its work. The assessed value of its property is then taken and as the dollar is the commercial unit in currency the amount of taxes to be collected upon each dollar's worth of property is determined. This might be done in fractions of cents but as the decimal system is so much more convenient it is expressed in mills. For instance when the rate is eighteen mills the same rate could be expressed in cents by using the vulgar fraction which would be one and four fifths cents.

One can never judge, however, of the costliness of taxes by the rate as expressed in mills for the reason that the property in any two municipalities is not necessarily of the same assessed value. Some municipalities like to have their property assessed high and the rate of taxation in mills low so as to give the impression that their property is valuable and taxation low. Another municipality will want its property valued lower and the rate of taxation higher. In such cases the individual imagines by a low assessment he is escaping a high taxation and human nature is much averse to paying taxes.

WIFE'S DOWRY.

1. I have a homestead but I haven't proved up yet. My wife leaves me. After I prove up can she come in for any part of homestead?

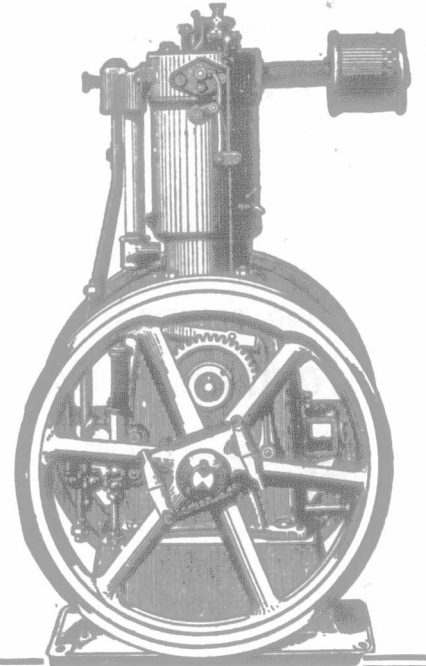
2. If I should sell my homestead would she have to sign the deed?

Alta.

N. N.

Ans.—It is a matter that would have to be settled by the court. If your wife fixed the blame of the separation upon you her alimony would be greater than if both were responsible.

2. No.



Gasoline Engine Superiority

When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money.

The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind.

The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine.

The best engine is the

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely.

It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load.

It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power.

It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.

Among its many uses may be named:

Grinding and Cutting Feed;

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I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power.

Horizontal, Portable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 Horse Power.

If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Canadian Branches: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

W. C. (INCORPORATED)

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OF

KIDNEY TROUBLE

CURED BY

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Kidney Troubles, no matter of what kind or what stage of the disease, can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of these wonderful pills. Mr. Joseph Leland, Alma, N.W.T., recommends them to all kidney trouble sufferers, when he says:—I was troubled with dull headaches, had frightful dreams, terrible pains in my legs and a frequent desire to urinate. Noticing DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS recommended for just such annoyances as mine, it occurred to me to give them a trial, so I procured a box of them, and was very much surprised at the effectual cure they made. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending them to all kidney trouble sufferers.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Farmer's Advocate.

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EXT. OF
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Is nature's specific for
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOM-
ACH, COLIC, CHOLERA MOR-
BUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM,
SEA SICKNESS, and all SUM-
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or Adults.**

Its effects are marvellous.
Pleasant and Harmless to take.
Rapid, Reliable and Effectual in its
action.

**IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD
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BEFORE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

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Screens**

are almost indispensable. They are proof against flies, dogs, cats and chickens and yet admit as fine a current of air as the open door or window. Get our estimates for protecting your house.

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Factories at Calgary, Edmonton, and Regina.
Branches at Red Deer, Strathcona, Fort Saskatchewan and Morinville.

A COPY OF Hart's 1905

Handsome 64 Page Illustrated Pamphlet
B.C. FARM & FRUIT LANDS
MAILED FREE on request
HART & CO. Box 242, New Westminster, B.C.

COLLECTING WAGES ON TIMBER.

A. owns timber limit camp and sawing outfit. B. contracts to cut and deliver timber to certain place. B. doing the hiring and boarding of all men employed. At end of season B. bolts without paying the men. A's timber has been seized by some company; in default of payment presumably. What can the men do?

Alta. P. D. G. C.
Ans.—The workmen should prepare and file workmen's liens against the timber which was worked on, at once. This will give each man a first charge on the timber to the extent of \$250.00. We would advise the men to chip in and have a reliable solicitor properly draft and file the lien. The charge would not be great and the proceedings should be carefully begun.

TREE CATERPILLARS.

Can you tell me what to do with a green grub that is stripping my Russian poplar trees leaving nothing but the ribs of the leaf? They are from a half to three quarters of an inch long and have a black head and legs. Last year they worked in the same way. Is there anything I can do to stop them?

Man. R. T.
Ans.—This is one of the tree caterpillars. If they are not too numerous kill them by hand. Or if the trees are small sprinkle them with Paris green solution. If both these methods are impracticable the only thing to do is wait until they go away or cut off some of the limbs that are the worst infested and burn them. In winter the eggs will be found in clusters on the twigs and that is the time to finish the caterpillar.

FENCES AND CROSSWAYS.

Some time ago you published in your paper that all railroads, with certain specified exceptions, were by law required to put in swing gates when any such railway ran through a person's farm, and also that they were required to put in crossings. I wrote the St. Mary's River Railway, now the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company requesting them to put in gates and crossing, as their railroad ran through my land, part of same being on each side of railway. They have paid no attention to my request made some time ago. I then wrote the government regarding same, and it has paid as little attention as the railroad company. What I wish to know is, in case where the circumstances are as above, what is the remedy? Can they be compelled to comply with the law?

A reply will be a benefit to this district. O. A. W.

Ans.—According to the latest interpretation of the railway act, a railway company is not compelled to build fences on land adjoining its tracks unless the owner of that land has enclosed the remaining portion of his holding. The proper authority to apply to in all cases of misunderstanding with railway companies in connection with enclosing their tracks or building crossings is the railway commission at Ottawa.

OPENING ROAD.

1. A councillor wishes to open a blind line through a school district and use it as a road. Can he have it opened when the majority of the land owners refuse to let him open it?
2. What means would we have to employ to force the land owners to terms?
3. What compensation can land owners claim as trespassing on their property?

Alta. A. P.
Ans.—1. The council could only recommend to the Department of Public Works the necessity for opening the road mentioned and it may be surveyed, but before the road can be opened the parties owning the land must be paid for it.

2. If the land owners refuse to sell the land the matter can be arranged by submission to arbitration.

3. The land owners can prevent any person going over their land until it is purchased from them, and if they continue to do so without permission they will be trespassing and would be liable for any damage done to the owner.

Buying a Cream Separator

A little thought before buying a cream separator will save you a lot of hard work later on. Don't be talked into buying a machine with a high milk supply can—it's like pitching hay to pour milk into one. Besides it does n't cost any more to get an easy running



U.S. Cream Separator

with a low milk tank that a child can reach, a simple bowl that's easily washed, and a set of entirely enclosed gears, protected from dirt and danger. The U. S. holds the World's Record for clean skimming—it is the most profitable machine for you to buy, and will last a life time. Our handsome new catalogue describes in detail the operation and construction of the United States Separator. Many fine and accurate illustrations aid in making perfectly clear to you the advantages the U. S. has over all others. If you're keeping cows for profit, ask for our catalogue No. 110. It points the way to the biggest profits.

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To St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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Comfortable Day Coaches—palace sleeping cars, dining cars, compartment library observation cars.

Leaves C.N.R. Depot daily 5.20 p.m.

Direct connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis for all points east and south.

Pacific Coast and Return, \$60.00

S. S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient July 25.

S. S. "Dakota" sails from Seattle for the Orient September 1.

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R. J. SMITH, D.F. & P.A.,
447 Main St., Winnipeg

Western Lands

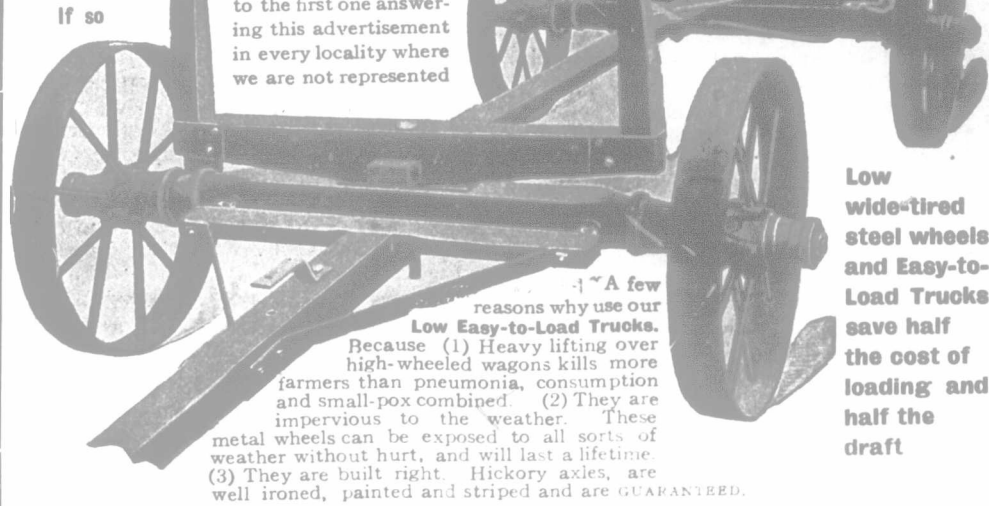
For information regarding western homes, call or write to
Balfour Broadfoot Land Co., Box 293, Hamilton St., Regina, Sask.

The Eclipse Handy Wagon

Do you want to **SAVE** \$12 to \$15 if so

Write at once for our **Special Introductory Price**

Arm 3 1/2 x 10 inches
Front wheel 28 inches
Hind wheel 30 inches
Tire 4 inches
Capacity 4,000 lbs.



Low wide-tired steel wheels and Easy-to-Load Trucks save half the cost of loading and half the draft

A few reasons why use our **Low Easy-to-Load Trucks.** Because (1) Heavy lifting over high-wheeled wagons kills more farmers than pneumonia, consumption and small-pox combined. (2) They are impervious to the weather. These metal wheels can be exposed to all sorts of weather without hurt, and will last a lifetime. (3) They are built right. Hickory axles, are well ironed, painted and striped and are GUARANTEED.

Write at once, don't delay, for some one else may be the first. We only sell one in each locality at our special introductory cost price. Agents wanted.

Dept. A **The Harmer Implement Company, Winnipeg**

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ROBERT

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COMPANY,
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H. H. FUDGER, President

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Wednesday, July 4, 1906

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Men's Rain or Shine COATS

worth in the regular way \$10, special to
Mail Order Customers

\$6.95

In selecting the material for this coat we had to contract for a large quantity of it in order to get the price concession which enables us to offer such extraordinary value. But we have been careful not to sacrifice quality for price, and have kept before us the make and finish of material which is most suitable and serviceable for this class of coat.

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