

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

August 12, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 829



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The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

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GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

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

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

Advertising Rates.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

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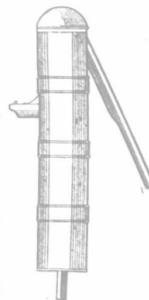
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SYNOPSIS OF

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
No responsibility for publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

GOSSIP

THE LURE OF CANADA

BEN HUGHES in Toronto Saturday Night.

A sparrow he was; blood brother to the little brown bird so noisily discussing house furnishings with his mate in the roof of the ignoble union depot. As voluble and chirpy as that garrulous bird, as homely, as light hearted and careless of the morrow as long as the crumbs for to-day suffice for to-day. The cheeriest of grumblers; the most gregarious of his kind; the plain homespun worker of the Empire. At home in the grime and squalor of the town he mates early and is hurried with ever-increasing brood from one precarious nesting place to another; ever at the mercy of the landlord. He loves the garish light of the music hall and the bar. He has dropped his litter on the shores of Lake Athabasca as he sweats under the tump line, and the wanderlust lures him to racking fever and a hastily dug grave in the tropics. He is the pigmy of the British race; the nomad Cockney.

Egged on by pure devilment I asked him that question so idiotic in its comprehensiveness: "What do you think of Canada?"

He shied like a city horse at a pig in the road and threw up a grimy hand in comical self-defence.

"No yer don't—not if I knows it. I've 'ad some. I 'ad just been dumped at one of them New Ontario towns where they build the suburbs first an' forgets to fill in the town. A feller wi' his feet in rubber boots an' his head six feet in the air comes up and asks me, 'What do you think of the city?' I says, 'A bit of alright, mite, but a little sketchy yet ain't it?' A knocker are yer?' says 'e, 'take that,' an' I took it, an' a fine black eye it was. No yer don't; try agen, Johnnie."

He cocked his hat on one side and squinted at me out of the corner of his eye so like the chatterer overhead that involuntarily I looked up in the roof to see if that feathered father of many families was listening too.

"Ain't 'e inquisitive? An' like as not 'es thinkin' I ought to be deported. No offence, mister, but that's 'ow many of yer looks when yer see a cap with an English face under it. Canada! If you only knew what poor folk in England thinks o' you! The doctor an' the lawyer an' the brewer tell their sons when their feet begin to itch for the road that so many Britishers 'ave trod around the world. 'Canada! My dear boy—Canada is quite overdone these days. You would have to do all sorts of queer work with all kinds of weird people. Now I have a friend in the Straits Settlements and I'll write to him for a place in his office on his rubber plantation. You will be with nice people there, if you must go abroad."

"But to us, the common 'erd, we thinks of Canada as a place where a workin' man can make as much as three quid a week, 'ave a little piece of ground 'e can call 'is own an' take a tripat week ends without thinkin' of the work-house every time 'e spends a shilling; a place where 'e doesn't 'ave to wipe the smoke out of 'is eyes every time 'e wants to see the sun."

"I'd the same notions about yer when I left 'ome two years ago. I goes to a lecture on Canada in Southwark Town 'All. Millions o' acres of free an' fertile land for the settler waitin' for the plough an' the harvest—160 acres for nothin'; a freer an' larger England across the seas under the old flag. But 'e could spout! It was the colored pictures, 'e me 'ardest."

"'E taps the map of Saskatchewan an' the lantern feller switches on a bloomin' great field of dry, yellor lookin' grass. Lonesome it looked. I've bin on it since an' it is. 'The boundless an' untrodden prairie known only to the 'buffalo an' the Red man,' says the lecturer, touchin' the picture wiv his bloomin' wand. 'E taps that an' 'e brings a picture of a fine little wood-lane made o' logs wif flowers stick all over it an' the misses an' kids teelin' the fowl at the door. That's the place

(Continued on Page 117)

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Butter Wrappers

YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12	1000	add. 1000
Single Brand 1	\$3.75	\$2.00

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14-16 Princess St.
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA

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Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
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\$26.40 a Year

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You may have one or all of them.
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If you are a reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE you know the real value it is to the farmer, the stock breeder, or the homesteader.

Successful Agriculture makes successful people. It is the success of the man who works the land that makes the country prosperous and the individual happy.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal is filling an indispensable want, disseminating among the people of Western Canada the real and reliable information that enables the farmer to extract the wealth from the soil. If you are a reader you know it. If you are a subscriber you appreciate our efforts to help you.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

August 12, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIV. No. 829

Manitoba's Good Farms.

The least that can be said of the benefits of the good farming competitions conducted this year under the auspices of eight Manitoba agricultural societies, and aided by the provincial department of agriculture is that they direct attention to, and stimulate interest in, all-round general good farming. And this is a service that agriculture stands in need of. Many farmers there are, who can produce prize-winning horses, cattle, or other stock, whose vegetable productions will receive the highest awards, or who can do the best work with a plow, drill, or binder in the whole district, or whose buildings are models of rural architecture, or who in some one department or another excel, but it is only given to a very few, to be expert in all branches of farm management and farm work. Those who are expert are our model farmers, and deserve to be known as such by winning awards in the farming competitions.

Judging the farms in the competitions just closed, and the awarding of the prizes, sets people studying whatever constitutes good farming, and from such an examination each farmer in the district returns to his own farm and consciously or unconsciously makes some improvement. Previous to the judging every one in a given district had an idea which farm was best, but there was not always an agreement of opinion. Some put too much emphasis upon buildings, some upon crops, some upon stock and so on. After the judging more rational values have been attached to these different points so that it is not rashly anticipating to say that rapid intelligent strides will be made next year in the direction of good farming.

As to Moving the Crop

All the inconveniences and annoyances of a grain blockade are anticipated in the usual quarters this year. There does not seem to be any doubt but that the 1908 crop will be the largest in history. Whether it will reach one hundred and twenty-five million or not, only the market records of a year hence will disclose, but there is every probability that the total will be above the 1906 record.

As for the moving of the crop an examination of the situation should remove some fears. In 1906, the year of our last serious blockade, there were fewer freight cars, locomotives and men available than this year: There was more freight of other kinds to be moved, including coal, merchandise and lumber; there was but a single track between Winnipeg and Fort William on the C. P. R., and boat space was not by any means as freely offered as it is this year. Yet despite these circumstances about one-quarter to one-third of the crop of 1906 was moved out before the close of navigation.

Generally speaking, a third of the crop of one season is enough to throw on to the market in the three months of the fall, but of course it is impossible to take a third of every man's crop. Some men, especially those situated nearest Fort William, will get out all their wheat, while others will not be able to get cars to market any, and therein lies the hardship of a blockade.

Nor can it be expected that the man who is fortunate in getting out a third of his crop will resign his chance of getting more out, to his neighbor who may not have got any out. Yet this is what ought to be done. Our hope is that the car distributing departments of the railways will exercise more than ordinary care to place cars equitably over the whole grain producing area with due regard to the fact that it requires much more rolling stock to move a million bushels out of the western side of the grain belt than it does out of the eastern, and that it is obligatory upon the roads to not only move out a reasonable percentage of the crop, but also to distribute it evenly over the whole grain area.

Finding the Best Grain

No other form of public competition for the purpose of improving conditions and methods in farming has met with so much interest and success as have the field grain competitions under the auspices of agricultural societies and aided by the seed branch of the Dominion department of Agriculture. Grain growing is the all absorbing industry of this country. People are interested in it. Instinctively the heart of the farmer yearns toward a clean, heavy, even crop of grain. It represents his care, his work, and his intuitive ability as well as being evidence of the natural fertility of his soil, and if at any time prizes are to be awarded for grain, the most appropriate time seems to be when it is in its most attractive form. In the field, grain, straw, purity, cleanliness, vigor, weight, total yield, and all round general appearance are taken into consideration in judging, while after threshing, the grain alone, shorn of the romance of its growth, comes in for inspection.

Nominally we speak of the reputation red fife wheat has made for western Canada, but in reality, a great deal of the wheat commonly grown is not red fife but a mixture of it and some other varieties. There is expansive opportunity for betterment in the matter of producing wheat, or other grain, true to name and hence true to reputation. In judging seed grain it is practically impossible to distinguish all varieties and strains, but when an inspection of a growing field is made, variations in type can be distinguished, and a closer approximation to its value for seed purposes can be reached. Judging the fields should be combined with the judging of the grain afterwards at the winter seed fairs, and a combination of merits made to decide which lot is justly entitled to be awarded first prize for seed or marketing grain.

Directors of agricultural societies should not consider their work complete until they have arranged a seed grain fair, in connection with their field grain competitions, and until they have awarded a substantial prize for the highest average score. Meanwhile push the field competitions to further importance in the work of the society.

Another Word on Repairs

As we said in our issue of July 29th, the relationship between a man who has his machinery repaired by an expert and the local agent at whose instance the expert is engaged, is not satisfactory. The farmer applies to the local agent of the company which manufactures his broken machine; the local agent says he will write the company and have them send out an expert; the services of the expert are charged against the farmer by the local agent, and generally paid. In the meantime the expert gives a statement of his time and work to the company and the local agent enters the transaction in his books. One would naturally think the two would tally, that the local agent would not endeavor to make a profit out of the expert's work, especially as the expert is sometimes anything but what the name implies, but here are two statements:

(FROM THE WHOLESALE COMPANY'S BOOKS.)	
January 24, to time and expense of expert repairing windmill:	
Time one day.....	\$4.00
Board and bed at.....	1.50
Breakfast at.....	.35
Per ———'s report.....	\$5.85
(FROM THE LOCAL AGENT'S ACCOUNT.)	
January 28.—To two days' time repairing windmill.....	\$ 8.00
To expenses at.....	2.50
	\$10.50
(Repairman).	

Which means whatever they may be wanted to mean, or that as we said before, "there is too much mystery in the machinery repair business."

Tardy Prize Money

Exhibitors who were fortunate enough to win prizes at the Dominion exhibition at Calgary last month are asking themselves where the prize money has gone to. The answer is, the fair board is waiting for the grant of the Dominion government. Ten thousand dollars of the grant were forwarded to enable the board to go on with the exhibition but the other forty thousand is still, to use the vivid language of a politician, "locked in the vaults of the government at Ottawa." It is surmised that when the government has been satisfied that the conduct of the fair was in strict accord with the regulations accompanying the grant, the money will be released, and exhibitors will get their winnings, and the fair board will pay its accounts. In the meantime this paper goes on record as pronouncing this Dominion fair of 1908 as interesting, as wholesome and as original as any yet held.

What a Wonder

We received an anonymous contribution last week, evidently intended for publication, as we notice it in print in a number of American and Canadian news and agricultural exchanges, which purports to be "the greatest wheat story that has ever been told; far greater than the wildest dreams of the wheat king, in the security of his vast domain and the demand for his Golden Grain," whatever such nonsense as that means. The writer goes on to describe a wonderful new wheat, corn-like in growth, with heads four inches long and kernels about four times the size of a grain of ordinary wheat, which a farmer out in Idaho has recently originated. He describes the world as "trembling on the verge of a new era" in which the man with a hundred acres of land suddenly finds his farm increased in area to a thousand acres by the discovery of the afore mentioned farmer in Idaho. With a touching, yet withal a sympathetic eloquence, he refers to the old gentleman's struggles to develop this new and wonderful variety, the difficulties he overcame and the exhaustive tests carried out to demonstrate the phenomenal yielding and other qualities of this greatest of all cereal creations, all of which may be interesting enough from the view point of this doughty seeker of free advertising, and fit matter for the columns of a yellow journal, but quite outside the line we've drawn around the matter that gets into these pages. A wheat may yet be developed that will yield two hundred bushels to the acre, grade number one hard all the time, and be adapted to fall or spring sowing. Dreams nearly as wide have been realized. But the wonder is that if this old Idahoan has been growing such a grain, harvesting such phenomenal yields and kicking up so much excitement as this generally for the past four years, that some of those enterprising experiment stations of the American west, always anxious to get themselves into the lime light by fathering some sensation, didn't get next to this old fellow's work and bulletinize the country. We are content to wait until they do before we print such matter.

The Lesson of the Lumbermen

Memory serves most of us in the matter of the organized lumber trade. Only a few short years ago the mill men of British Columbia realized the extent of the market in which, by the aid of tariff, freight arrangements, and voracious consumption, they could reap the most golden of harvests. Being solicitous for the lumber supply, and also the lumber suppliers, the government arranged the tariff so that the lumber used on the prairie would come altogether from the Canadian forests,—not that the foreigners had any advantage in distances—and ignoring the moral right of consumers to buy where they could get their goods for the best price.

Finally the trade was organized and under the control of a central body. Then prices began to rise. Consumption increased and this was used as an excuse to raise the price still higher. The newly settled districts of the west had to have lumber and during an era of rapidly increasing land values, lumber prices were protested against, but trade increased. From the coast, strangely enough, during this time came reports of over-stocked mills, with lumber that cost so much to produce that the owners were going bankrupt. The department of the industry that cut the logs in the woods and delivered them over to the mills soon realized that as the trade was organized, prices for bush work could be raised to double their ordinary height. Hence the mill men were being swept by their own hurricane. Finally relief came from a most unexpected source. The market on the prairies slumped, no more lumber was wanted, no money was available, consequently no more logs were wanted from the woods. But men must live, and in the face of starvation the bushmen were willing to accept living wages. Now we have lumber constantly dropping, the last reduction on the wholesale list being five dollars per M. on the first of August.

Accompanying this scurry in the lumber trade was a general disorganization of the lumber combine, so that now each company is apparently acting upon its own responsibility in making sales. The example of the dissolution of the lumber trust in the west is an interesting lesson in "trust busting" for our legislators. Legislative evils are not remedied by committing further legislative blunders in the hope of hitting upon a saving measure, but when the free play of natural forces in trade is allowed to operate untrammelled by tariffs, bounties, and freight discriminations, oppression from trusts is not likely to become of serious consequence, and regulating measures will be unnecessary.

HORSE

Matching Farm Teams

Matching horses is an art, and an art which quite a number of farmers and horsemen seem unable to master. It requires some skill and judgment to bring together a pair of horses that resemble each other in all characteristics sufficiently to work in harmony. A man has to have more than the color of the animals in mind to do this successfully. To have a team closely alike in color and markings is desirable, but it's not the whole thing as some men seem to think.

Action comes first when considering the mating of horses. Proper action, strong, clean, vigorous, movement of feet and legs attracts a buyer more quickly than anything else. Style is required in the action of any class of horse. A snappy, straight and balanced movement of the motive apparatus, a team, each of which stands up to the bit in about the same way, are attractive to buyers and pleasing to the man who drives them.

In a farm team strength and conformation might possibly be placed before action, at any rate it should come second. A team ill matched in regard to strength and staying powers is a mighty poor asset. In selecting horses to work against each other in a team, get them in general conformation as nearly alike as possible, good and strong behind, and muscled well in the back and loin, short and thick in the middle, with muscles, not fat beneath the hide. Size to a certain extent may be sacrificed for strength and conformation, but only within certain limits. A difference of a hundred pounds or so in weight doesn't matter much when a pair is being matched up, but if much more than that, the difference in size will be too clear and detract from the value of the team. Size is important, but it comes after strength, just as strength and conformation follow action in relative importance. Color comes last of all in the major points to be considered. A difference in color, however marked, is among the least objectionable features in a team. Yet strangely, some men consider it the all important consideration, and will match up horses so unlike in action and temperament, that one's whippetree is always scouring the wagon wheel, while the other is drawing ahead keen and strong to the bit, so unlike in strength and conformation that one is fagged out hours before

the other shows fatigue; but if the two stand about the same in height, weight up very nearly alike, and resemble each other in color and markings, they are rated as a well matched team. In reality they are anything but matched.

Care of Horses During the Harvest season.

Horses during harvesting go up against a stiffer proposition in the way of hard work than they do at any other season, or at any other farm operation, and they require to be fed more carefully and to receive better attention than at any other time. A bunch of horses hung out in front of a binder and crowded every working hour of the day for every ounce of energy they are capable of generating, have no sinecure as horse labor goes, and need feed and care of the right kind to keep them up to the top-notch in performance.

It should always be remembered that a horse cannot gulp down great quantities of grain and fodder in a short time like an ox can. He needs more time to feed. A horse working on a binder requires from an hour and a half to two hours to take in sufficient food to sustain him at work until meal time comes around again. Some farmers in the harvesting excitement forget these things and end up generally with a badly emaciated, if not seriously shattered, outfit of horses. Others again gorge their horses with grain during the hard work time and end up in about the same condition. Following either of these practices is simply laying out ground for trouble. And after all, the time a fellow saves by this kind of hustling, if it's saved at all, doesn't total up during harvest time to more than the working hours of a single day. It simply doesn't pay.

Attention to the horses at this season includes nothing more than the attention they should receive at all times when working and it certainly should not be any less. Sore necks and blistered shoulders are the two commonest troubles one is called upon to deal with. These can be largely prevented by using collars that fit snug about the animal's shoulders and by seeing that the collars fit all the time the horses are at work. A horse that's unaccustomed to work, as some are that are crowded on to machinery at this season, is liable to burn up quite a bit of tissue during the first day or two he's on the job, and a collar that fitted perfectly at the start would soon be in good order to chafe the neck or gall the shoulders. This can be prevented by slipping in a sweat pad if the horse gaunts down from the work. Whatever else is done, the shoulders should be well washed at nights, and at noon also if it is possible to do so. A good strong brine wash is excellent for toning up the shoulders after a hard day's pull. A horse is better for being washed off completely once in a while, but in the harvest season with the nights becoming rather cold some injury may result unless he's dried off and the stable's warm.

A reader says he bred two mares to a horse last year, the one to be insured with foal and the other to be bred but the once. The first mare died in November and the service fee of the other is not yet paid. The question is can the stallion man collect since the one mare died?

This question serves to illustrate into what abuses the stallion business has fallen. A large number of men seem to have got the idea that they are not supposed to pay the stallion fee unless they get a live colt, no matter on what term they bred their mares. They apparently, put no limit upon the risk the stallion owner should take. And in this the stallion owner is, perhaps, as much to blame as the owners of the mares. Slack business methods are almost always associated with undesirable stallions, and conversely, the man who buys a good horse in the regular way has to practice careful business methods to make anything out of him.

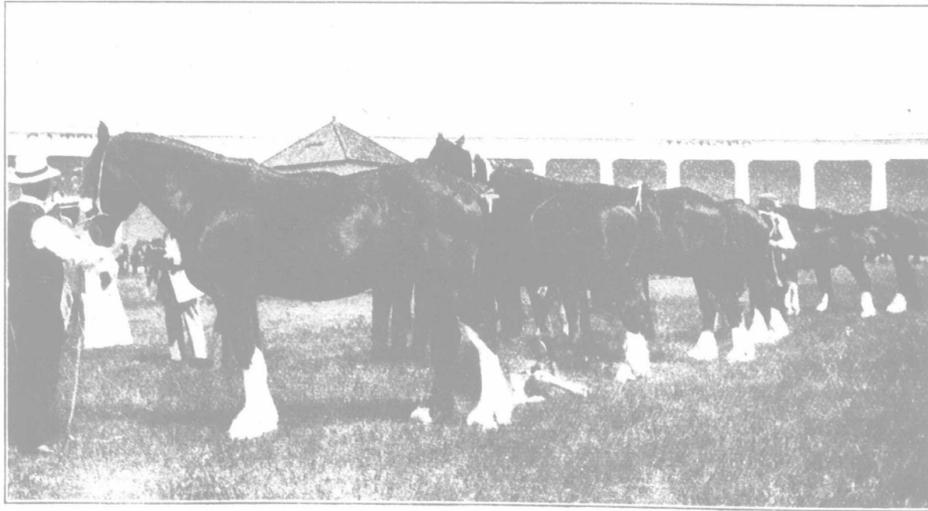
In this particular case the owner of the mares should pay for the service of both.

Naming Animals.

Although not a breeder of Clydesdales, nor especially affected by the proposals respecting the naming of that class of animals recently discussed in your columns, I have had considerable experience in naming for registration members of other varieties of stock, and I have, therefore, been interested in the discussion, and have been led to offer some suggestions on the general subject of nomenclature. Where one has yearly many animals to name for record, it is no easy matter to choose suitable names for all, and he is liable to find himself in the quandary of the little woman who had so many daughters and no sons that she was unable to decide on a satisfactory name for the latest arrival, when her spouse suggested the appellation "Sufficient." Some breeders display little skill or good taste in the selection of names, and many, where the rules do not exclude duplicate names, copy names selected by others, leading to confusion and perplexity, even though numbered differently.

From my experience, I must say I prefer the rule of permitting but one name for one horse, or other animal of a breed, and I favor names of one word or at most two or three, for when free license is allowed, there is the danger that, as in the case of some of our Holstein-Friesian friends, the attempt may be made to include one-half or more of the pedigree of the baby in its nomenclature, a load which it is surprising that they can carry and live, and which is only explainable on the theory of "vitality," claimed for the milk of their mothers.

The system of numbering consecutively the members of each family in the female line, in the order of date of birth, appears at first sight to have merit, but experience has taught that numbers are even more difficult to remember than names, and when the numbers run into the hundreds it becomes very complicated and unsatisfactory, especially when the animals change hands, as they are all liable to do sooner or later. As a ready means of distinguishing family lines or branches a good plan is to fix upon an initial letter for each family or branch of a family, and choose names for each member of the family commencing with the same letter. This system, adopted by some of the British breeders of Shorthorn cattle, has proven very satisfactory, and though it requires some ingenuity to select suitable names beginning with the same letter, it is good mental exercise, and worth all the effort it costs. A good plan is to keep a memorandum in one's



CLYDESDALE BROOD MARES AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.
Baroness of Hillcrest, Baroness, Miss Dee, Lonely Star.

pocketbook, and jot down suitable names as they occur to the mind, or are met with in one's reading, and from these make selections when required. As a rule short names are preferable, for economy of time and space and for euphony, and while it may be true that "a rose would smell as sweet if known by any other name," there is something in the sound of consistent, euphonious and applicable names which makes it well worth while to devote study and reading and research to the task of securing a desirable list from which to select. To my mind, no more charming names appear in the history of notable pure-bred stock than some of those given by the Booths, of Warlab and Killerby, to their noted Shorthorns; such, for example, as Bracelet, Necklace, Birthday, Mantalina, Venus, Vivandiere, Nectarine, Faith, Hope, Charity, Bliss, Blythe and Bonnet in females, and Albion, Pilot, Buckingham, Achilles, Leonard, Leonidas, Crown Prince, Commander in Chief, Hopewell, Vanguard, Valasco, Windsor, etc., in bulls. Compare these with some of the modern Holstein names inflicted by breeders upon their cattle and customers, such as Netherland Pietertje De Kol Tweede, De Kol Mechtchilde Butterfly Mercedes, Gaza Aconeth Howtje Pietertje 2nd, or Jap Paul De Kol Netherland Eudora, and decide which is the more sensible style. The difference is surely as much in favor of the former as is the turban style of ladies' hats over the vulgar Merry Widow productions of the present year of grace. Simple, yet sweet-sounding names, like the simple life in eating, drinking and dressing, are preferable from almost any point of view.

BREEDERS.

The Canadian Pony Record

A correspondent asks whether there is any provision in connection with the Canadian National Records for the registration of ponies.

The Canadian Pony Society was incorporated in April under the National records scheme. The Accountant advised us nearly two months ago that they had all the necessary forms printed, and were in a position to accept applications for registration. Provision is made for seven distinct breeds, to wit: Shetland, Welsh, New Forest, Polo and Riding, Exmoor, Connemara and Hackney ponies. Below we publish the conditions under which ponies of these respective breeds are eligible for registration in the Canadian Pony Record:

1. The pedigrees of the following animals shall be admitted to registry:

SHETLAND PONIES. (Standard, 44 inches.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland.
- (b) Animals recorded in the American Shetland Pony Club Studbook, or that trace to animals recorded therein, in which case the pedigrees of all ancestors back to and including the imported cross must be recorded.
- (c) Animals whose sires and dams are recorded in the Shetland Section of the Canadian Studbook.
- (d) Animals tracing through known ancestors in every branch to imported ponies not recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland, providing such ponies were imported prior to Feb. 12th, 1908, upon production of a statutory declaration that such imported ponies are pure-bred, and upon inspection by duly appointed inspectors, if found to conform to the standard for the breed, shall be eligible for record.

(e) The height of animals registered shall not exceed 44 inches.

WELSH PONIES. (Standard, English height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the Welsh Pony and Cob Society Studbook.
- (b) Animals, the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Welsh Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.
- (c) Animals tracing through known ancestors in every branch to imported ponies not recorded in the Welsh Pony and Cob Studbook, providing such ponies were imported prior to Feb. 12th, 1908, upon production of a statutory declaration that such imported ponies are pure-bred, and upon inspection by duly appointed inspectors, if found to conform to the standard for the breed, shall be eligible for record.

NEW FOREST PONIES. (Standard, English height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the New Forest Pony Association Studbook.
- (b) Animals whose sires and dams are recorded in the New Forest Station of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

POLO AND RIDING PONIES. (Standard, 14.2.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the Polo and Riding Pony Society's Studbook.
- (b) Animals whose sires and dams are recorded in the Polo and Riding Pony Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

EXMOOR PONIES. (Standard, English height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain, bred by reputable breeders. On establishment of an English Studbook for that breed, all animals must be recorded therein prior to importation. In case of animals recorded under first condition of this section, certificate of breeding, signed by the breeder, must accompany the application for entry.
- (b) Animals, the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Exmoor Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

CONNEMARA PONIES. (Standard, Irish height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Ireland and recorded in the Connemara Studbook of the Connemara Society.
- (b) Animals, the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Connemara Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

HACKNEY PONIES. (Standard, 14.1.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the English Hackney Studbook, namely:
 - (1) Stallions registered in the English Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to full registry.
 - (2) Stallions entered in the English Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to half registry.
 - (3) Mares recorded as "Inspected" in the English Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to half registry.
- (b) (1) Canadian-bred stallions or mares, the sires and dams of which are full registered in the Hackney Division of the Canadian Pony Studbook, shall be entitled to full registry.
- (2) Stallions or mares, the dams of which are half registered, sired by a full-registered stallion, shall be entitled to full registry.
- (3) Stallions or mares, the dams of which are "Inspected," sired by full-registered stallions, shall be entitled to half registry.
- (4) Mares, not less than two years of age, may be inspected by duly-appointed inspectors of the Canadian Pony Society, and, if accepted, may be recorded as "Inspected" foundation stock.

- 2. Every application for registration shall be made on a blank, which shall be furnished free for the purpose, and must contain a description as complete as possible, together with the date of birth, name and registered number of the sire and of the dam, if recorded, and must be signed by the breeder, except in case the person applying for registration purchased the dam after being served, then he must sign the application form, but a transfer of ownership of the dam must be supplied, signed by the recorded owner, giving date of service, name of sire, and date of sale.
- 3. The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time she was served. The first owner is the owner of the dam at the time the colt was foaled.
- 4. No application for transfer shall be considered until the fees are paid, nor shall any number be assigned to the pedigree until every requirement has been complied with.
- 5. In the case of change of ownership of an animal, the buyer must obtain from the seller a certificate of transfer, written in ink upon a blank form procured from the Record Office, which will, when returned to the Record Office, accompanied by the original certificate of registration, be entered upon the record. The certificate of transfer shall be endorsed on the back of the original certificate and returned to the applicant. In case of neglect or refusal of the seller to give a certificate of transfer, the record of transfer may be made upon the written approval of the Pedigree Committee, on evidence of the sale and delivery of the animal. Transfers will be required from the first and succeeding owners to the applicant for entry. If the animal is a female, it must be stated whether or not she has been served. If served, the date of service must be given, with the name and record number of the sire, certified by the owner, or his authorized agent.
- 6. When an animal is a twin it shall be so stated when applying for registration, and the sex given of the animal with which it is a twin. Should a twin be entered upon the record without such statement, no subsequent applicant for the entry of animal twin with the same shall be accepted.
- 7. When the pedigree of an animal may have been admitted or ownership transferred through misrepresentation or fraud, the Board of Directors shall, on the discovery of the same, declare

the entry or transfer void, together with any entries or transfers of descendants of such animal, and subsequent applicants for entry or transfer dependent on the signature of any person implicated in such fraud shall be refused.

8. In making application for the registration of animals fulfilling the required descriptions, it is understood that the pedigree is to be accepted only on the condition that the given particulars are correct, and that if it should be ascertained previous to the publication of the succeeding volume that these particulars are in any way incorrect, the Canadian Pony Society may, at its discretion, omit the pedigree or publish it in an altered form. It is further understood that should the pedigree be published in the Canadian Pony Studbook prior to the discovery of an error, the Society may cancel the entry and publish the correction in such form as the Executive Committee may determine. It is further understood that the Canadian Pony Society will not be held responsible for any loss or damage that may be sustained through the inaccuracy, omission, or alteration of the above pedigree, or cancellation of the entry.

9. Duplicate names should be avoided. To this end, the right will be reserved to change any name when necessary, preserving, however, as far as practicable, some characteristic of the name given in the application. The word "Young" shall not be used in connection with a name unless the pedigree has been previously recorded in another book.

10. No duplicate certificate shall be issued unless upon a statutory declaration before a Notary or Commissioner, setting forth reasons why such certificate is required. Such declaration shall be made on form provided.

11. The fee for registration and inspection shall be as follows:

Inspection of Hackney, Welsh and Shetland ponies	\$ 5.00
Pedigrees of animals under two years of age:	
Members	1.00
Non-members	2.00
Pedigrees of animals over two years of age:	
Members	2.00
Non-members	4.00
Transfers50 each
Duplicate Certificates50 each
Life Membership	25.00
Annual Membership	2.00

Address all correspondence and make all fees payable to—

ACCOUNTANT,
NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK RECORDS,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Experimental Notes on Calf Raising

A comparison of skim-milk calves and sucking calves was made at the Nebraska experiment station and the calves kept under observation for 147 days. In that time the average gain of skim-milk calves was 292 pounds and sucking calves 343 pounds. The amount of gain in this test was in favor of whole milk, but a greater economy was shown in the use of skim-milk.

* * *

Calves intended for dairy cows are the better for being raised on a rather non-fattening ration. A good practice is to give such calves whole milk for a month or six weeks, substituting during the last two weeks skim-milk so that by the time the calves are a month and a half old their drink is entirely skim-milk. Grain should be fed after they are four weeks old. Ground oats are excellent as a grain feed.

* * *

At the Kansas experimental station tests were made in comparing the feeding value of pasteurized skim-milk and fresh separator milk for calves. The results show that there is little difference in the value of these materials in calf feeding. Calves at first may show a dislike to the cooked flavor of the pasteurized milk but soon take to it readily. It has no ill effects upon the digestive system, in fact, in this respect is less dangerous than skim-milk that has become contaminated.

* * *

Experimental results differ as to the value of hay tea in calf rearing. At the station last mentioned, this material did not prove very satisfactory in tests undertaken. In other tests, however, it has been shown that two gallons of hay tea, to which one-fourth pound each of flax seed and wheat middlings were added, the middlings, during the two months the test was under way being increased to one pound a day, gave gains in weight in the calves on an average of two pounds each per day.

Scouring is always an indication that there is something defective in the feeding ration. A good remedy in mild cases is a tablespoonful of dried blood meal. In serious cases the addition of one or two raw eggs with the dried blood has proven successful. Other remedies such as formalin and lime water are advised.

* * *

In Wisconsin it was found that whey produced poor gains when used in place of milk, and the returns from the feed consumed were unsatisfactory. Tests in which whey was used and alfalfa fed in addition gave better results. The calves did not become fat, but they remained in a thrifty condition, the alfalfa supplying to the ration the protein in which the whey was deficient.

Embargo Will Remain.

In view of the agitation going on in Great Britain just now for the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle, it was expected that the Imperial government might be moved to withdraw the restrictions imposed against cattle from the Dominion; it is announced however, that no action at present will be taken. The government seems definitely committed to the policy that has prevailed for some time, and no amount of agitation, either by the meat consumers at home or from the cattle producers over here is likely to move them in the matter.

Killing Calves in Summer

Recently there has been seized on the butcher stands in Winnipeg, several carcasses of calves. These calves are killed on farms, the intestines, head and feet removed, and the carcass sent to market with the hide on. This method of marketing is quite satisfactory so long as certain precautions are observed. The trouble with the carcasses seized was that they had not been cooled before being shipped, and unless the animal heat is removed from a carcass it soon decomposes, and is dangerous to use as food. Better keeping quality can be secured, and seizures avoided, by killing in the evening, and leaving the carcass in a cool, shady shed over night, even though it is not taken into the train or to market until the afternoon. It is also best to separate the liver and lungs from the body and leave them with a slight attachment.

In connection with this question of marketing calves it may be recalled that last fall and this spring a large number of what are called "skim milk" veals, came upon the Winnipeg market, and were seized for being immature. Many of these veals were five and six months of age, but as they had not a vestige of fat over the kidneys and in other ways gave evidence of lack of food, the city meat inspector quite rightly pronounced the meat immature and condemned it, for although immature veal is not injurious as food, the purchaser is entitled to his money's worth.

From the circumstances of the seizures in Winnipeg, sellers and buyers of veal in other towns might gain a few suggestions upon the improvement of the quality of this class of meat.

A Stock Farm that makes Good

Complaint that prices of live stock in our western markets are too low to admit of production is often heard, and in many cases men have persuaded themselves that stock-raising is a losing proposition. This is not the opinion of Mr Simon Clark, of Rounthwaite, Man. For years he has been raising cattle and hogs for market and has no intention of quitting now, although he admits there were times when there wasn't much in the business. Each year his twenty brood sows raise two litters each. These are hustled along on slop and shorts, and gradually worked off to a ration of barley and oat chop. As they get older they get almost altogether barley chop until they are finished. The chop is fed dry with plenty of fresh water.

Each winter a bunch of forty or fifty steers is fed in an open shed after being dehorned. Water is pumped into the shed and the rough fodder consists of corn mixed with cut straw and hay. About forty acres of corn are grown for this and other purposes, and by the time the cattle are finished they are getting sixteen pounds of barley and oat chop per day. Somchow or other these farms where stock is kept, and the manure applied to the land, look as if the owners had not become poverty stricken by keeping stock. The crops look strong and heavy, the peculiarities of climate do not seem to affect the condition of the crops as they do on lands that are not fortified with manure.

Trimming of Bulls' Feet.

Where bulls are kept up in stables and not allowed to exercise, their feet become very long, and it makes it impossible for them to be of the service that they otherwise would. Where animals are allowed to exercise freely, their feet are kept worn down to the proper condition, so that trimming is unnecessary.

There are two or three ways of trimming bulls' feet. The first of these is for one man to hold him on the plank floor, while another, with mallet and chisel, trims the feet around in the proper shape. This is not the most advisable way, however, for it is liable to leave the feet mis-shapen on the bottom.

Those who are accustomed to keeping a great many bulls follow the practice of having stocks made for the purpose of swinging the bull so that his feet may be turned under him and trimmed on the bottom. These stocks are more or less expensive, and unless there is considerable use for them, it is doubtful whether they should be installed.

Perhaps the best way is to rope and throw the bull, and then trim the feet on the bottom, making them absolutely level and flat. Then, after the animal's feet are trimmed, it should be stood on a plank floor and its feet chiselled into shape. Where the bottom of the feet are not trimmed, or trimmed irregularly, the feet of the beast turn in such a way as to make him sore in the joints, and this causes his carriage to be very unsightly.

The best manner of throwing a bull is for one man to hold him by the ring, the second taking an inch rope from 30 to 50 feet long and looping it around the neck just in front of the shoulders, carrying it back to the heart-girth along the side of the animal for a one-half hitch around the body at this point, then carrying it back to the flank through to another one-half hitch around the animal, just in front of the hips. Then, if the man holding the animal holds him tight, the second man by drawing on the rope (which surrounds the body in three places) can very easily throw the bull. They never fall hard, and simply because of the pressure on the rope they lie down. The rope should be held as long as the animal is on his feet, and a third man, with a sharp wood chisel, can, without any trouble, trim the feet in a proper manner.

For bulls that are confined in close quarters, this operation should be repeated at least twice a year, so that the animal's feet will keep in the best possible condition. It is too often the case that bulls are neglected in this respect, and many good bulls are undoubtedly seriously handicapped, if not ruined because of the lack of attention given to their hoofs.—Prof. H. G. VAN PELT, Iowa Agricultural College.

Determining the Ages of Cattle

Disputes frequently arise at fairs as to the eligibility of a certain animal to compete in a certain class. It may be alleged that the animal is over the age limit for that class, and while the exhibitor may produce a pedigree for it, in case the class is a pure bred one, it doesn't always happen that the pedigree is taken as conclusive proof of age. To overcome these difficulties and to provide something for judges to use in the ring as a basis for determining the age of cattle, the management of the International Exposition have adopted the following month specifications, which applies to cattle between the ages of twelve and thirty-nine months:

Twelve Months—An animal of this age shall have all its milk (calf) incisor teeth in place.

Fifteen Months—At this age center pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums but not yet in wear.

Eighteen Months—The middle pair of permanent incisors at this age should be fully up in wear, but next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through gums.

Twenty-Four Months—The mouth at this age will show two middle permanent (broad) incisors fully up and in wear, and next pair (first intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty Months—The mouth at this age may show six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediate pairs fully up and in wear, and the next pair (second intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty-Six Months—Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shed or shedding, with the corner permanent teeth just appearing through the gums.

Thirty-Nine Months—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear, and corner teeth (incisors) through gums but not in wear.

* * *

The man on the farm is apt to look with suspicion on the teachings of men who never made a dollar on a farm, and who would "break a bank" for funds to keep their farm afloat. The Government or private person who will launch out on a scheme of operating a farm for profit, and will demonstrate to farmers how to make "scientific" pay, will do more to convince the sceptical practical farmer, than can be done by any other plan.

Herd Law a Natural Consequence

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed in your issue of July 1st, a letter from G. A. Bradshaw championing the stockman's interests in answer to a letter of mine of June 10th. Now the question under discussion is a very important one, and cannot be settled by mud-slinging or unbalanced reasoning, or misleading statements, but must be handled with full consideration of the opposing interests. Where Mr. Bradshaw falls short,—I doubt very much if any stockmen of the old time residence in Alberta or Saskatchewan would endorse Mr. Bradshaw's letter or even acknowledge him as their exponent, for the majority of the old time stockmen have left for new fields with their stock, while those remaining have fallen in line with the farmer in changing Macleod from a "Stockman's Paradise" to a "Farmer's Paradise." Should the remaining stockmen treat the farmer with any degree of fairness, there would be no call for herd law, but, is this done? No! The farmer is at a great cost in breaking his land and preparing it for crops, then comes the additional cost of fencing with posts 50 feet apart and three barbed wires with droppers at seven feet apart, making a lawful fence. Then the farmer's responsibility should cease, for at least that season. Does it? No! for after building his fence he is compelled to stand guard, not daring to lose sight of it for a moment for fear of some of the neighbor's bold cattle of the Bradshaw type will try conclusions with it, and invariably the fence comes out second in the conflict. The result is generally disastrous to the farmer if he is not on the spot at the time. Then there is the law by which he may recover—I think the majority of farmers know what that means. One man I can mention who brought action to recover damages done to his field of grain by cattle, lost his suit owing to the fact that one top rail in a system of one and a half miles of fencing was sagged in the center six inches below the stated legal height; so much for one legal fence. What seems to trouble Mr. Bradshaw is how the farmers are going to spend the \$23,000, the cost of the fencing per township. As he says, for twenty-five years the stockmen have done enough improvements to justify the government in exempting them from taxes for the balance of their lives. I have lived in the Macleod district in that "Stockman's Paradise" for twenty-seven years and I have failed to see where the government imposed such a burden upon them that they should be pensioned off as Mr. Bradshaw suggests. I am here to correct Mr. Bradshaw in his statement, for not one dollar of taxation was imposed on the stockmen or anybody else for at least fifteen years, and during the other ten was a paltry two dollars per one hundred and sixty acres, and that only on deeded land. So Mr. Stockman with his 160 acres of deeded land against his three hundred thousand acres of leased land, got off fairly light, for two dollars would not go far in building culverts and bridges over that vast territory covered by one man or company. Now, for the industrial side of the question. Macleod as the center of stockman's paradise, enjoying as it did the patronage for a radius of fifty miles, was a hamlet of three hundred souls. To-day under the snarling herd law dogs she is fast developing into a city and springing up on all sides. Within that radius are scores of towns and villages which could bury the old stockman's paradise in their back alleys.

Mr. Bradshaw tells us that he has no sympathy for the farmers. I am here to tell him the farmers are not looking for sympathy, but their rights as individuals and as a class. Those rights were intruded upon, by the stockmen when they moved by resolution the disallowing of herd law districts within the limits "heretofore stated," knowing as they do, or as they should, that no district would apply to come under a herd law unless the conditions warranted and it was carried by the majority of the people. Mr. Bradshaw says he would take off his hat to a minister who would refuse a herd law, and probably there are farmers who would go him one better and take off their coats to a minister who would attempt to wrench from them a right embodied in the statutes of our legislature.

Macleod, Alta.

D. L. MUNDIMAN.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

A Food for Man or Beast.

A manufacturing process has been discovered by which the wonderful alfalfa may be turned into a product for human consumption and it may now be bought in grocery stores, at least at some grocery stores. As a breakfast food it is said to possess a number of distinct advantages over the ordinary foods sold. It is claimed that it is particularly adapted to weak and delicate stomachs as well as to people in robust health. It seems to have nearly all the merits claimed by any breakfast food. In preparing it for human use the plant is cut just before it reaches maturity and dried thoroughly. It is then ground to a powder. Afterwards this alfalfa meal is treated by a "secret" process where by the essential elements become available for the purposes of performing an acceptable and highly nutritious breakfast dish for man.

GOOD FARMING COMPETITION IN MANITOBA



BUILDINGS ON JAMES MCKENZIE'S FARM, CARTWRIGHT.

The inspection and scoring of eighty-eight farms in various parts of the province which was concluded on the 3rd inst., has done more to stimulate an interest in agricultural society work than any single feature in the history of organized agriculture in Manitoba. Last winter, the department of agriculture, through the managing director of agricultural societies, announced that money granted by agricultural societies for a good farming competition would be duplicated. The societies at Morris, Emerson, Morden, Cartwright, Boissevain, Neepawa, and Carberry took advantage of the offer. Miami previously had announced a Farmstead Competition in which only buildings and surroundings were to be considered. The contest was open to those living in Thompson municipality and the trophy was a magnificent silver cup donated by Wm. Thompson. In the other competitions there were three, four or five prizes, in most cases totalling one hundred dollars.

The keenest interest prevailed in every centre. Farms presented a more attractive appearance than they had on any previous year. Much needed repairs were made and everything possible was done, not to win the paltry prize money, but to have the honor of being placed first by those entrusted with the task of passing judgment.

WINNERS AT MIAMI.

In the Miami Farmstead Competition there were eight entries, comprising beautiful homes well protected by natural bluffs, or by well arranged shelter belts. Good judgment had been used in selecting a site for the banner buildings, but in one instance the highway was too close to permit of tree planting on the north side, and a few did not grow sufficient garden truck to meet the requirements of the table.

After careful consideration of house, out-buildings and surroundings, water supply, wind breaks, gardening and kindred points that go to make attractive homes, the awards stood: Thos. Garnett first, score 83 out of 100; C. S. Margelson second, score 82; J. H. Pearce third,

score 81. The remaining entries were: Wm. Montgomery, Thos. Reeve, D. Lawson, J. Blair, and N. Kennedy.

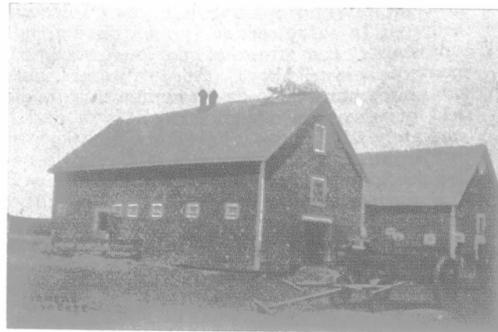
SCORING ENTIRE FARMS.

In the other contests every feature of the farm was taken into consideration. At Morris there were nine competitors. The result was Geo. Clubb first, score 721; Henry Luarr second, score 658; W. H. Moore third, score 653; N. W. Moyer fourth, score 599. Other entries were Wm. Fraser, Jno. Dickson, Louis Kastner, Jas. Lewis, and A. Whitehead.

Emerson district had thirteen entries. The judges' score stood: J. F. Dupuis first, score 698; Wm. Lindsay second, score 693; Wm. Calder third, score 657; Wm. Shields fourth, score 653. The other competitors were: A. Brecken, A. Willson, A. Bell, H. Smith, C. Baldwin, T. W. Knowles, J. Forrester, R. S. Curran and J. A. Copeland.

At Morden nine farms were entered. The scoring resulted as follows: H. B. Brown first, score 763; G. H. Bradshaw second, score 759; W. C. White third, score 689; Hargest Bros., fourth, score 673. The remaining entries were: J. L. Parkinson, R. Jickling, Joseph Ching, Robt. Henderson, and M. Coulter.

At Cartwright there were ten competitors. James McKenzie was awarded first with a score of 716; D. Duncan second, score 711; Lumb Bros., third, score 669; Jas. Stancomb fourth, score



H. B. BROWN'S BARN, MORDEN, MAN.

Neepawa district had eleven of its best farmers in the contest. Awards stood: Stephen Benson first, score 788; Wm. Connell second, score 729; Albert Henton third, score 706; W. C. Stewart fourth, score 700; The other entries were: John Ker, F. C. Harris, Jas. Dark, Wm. Watson, Geo. Stonehouse & Sons, Neil Campbell and Peter McNabb.

SCORING NOT UNIFORM.

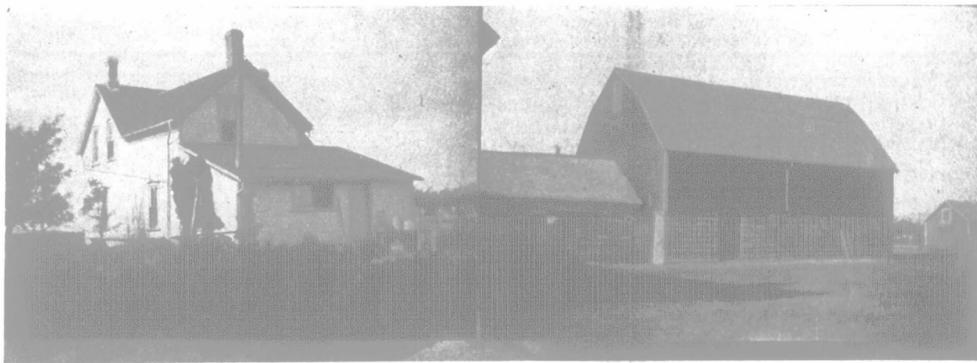
Although the same score card was used throughout the province the totals may not show which farm would win in a provincial sweepstakes contest. Allowance must be made for the season of the year at which the scoring was done. Judging in the first competition was on June 23, and the last completed on July 27. Then some farms were found to be of special merit in one or more departments, but with defects in other features that would warrant any judge in refusing to give them places. Again the same judge or judges did not pass judgment in every case. The

work was done by members of the Manitoba Agricultural College staff including Professor Rutherford, F. W. Broderick, A. R. Greig, J. Alberts Hand and G. A. Sproule. J. J. Golden, deputy minister of agriculture also assisted at two or three points.

A most elaborate score card covering details under every feature of farming operations and conveniences was used. The main divisions included: general appearances, house and surroundings, garden, outbuildings and yards, water supply, shelter belts, fields and crops, live-stock, machinery, management, and improvements. Indications of interest in all departments and evidences of prosperity were given special prominence. The balanced farm naturally had the advantage. Success in fighting noxious weeds and general methods of cultivation, particularly in the handling of summer fallowed land also were considered important.

STRIKING FEATURES.

In almost every district something loomed up that was not found to be specially striking in

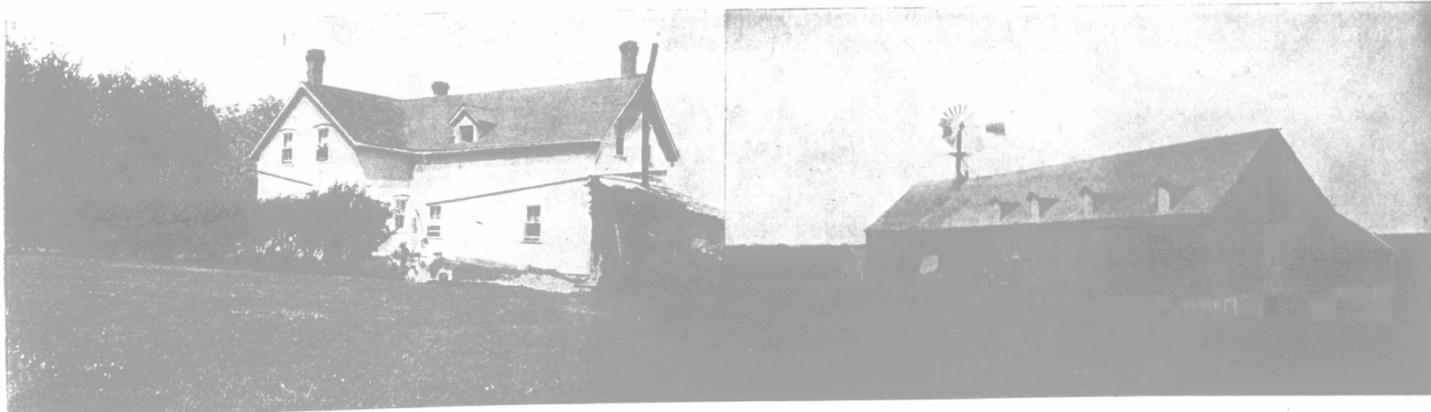


THOS. GARNETT'S BUILDINGS, MIAMI, MAN.

646. Other entries were: Ferguson and Mowbray, Jno. Bridges, Chas. Horn, George Gimby, J. D. Menarey, and George Armstrong.

Boissevain had eight farms in the competition. The judges made awards as follows: Wm. Willson first, score 758; Thos. Tyreman second, score 739; Samuel Oke third, score 693; John Oke fourth, score 630. The remaining contestants were: Peter Cantelon, D. Young, W. C. Cottingham and J. McCorquodale.

Carberry's list totalled twenty. The score stood as follows: Thos. McGregor first, score 780; D. F. Woosnam second, score 697; Andrew Lyons third, score 662; J. G. Barron fourth, score 637. The list was completed by the following names: D. Renwick, M. Boucher, Geo. Grant, W. C. Chisholm, Davis White, L. R. Birch, Cyrus Turner, A. Marshall, P. Robertson, R. Marshall, Jno. Watts, T. S. Roger, W. Bailey, C. Rasmussen, Jas. Hope and Samuel Ruckle.



HOUSE AND BARN ON S. BENSON'S FARM, NEEPAWA, THE HIGHEST SCORING FARM IN THE COMPETITION.

other districts. At Boissevain it was well cultivated summer fallows; at Carberry it was attention to home beautification and live-stock; at Neepawa it was fine farm buildings, and the growing of timothy and late oats for winter feeding. In every section it was found that the contestants were free of noxious weeds than many of their neighbors. At Morris and Emerson it was not unusual to find a comparatively clean field of wheat on a competitor's farm and immediately adjoining it a field completely over-run by the mustards and French weeds. At Neepawa the chief danger lay in wild oats and ball mustard. The former were being fought successfully by seeding to timothy, by sowing oats late and cutting for green feed, and by growing barley. The farmers recognized the importance of making conditions such that wild oats which were in the soil would sprout and also preventing further contamination of their fields by killing or removing the plant before seed was dropped. Most of them ground all feed before it was given to the stock, in order to avoid having the land further infested in this way.

In contrast to the well kept summer fallows so frequently seen it was regrettable occasionally to come across one that had not been touched from the time the crop of 1907 had been harvested. Some lamely excused themselves because of lack of time, while others argued that it was of great benefit to the land to plow down the weed growth that was only too much in evidence. An examination of the rest of the farm showed the folly of such practice. Not only were weeds prominent, but also the crop was below the average. These men have forgotten the two main objects of summer fallowing—to conserve moisture and to rid the land of weeds. By leaving the surface untouched there is constant loss of water by evaporation during the fall and spring, and then through the leaves of the growing weeds in early summer. Besides, many weeds have matured seeds sufficiently to further infest the ground before the plow is used.

HANDLING OF LABOR.

In only one or two instances was special provision made for hired help. Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, had provided two houses for married men, and so well is he satisfied that a third house is being arranged for this season. The fact is that no one who has given this system of providing for labor a trial would think of returning to the common practice of hiring men by the month. They have found it profitable to so arrange their work, and to so change their system of farming, as to give work for men during the winter months, and make it necessary to have hired help for twelve months in the year. It means that stock must be kept, but the keeping of stock gives a supply of manure, the value of which was evidenced in every locality. On many farms an extra good stand was noticed, usually on a high part of a field. On enquiry as to the cause the answer invariably was: "Oh, I drew out a few loads of manure and scattered it on that knoll last winter." Indications were that the yields on that particular part would be five to ten bushels higher than on the balance of the field.

SUMMER FALLOWS DISCARDED.

A noticeable feature in one or two districts was the absence of land in summer fallow. Mr. Benson, of Neepawa, had learned that by using manure and by growing timothy for hay one year, and pasture the next, it was unnecessary to do without a crop for a season on part of his land, while the labor connected with summer fallowing was being done. His rotation was as follows: Barley (on manured land); wheat (seeded down

to timothy); timothy (for hay); pasture; wheat; oats. One hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty acres are seeded down each year; manure is applied to seventy-five or eighty acres; about fifty acres are devoted to green feed including fifteen or twenty of corn. Other prosperous farmers followed similar systems, but had less manure and less land in hay and pasture. The fine crops on Mr. Benson's farm furnish the most substantial evidence that the system suits his land. Farmers in other districts could work out a system that would be equally satisfactory.

POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

On many of the best farms the raising of poultry and the manufacture of butter proved to be important assets. Some were able to pay for household necessities by local sales while others had arranged for special market in Winnipeg, or other towns and cities, while one had a steady market in a British Columbia town. A few maintained that it was profitable to raise chickens for table use at home.

A vast difference was noticeable in and around the barns and stables. A semi-annual coat of whitewash on the stable walls and partitions on a few farms added greatly to the appearance as well as to the healthfulness and the lighting. Fork racks and harness rooms in many instances, were conspicuous by their absence.

The well equipped repair shops give ample evidence that the blacksmiths are called upon largely to put shoes on horses. Many shops on the farms are fully equipped with forge, anvil, vice, drill and all utensils required for making ordinary repairs on wood or iron. These men realize that time is money, and do not care to spend two hours going to town to have a ten minute repair done. In addition they sharpen their harrow teeth and plow shares when opportunity affords.

Labor saving devices and schemes varied from a huge wheel, inside which a dog traveled and drives a churn or a cream separator, to the genuine steam engine. Many used windmill, gasoline or steam to grind their grain, and in some cases to saw wood and do other work.

But no farm was perfect in all departments. There were few that could not be improved without very great expense. If farmers had opportunity to travel more, converse more one with another, and study the methods of other farmers, they would find much that would be of benefit. This year's competitions have stimulated the members of the societies under whose auspices they were held. The contestants are sure to make improvements. A demand will be made for this feature of society work becoming an annual one. Not only does it benefit the contestants, but they, in improving their farms, also induce neighbors to do likewise. The net result should be a vast improvement in the general appearance and in the gross returns on Manitoba farms.

Threshing Barley—How the Price is Affected

The malters are anxious about the barley crop. They want to see a good yield but their anxiety is not at an end when a big crop is harvested, they are more concerned to have it threshed so that it will make the most and the best malt. This is what the bulk of the barley crop is used for, whether it is grown by total abstainers or confirmed drunkards, and naturally every one wants to get all out of his crop there is in it. As we have remarked before, considerable injury is done to the malting value of barley by threshing it "too close," that is by breaking off the germ end of the kernel with the straw. Without the germ, barley is no use for malting, and it is a positive fact that careless threshing knocks off a lot of germs. Of course this is not the threshers' "funeral," his business is to put the grain through the machine, but the farmer whose barley is being threshed should be interested, since there may be a difference between the value of well and poorly threshed barley sufficient to pay for the threshing.

When barley arrives on the Winnipeg market the buyers for the malting houses are on hand and watch the inspections. If the sample shows too close threshing they pass it up, but if a large proportion of the kernels still retain their germs they immediately put a bid on the car. This

practically amounts to a sample market for barley as the cars are invariably held during inspection so that while close threshing does not count in grading, it plays an important part in making or breaking the market for barley. Each farmer who has barley to thresh should explain to his thresher just how he wants his barley threshed, and by an adjustment of the concaves the job should be done.

Killing Canadian Thistle

Editor FARMERS' ADVOCATE:

If this experience with the Canadian thistle is of any benefit to any one, you might publish it. When cutting the crop of 1906, I came across a patch of them about 20x40 feet, which I had not noticed previously. After threshing I covered it about two feet deep with damp straw. I left it there until July, 1907, when a few showed through, and many shoots were underneath. I set fire to it and plowed it thoroughly, cutting every root, but in a week or so they were thicker than ever. I then stacked hay on part of the plot, which stood there until January of this year. This spring and up-to-date, July 18th, not a thistle has shown itself there, but the piece uncovered and around where the back stood is very thick. I have cut them with the hoe four times and intend to stack hay on the rest of them this year.

Man.

ED. BROWN.

Alfalfa at Lacombe

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The enclosed illustration represents the difference in growth of inoculated and uninoculated alfalfa. The seed was sown on rather low lying land in June, 1906. Soil from Lethbridge where alfalfa had been successfully grown was used at the rate of about 100 pounds per acre to inoculate the soil on three-quarters of the acre, one-quarter was left without treatment.

The plants in the illustration were dug within four feet, and represent the average difference as a result of inoculation. The first cutting has been made and gave on the inoculated area at the rate of 4160 pounds of hay cured sufficiently to haul, while the uninoculated yielded at the rate of 1960 pounds per acre. There will be a second cutting of this crop ready in good time. This farm will next year distribute small lots of soil for inoculation purposes to those farmers wishing to use this means of inoculating, and begin the culture of this most valuable fodder crop.

G. H. HUTTON.



FRANK DUPUIS'S HOUSE, EMERSON, MAN.



LIVE STOCK JUDGE MCCRAE HOLDING SAMPLE PLANTS OF ALFALFA GROWN ON INOCULATED AND NON-INOCULATED SOIL AT LACOMBE, ALTA.

Saskatchewan's Field Grain Competitions

The competitions in standing fields of seed grain that are being held by the majority of agricultural societies in Saskatchewan are now being judged. The twenty judges first had a preliminary meeting on August 4th, at Indian Head, where they discussed matters pertaining to the standard of excellence for the grain, and scored up near-by fields to accustom the new judges to the use of the score cards and to get all scoring as nearly alike as possible. The interest in the competitions has steadily increased each year since their inception three summers ago when thirty-one were held in Saskatchewan. Last year there were thirty-eight competitions and this year there are forty-five, with an increase in the average number of fields entered in each competition. That they are receiving the support of the people is proven not only by the larger number of farmers taking part in each competition but also by the fact that a number of the societies have added to the government grant, money out of their own funds for prizes for standing fields of oats.

The competitions have also secured the support of the townspeople. At Wolsley Mr. R. P. Langford last year offered a \$50 silver cup for the wheat which made the greatest number of points, counting those obtained in the field competition, and those given it at the seed fair, the cup to become the property of the farmer who first wins it three times. The Moose Jaw Times offered this spring a \$75 silver cup under the same conditions, and there are reliable indications that in a short time other agricultural societies will be in receipt of the same kind of prizes.

In the suggestions which Seed Commissioner McFayden made to the staff of judges who have undertaken to judge the competitions we notice the following points:

Fields entered in these competitions may be expected to be of superior quality in each of the points enumerated. It will, therefore, be necessary to cut heavily for even slight deficiencies in order to leave a margin for varying degrees of excellence.

Red Fife may be taken as the standard of suitability of variety of wheat, except in districts where it does not mature, when such varieties as Preston, Huron, Stanley or Percy may be given preference, by one point under heading "Suitability of Variety."

Wheats unsuitable to the country, or of poor milling quality such as Club, Ladoga, or White Russian, should receive nothing under this head.

For a full score on the point, Freedom from Weeds, there should be no weeds at all. Weeds, (such as wild oats, ragweed, buckwheat and cockle) the seeds of which cannot be readily separated from wheat would justify a cut of from 15 to 25 points.

If wild oats be present in any appreciable quantity the exhibit should be thrown out.

Any noxious weeds, such as mustards, stinkweed, cockle, false flax, etc., would justify a severe cut, but not as much as would be taken off for weeds, the seeds of which are hard to remove from wheat.

For a full score under the head, "Freedom from other Varieties and other kinds of Grain," the field should be pure as far as can be determined.

For only a trace of impurities cut out from 1 to 5 points.

Fields that are not over 80 per cent. pure should secure nothing under this head and those that do not come up to 75 per cent. thrown out.

Care should be taken to ascertain whether there be smut at all.

If only an occasional head of smut be found cut out 5 points.

If more than a trace of smut be found, cut from 5 to 15 points.

If much smut be present the exhibit should be thrown out. Rust or insects are of minor importance to smut.

For leaf cut from 1 to 5 points.

For rust or stem cut from 5 to 15 points. Apparent yield considering vigour of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, thickness of stand and state of maturity, proportion of points to be as follows: Vigor of growth and uniformity, 6. Size of head, 11. Stiffness of straw, 5. Thickness of stand, 4. State of maturity—but where a crop fails in any one particular, a heavier cut may be made.

Vigor of growth should not mean an excessive growth of straw.

Under uniformity the presence of weak, spindly plants in the crop is particularly undesirable.

Heads should be uniformly large and well filled for variety exhibited. Long open heads are objectionable.

The score cards used by the judges are drawn up on the following basis:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Points. Includes sections for WHEAT FIELDS and OAT FIELDS with various criteria like 'Suitability of variety', 'Freedom from weeds', etc.

The judges for the competitions are: A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta, Sask.; Jas. Ewart, Sintaluta, Sask.; J. A. Dorrance, Highview, Sask.; Kenneth Finlayson, N. Battleford; W. H. Wensley, Heward; C. A. Partridge, Saltcoats; Elmer Shaw, Abernethy; Stephen Garrett, Kenlis; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; J. H. Fraser, Edgeley; A. E. Wilson, Indian Head; A. P. Crisp, Moosomin; Jos. McMullen, Moosomin; Thos. R. Brown, Regina; A. Switzer, Grenfell; Conrad Steuck, Abernethy.

Wheat is shocked to aid the ripening process. Overripe grain will shell out badly and is liable to lodge before it is cut. Therefore it is better to begin harvesting before the grain is entirely ripe and allow the process to go on after it is in the shock. Investigations show that a considerable transfer of material from the straw to the grain takes place after cutting. This being the case, wheat can be cut quite green, and if well shocked it will ripen and no loss result.

Wheat shocking is an art not fully mastered by all farmers. The ability to set the sheaves together so that they will shed water and stand up until wanted for stacking or threshing comes only through practice, and some never seem to fully get the knack.

I herewith enclose subscription for another year. Your paper is a welcome visitor here and although I thought you could not beat yourselves, you have. Boissevain, Man. Ed BROWN.

DAIRY

Dairy Notes

The dairy exhibits at most of the larger fairs this year already held have been rather better than formerly. The products exhibited were not much greater than on previous occasions but the quality was pronounced superior to what is generally seen.

Complaints are common at this season of the year of difficulties experienced in churning. The butter will not come, or when it forms does not unite to form lumps or masses. The trouble may be that the cream is too thin and churning is being attempted at too high a temperature. There isn't much danger of getting the churning temperature too low in the summer time, anywhere from 45 to 50 degrees is the desirable point for churning.

In the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, this season, experiments are being conducted each week in the manufacture of whey butter. Sometimes they are able to make a very nice quality of butter, and other times the quality is quite inferior. One sample of whey butter, scored a fortnight since, would class very well with the best dairy butter. They are also testing its keeping quality, but, up to the present, Prof. Dean informs us they have no very definite data on this experiment.

It is proposed to conduct experiments in the feeding value of whey for pigs, with the fat removed, this work being carried on in conjunction with the Livestock Department.

The Over-run

A good many people, buttermakers as well as creamery patrons, have a wrong idea or make an incorrect interpretation of the term "over-run." The over-run in buttermaking, to give it its correct definition, is simply the excess of weight of butter produced over the amount of butter fat received from the patrons. A man can take a Babcock tester and a sample of his butter, and sit down and figure up over-run percentages that will tickle his soul, but he's on the wrong tack altogether, and while he may be able to figure out all kinds of an over-run on paper, errors in sampling and testing will so influence the final result that his figures are misleading and altogether inaccurate.

Incorporating the maximum amount of moisture into butter may or may not produce a high over-run. If the operation has been careful all through the manufacturing processes, but especially in sampling and testing, the nearer to sixteen per cent. water the finished butter contains, the better for all concerned. It is better, anyway, to be as close to this point as possible; for the more water one can sell at butter fat prices the more profitable is the business. The mistake most men make is in thinking that water incorporation is the main thing. In fact and in practice it is not. The main thing is to sample and test in such a way that patrons are not paid for goods they never deliver, yet at the same time get credit for every pound or ounce of butter fat their milk or cream contains.

We are inclined to think that the sampling and testing of cream is not any too carefully done in quite a few creameries in this country. The fact is that creamery operators, quite a number of them, do not realize exactly what careless sampling and testing means, both to themselves and the creamery's patrons. The Babcock test, properly operated, gets the fat percentage in the cream as closely as it is possible to determine it, but carelessly handled it leads to dissatisfaction all around.

Judging Dairy Cattle at Exhibitions

Hoard's Dairyman in a recent issue raises again the question as to whether classes should be made for dairy cattle at our fairs and exhibitions. It is pointed out that the judge ordinarily arranges the dairy cow line up on very much the same basis as he would a class of beef animals, largely from the stand point of fleshing. A cow has to be fat more or less to win, and dairy breeders who want their stock to win, must subjugate almost entirely the milking function in their animals, get them to lay on fat, and get them out of the habit of turning the food consumed into lactic fluid. For this reason alone dairy cow classes should be discouraged. They serve no useful purpose, simply depreciate a cow's value from the milking standpoint, and are liable to injure her in health as well as in performance permanently.

But there is another and stronger argument against judging dairy cows as they judge beefing animals. Form in a dairy cow is no indication of her milking abilities. Form in the beef animal is an outstanding indication of its ability to lay on beef. Such an animal has to have a certain form to lay the meat on evenly and deep, but it has yet to be demonstrated that form is much concerned in milk making business. Beef cattle can be judged satisfactorily in a ring, because everything is present on which the judge may base his estimate of the animals. He wants a frame first of all to hold the meat, he looks for the fleshing, deep, even and smooth. He can judge of the animal's capabilities by inspection of what is brought before him, its quality by the touch of the flesh, and so on. But a ring of dairy cows is a different proposition. These are not functioned to pile up their products on their carcasses. A man may pass judgment on the carcasses before him if he wants to, but at best he's only hazarding a guess as to the amount and quality of the products the animal is able to produce. And that, after all is the only basis upon which rational judging should be done.

It is a mistake to judge dairy cows, even to judge the dairy breeds, on anything, but the basis of performance. Each breed has of course, certain features which its fanciers lay particular stress on, such as color, the shape of the head, horn, udder and so on, but these features, all of them, are secondary in importance to the one grand feature of butter fat production. Any method of judging that does not consider the product along with the animal is too one sided to be of any material value. What dairy cows are required to do is to produce milk and butter fat. The individual that can do that most economically is the one that should be at the first prize end of the line up in the show ring.

Prof. G. T. McKay who for a number of years has been head of the dairy department at the Iowa agricultural college resigned his position recently to become Secretary of the National Dairy Manufacturer's Association at a salary of \$6000 a year. Prof McKay is a Canadian, born on an Ontario farm near Ingersoll, completed his education in that town and gained his knowledge of dairying from practical work in creameries, cheese factories and on dairy farms. He has written a book entitled "The Principles and Practices of Buttermaking," which is used as a text-book in nearly all the agricultural colleges in America. He is widely known as a writer on dairy subjects and through his addresses at dairymen's conventions.

The total value of Canadian cheese and butter exports in 1907 was \$20,186,398, which was \$5,812,636, less than in 1906. This country supplied within 34,911 tons of all the cheese imported into Great Britain in 1907, as out of a total cheese import last year of 125,590 tons, Canada sent 90,679 tons, a falling off of 5,205 tons from the year before, but still by far away the largest import in Britain from any country. New Zealand made a marked increase in her cheese exports to the mother land in 1907, sending forward an increase of 2,727 tons over the year previous. But New Zealand's total shipments were only 8,597 tons.

POULTRY

The Correction of Vices

Feather pulling, egg-eating, drinking or eating filth are three common vices in hens. A hen with any of these habits is a dangerous proposition. Other members of the flock will acquire the vices from her, unless the trouble is immediately checked. Feather pulling is a vice that is particularly liable to develop in a flock kept in close confinement and given little exercise. A flock kept in those conditions is apt to be on an unbalanced ration. The fowls crave for meat or green food and seem to take to pulling feathers of each other. Sometimes in extreme cases, the hens peck a victim to death, seeming to be set wild by the taste of blood, if by chance any is drawn in pulling the feathers. If the vice reaches this stage, feather pullers should be killed and used on the table. If it is only just starting separate the ones that are learning the trick from the rest and try solitary confinement awhile for the culprits. The best way is to correct the ration by introducing some meal and green food and by providing larger space for the bunch to exercise or scratch in.

Egg eating generally starts from the hens investigating a soft shelled egg that may be dropped and broken on the floor, or from eggs broken in the nest. Sometimes hens get the habit of egg eating from being fed egg shells, or take to eating eggs in the nest to satisfy the craving for lime or grit. The remedy is to prevent over-crowding on the nest by providing more room for layers, or by darkening the nests, which will lessen crowding. Also by providing grit and lime for the fowls to use. A nest with a canvas bottom and a hole in the center through which the egg when laid drops through to a drawer beneath, will prevent hardened sinners from making away with their product. Such nests should have a soft cloth or some chaff underneath the canvas for the egg to fall upon. The safest remedy is to use confirmed egg eaters on the table.

Fowls occasionally indulge the habit of drinking out of barn yard pools or puddles of stagnant water, or devour excrement and filth. Such practices are likely to bring on digestive disorders and diseases of various kinds. The only thing to do is to keep the hens out of the way of temptation and prevent them from satisfying their abnormal cravings. Proper feeding and good management will usually save flocks from acquiring any of these vices.

The Enemies of Fowls

Among the enemies of fowls, coyotes, skunks, weasels, and certain predaceous birds are the most common. Along with them go the domestic cat, dogs once in a while, other meat eating animals, wild and domestic, and human thieves. In certain parts of this country the coyote's depredations are a rather serious drain upon the profits of the poultry business. These animals will commit their villainies in broad daylight, and where fowls are allowed to run out, a coyote is liable at any time to make off with one before a man realizes what has happened. And it takes quite a few hens to keep a coyote's appetite satisfied. Poultry authorities are agreed that the best way to get rid of this fowl enemy is to poison him. Theoretically this is all right. Strychnine set out in pieces of flesh will make short work of the coyotes if you can get them to eat it. But that's where the trouble comes. The coyote prefers to prepare his own meal in his own way.

Skunks, weasels and such like get in their work mostly at night. They can be trapped sometimes, but not very often. A skunk can be fixed if its burrow is found, but the trouble is to find the burrow. Where such pests prey upon the flock the best way of preventing loss is to keep all entrances to the poultry house closed up at night with wire netting, screening or shutters of some kind.

A dog about a farm, if he has been properly trained, will keep hawks and other birds or animals away in the daytime, and guard the flock against molestation at night. If the poultryman is any good with a gun, he can use it to good advantage in decreasing the number of predatory birds and animals in his neighborhood. Whenever it is found that the hens are being carried off, the poultryman should not rest until he has put a stop to it or spent some time trying to anyway.

Bumble Foot

Fowls roosting on high perches sometimes injure their feet in jumping down from the roost to the floor. An abscess forms on the sole, which becomes hard and calloused, and a condition known as bumble foot results. The disease, if neglected, may extend upward in the leg affecting the joints and ultimately causing death. A fowl that has once had bumble foot is of little more use. The lameness is liable to return at any time and birds suffering once from this disorder very rarely become profitable producers again. The best way is to prevent trouble by making the roosting perches low and all on the same level. The ordinary way of putting the roosts up, one above the other, like the rungs of a ladder is the easiest way of laying things out for trouble of this kind. The hens crowd up to the top perches on going to roost, and when they come down in the

morning jump from one perch to another. Hens of light weight breeds, such as Leghorns can make the descent every day of their lives without injury to the feet, but heavy weights like Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Cochins are liable to put their feet out of business by the performance, and the Scotchman's adage about the horse holds equally true with the hen, "no foot no hen."

Frequent applications of crude petroleum is a good remedy for bumble foot in the early stages of the disease. If the trouble is neglected it becomes necessary to open the abscess by making two cuts across each other in the form of an X. The matter is then washed out with warm water containing a little carbolic acid, and carbolated vaseline applied daily to the wound until a cure is effected. The hatchet treatment is used by poultrymen of experience with rather more satisfactory results than any kind of doctoring.

Teaching Chicks to Roost

Chicks of Leghorn and other light weight breeds will begin roosting of their own accord when six or eight weeks old. Chicks of the heavier breeds often do not roost until taught to do so by the keeper. The general practice is to keep chicks of medium sized breeds on the floor until about three months old, and chicks of the largest breeds a month or two longer. Unless the floor is kept clean and the chicks well bedded, it is better to teach all to roost early. If suitable wide roosts are used; there is no more danger of crooked breasts than on the floor, and many poultry men think the general advantages of getting the youngsters on the roost where they cannot crowd and huddle in corners, and are not soiled by their own and each other's droppings, more than compensate for what keel bones are twisted.

Often chicks can be taught to roost by putting in low roosts and placing with them one or two old hens or chicks that are in the habit of roosting. If this plan cannot be tried, or does not work, a wide board should be placed close to the wall, about a foot from the ground, and the chicks placed on it after dark, night after night, until they will go to it of their own accord. After that, a wide roost, the regulation distance from the wall, may be substituted for the board.

HORTICULTURE

Fruit and Flower Show next Month

An effort is being made by the Western Horticultural society and the Winnipeg Florists' association to stimulate interest in plant, flower, and fruit culture by holding a horticultural exhibition in Winnipeg on September 3rd, 4th, and 5th. The prize list makes arrangements for the awarding of \$1000, in premiums, the money being divided as follows:

For flowers \$320; for fruit \$200; for vegetables \$350, also \$80 in prizes for the best collection of vegetables by horticultural or agricultural societies, first \$40; second \$25; third \$15. \$50 is also set apart for the honey display.

Competition is limited to the province of Manitoba on account of the provincial government making a money grant. No exhibitor may make more than one entry in each class, and no exhibitor may compete as both professional and amateur.

F. W. Brodrick, of the Manitoba Agricultural college is managing the show and is furnishing enquirers with whatever information they desire. This show is one of the best chances we have of demonstrating the suitability of Manitoba for fruit and flower production, and incidentally removing the impression that the province can grow nothing but wheat.

Planting on the Open Prairie

I am interested in planting forest trees and want your advice on the subject. I have selected land having a southeast slope on the bank of a small creek. This summer I have had it broken and it is being disced well. What kind of trees or seeds would be most suitable to plant, and where could I get them? Where and when could I get the sugar maple, soft maple, hackberry, linden seed or trees?

Sask.

Mrs. McC.

It is to supply trees for such purposes that the forestry farm at Indian Head has been established. In connection with this farm men are kept to inspect the ground that applicants for trees have prepared, and while inspecting offer suggestions as to how it might be improved. If it is desired to get trees through the forestry farm, (which by the way, are free) application should be made in plenty of time to have the land inspected the year before the planting is done. We could not say whether or not the inspection could be made this year as the work of each inspector is laid out early in the season to save as much travelling as possible, but application might be made at once. Suggestions as to varieties will be given also, but if the land is fit, and you want to start the plot before the forestry farm can supply the stock, then get the trees from a nursery or from a clump of woods near at home. It would not be worth while to raise the trees from seed, you would be farther ahead to wait one or two years for a supply from the forestry farm.

Our correspondent lives at Kronan, which is south of Regina, and quite a distance from timber. But a good supply of native trees might be got from the Wascana creek west, or by going north to the Qu'Appelle valley. Any trees growing naturally in these valleys would stand a good chance of growing in a cultivated plot.

If it is decided to order from a nursery we would suggest starting the plot with willows. There are several varieties and they are our most rapid growers, covering the ground and breaking the wind. Russian Golden, the acute leaved willow, Russian laurel, and white are among the best varieties. Then for deep moist soil there is the cotton wood, a rapid grower and hardy. Along with these hardy, low growing willows it is well to set larger trees in a position so that the willows and cotton woods will shelter them from the winds and sun. Of the large trees, Manitoba maple, native green ash, Balsam poplar or Balm of Gilead, native birch, native elm and native larch or tamarack, and evergreens, such as spruce and the hardier varieties of pine, may be grown with a little care. The hard maple and the soft maple of eastern Canada are not hardy in the west. Lindon or basswood can scarcely be recommended for general planting as far west as Regina, but it grows well in eastern Manitoba. These same suggestions will, of course, apply if the trees are secured from the forestry farm, but the inspector from first hand observation would be able to make more useful recommendations.

* * *

The United States has now reached that point where the growth of forests is but one-third of the annual cut. There is timber enough in sight yet to supply the country's needs for twenty-five or thirty years at the present rate of use. America uses five or six times as much timber per capita as the European nations.



FARM BUILDINGS AND GARDEN; PROPERTY OF EDWARD MILLS, CARLYLE, SASK. IN A COUNTRY OF BARE PRAIRIE, TREES ARE A DOUBLE BOON.

FIELD NOTES

The strawberry season this year seems to be unusually short. Quite a few carloads of British Columbia berries came into Winnipeg during the early part of July. These berries were received in splendid condition, were high quality goods all around, a credit to the fruit industry of the coast province and to the men who packed and shipped them.

* * *

Some promising new fruits have been originated at the South Dakota Experiment Station by crossing the native Dakota plums and sand cherries with other stone fruits from Europe and Asia. It appears that the native Dakota sand cherry amalgamates readily in hybridizing with a number of other species, and that excellent results may be hoped for, especially with hybrids of the Japanese plums. Many more combinations have been made and the fruiting of the resulting seedlings is awaited with interest. The fact has been demonstrated that it is possible to secure fruits combining the hardness of native stone fruits with something of the size and quality of the choice cultivated stone fruits from Europe and Asia. It is hoped that this brief record will serve to arouse interest in this subject and to many experiments in similar lines elsewhere.

* * *

The Ontario department of agriculture made an exhibit of fruit at the recent Winnipeg Industrial which is a credit to the fruit growing industry of that province. The excellent arrangement of the apples and other fruits was the subject of much favorable comment from the fair's visitors who inspected the exhibit. For this the Ontario fruit men have reason for self congratulation. At the same time however, as has been intimated in these columns time and again for years, there is vast difference between the fruit which the Ontario department of agriculture sends up here each year for exhibition purposes, and the stuff which in the name of fruit comes into the western market each fall and winter from the fruit growers of that province. The manner of putting up, the grading and packing of this latter is too often away below what it should be. Ontario fruit, apples especially, are preferred in the Winnipeg market to all others, providing they are laid down here in anything like proper style. But the apple growers of Ontario, at least the majority of them, will have to change their methods a little if the western market for their products is to be maintained. This country does not by any means depend on the east alone for fruit, and the sooner that fact can be rammed home to eastern growers the better it will be for the fruit industry of those provinces. There is a possibility, however, that before they become sufficiently enlightened the opportunity will have passed.

War on Gophers

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I promised to let you know the result of the "Gopher Contest" held at Pioneer. The children's contest ended the first week in June. A dozen boys were in the competition and between them they brought forward three thousand gopher tails. Some had been spoilt and been thrown away so were not counted. Master Kenny Getty headed the list with 600 tails. The farmer's contest is to be continued until the fall when a great number of tails are expected to be shown, as they have among them between 3000 and 4000, but although so many have been killed they seem to be as thick as ever. Acres of crops have been destroyed by them in this district this summer, so you can just imagine what the crops would look like if the 6,000 or 7,000 were alive; together with what young ones they might have had. There is no doubt that there is a loss, on an average, of a bushel to the acre at least to every farmer in districts infested with gophers, and I hope that every school district will take the matter up this winter and get right after the gophers in the spring. I don't believe any farmer would miss a five dollar bill given towards such a good cause. We were only able to give about a cent a tail this year, as many of the farmers would not help us out, but we hope to do better next year as we have seen that the children can certainly catch them if we make it worth their while.

S. M.

Bees Hanging Out.

Bees generally hang out for two reasons. It may be too hot inside the hive, or there is not room to store the freshly-gathered nectar (honey). Now, if bees hang out for the latter reason, it is, of course, self-evident that more room should be given. If this is neglected, surplus honey is lost, that's all—and enough, too.

It generally is easy enough to tell whether the bees of a colony hang out for want of room. Simply note whether other colonies are working. You see when hives and surrounding conditions are alike, the hanging out of a few colonies hardly can mean that the weather is too hot.

Not much need be said about bees hanging out for want of room, for a beekeeper negligent enough

to fail to provide necessary surplus storage room will hardly read articles on apiculture.

Bees hanging out on account of too high temperature inside the hive sometimes is a serious matter, especially in the Southern States. Hives have been known to get so hot that the comb melted. This is "just awful," to use a feminine expression.

In the first place, don't locate the apiary where there is little chance for a breeze, and the sun strikes with unrelenting intensity. Then, during the summer season all hives should be provided with deep entrances. Seven-eighths of an inch is the depth generally used. If the bottom boards are of the old style, that cannot be reversed to give a deep entrance, I would make them so or discard them entirely.

If extracted (liquid) honey is produced the cover may be raised a little by putting a piece of section under it. This will create a circulation—or perhaps I should say draft—of air through the hive, and thus help the bees in keeping the temperature low enough. This way of ventilation is undesirable in the production of comb honey, as it hinders the bees in comb-building.

Shade boards are used by some beekeepers further south than the writer's location (Central Wisconsin). They are made of any kind of boards, cleated on the under side, so the air can circulate under them. Now, understand, they are put on the covers with the cleats down, so they will not lie in close contact with the hive cover.

Another thing, don't have hives painted a dark color. Paint them white. Dark colors absorb the sun's heat. Plain enough, then, that dark-painted hives will become too hot sooner than light-colored ones.

F. A. STROHSCHNEIN.

Central Wisconsin.

Trade Conditions in United States.

Careful investigation of agricultural and industrial conditions reveals a steady improvement in the general business situation. The paramount influence which tones the outlook is the easy money market and the promising crop forecast. There is also evidence of increased volume of business and rising confidence in all quarters of the country.

The government crop report is most encouraging for an immense harvest. The estimate indicated 2,726,000,000 bushels of corn, an excess of 130,000,000 bushels over the crop of 1907. The estimate has only been once exceeded, and that by the banner crop of 1906, when the record of 2,927,000,000 was established. The wheat harvest is estimated at 692,790,000 bushels, an increase of 58,000,000 bushels over the yield last season. The yield of oats is predicted at 1,012,000,000 bushels, as contrasted with 754,000,000 bushels last year. The cotton crop is estimated at 13,000,000 bales and indications are encouraging for normal yields of all kinds of agricultural products.

With normal agricultural crops and satisfactory prices, all lines of business will be stimulated. Idle cars of railroads will be brought into requisition to move the crops to market, which will reduce the army of unemployed. The country is justified in taking on a spirit of hopefulness as long as nature is so generous with her bounties that form the basis of national prosperity.

During June 36,696 idle cars went into operation. In Chicago alone fully 10,000 idle railroad men have been reinstated in the past six months. Car shops that have been shut down have resumed operations and in all lines of industries there is steady progress toward normal business conditions. Building construction in Chicago in June reached \$6,561,225, only 6.8 per cent. below the volume of the corresponding month a year ago, while the aggregate building operations in seventy-five of the principal cities for the six months of the current year show a decrease of 30.2 per cent. as compared with the same period in 1907.

While not over optimistic, one who reads the signs of the times cannot be blind to the steady gain in confidence and the gradual resumption of normal business conditions in all parts of the country. —*Farmer's and Drovers' Journal.*

British Meat Prices.

English meat consumers are paying much higher prices for beef, mutton and lamb than they were at the beginning of the year and even higher prices are expected. No relief is expected till the arrival of American grass-fed stock in about six weeks' time. The receipts at Smithfield in the first five months of this year are 172,835 tons. Last year's totals for the same period were 177,349 tons, a decrease of 4,514 tons.

There was a slight increase from British, Australian and Continental sources, but not enough to offset the big decrease of 8,150 tons from America. The Canadian supply has also fallen in comparison with last year.

The Meat Trader's Federation is considering a proposal to ask the government for a commission to enquire into the whole question of meat supplies. The Federation claims that the only remedy is the removal of the embargo on Canadian store cattle, which would permit of the stock being brought in and fattened on English pastures. British cattle breeding for the purpose of supplying the meat mar-

kets has been declining for several years, as the farmers are going far more extensively into milk production and dairy farming.

Ireland is practically the only source of store cattle and this makes a very restricted market for the English fattener. The result is almost prohibitive prices for the stores. In the "finished product" the feeder has to meet the world's competition.

There are signs that mutton prices may decline, but the beef consumer will probably have to pay the higher prices for a considerable period.

The removal of the Canadian embargo would greatly relieve matters, but government after government has refused to remove it, so little hope can be had for the present movement. Still, the agitation has very powerful backing from the Meat Trader's Federation, and the higher prices may prove a potent argument.

FRANK DEWHIRST.

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It always affords me a certain amount of pleasure to renew my subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have enjoyed reading it from the first time I took it many years ago and since you have begun to send it every week it has more than doubled in value with only a slight rise in price. You can count me as one of your boosters in this district.

Rose Isle, Man.

JOS. SMITH.

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Following the binder with the disc is one of the practices recommended by Professor Campbell for the conservation of soil water. The disc follows the binder, immediately forming a surface mulch that holds whatever moisture remains in the soil after the grain crop has grown. Soil that is shaded by growing grain contains in its upper three or four inches considerable moisture which is immediately dissipated once the shade covering is removed. Discing after the binder, unfortunately, is hardly practicable in this country, where the short time available for cutting and the scarcity of labor at that season, render it necessary that every man and team shall be engaged in saving the crop. The practice, nevertheless, has much to commend it, and could be followed to advantage in a good many districts in the western wheat growing country.

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In 1906 North Dakota produced 72,534,000 bushels of wheat, more than any other State in the spring-wheat belt, and takes first rank as a wheat-producing State, and paid more than \$7,000,000 for farm labor.

International Institute of Agriculture

The delegates of the thirty-two countries represented at the International Institute of Agriculture, inaugurated by the King on May 23, have appointed a committee of experts to deal with the proposal of the Italian Government with regard to the working of the Institute. It is proposed to divide the delegates from the countries represented into three committees, with the following aims:

First committee—To deal with the general management.

Second committee—To deal with technical matters, publishing statistics relating to production, amount, area and crop, prices of different markets, diseases in plants and stock, and best known remedies.

Third committee—To deal with questions of agricultural labor, wages, rates paid and co-operation, assurance, and loans to agriculturalists.

Crops in S.E. Saskatchewan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If you will allow me I would like to go over the effects of this year's climate on the crops, as shown by the different methods of cultivation, and also would like to speak on the wild oat question.

At the opening of spring everything was favorable, and for the twenty-four years I have been in the country I never saw a better season for working on the land, or the soil in such good condition for the germination of the seed; and not only was the land in such good condition for the grain, but we were able by cultivation of the land for seeding, to destroy millions of weeds which would have lain dormant had not the land been in such good shape. If the same conditions had continued without any set back, there would have been such a crop that would have beaten all records, but that "if" stands there, for there was a set back. Up to that time, you could not tell the difference between summer fallow, spring ploughing, or fall ploughing. The frost in the middle of June, followed by the cold rains, a few very warm days, then cold rains, and then on the 1st of July, one could see that something had gone wrong with the crop. There was not the healthy look on the blade that one likes to see at that time of the year.

Then came a very hot spell from the first to about the thirteenth of July. When the different methods of cultivation began to be shown, the fall ploughing showed up the worst, being even worse than spring discing of stubble or ploughing, the summer fallow being the best, but even in that there was not the healthy color that should be there, but a dirty, dark color, that one sees but cannot explain.

And now as to the wild oats, I think, that this is one of the hardest questions farmers have to solve, stink weed, mustard, etc., are nothing to be compared to wild oats, and to all farmers who have not got them on their farms I would advise them to be careful of their seed. Watch where the thresher comes from, and also watch the settings, for just as sure as oats are allowed to spread there will be trouble, and all your readers who do not know wild oats from tame should find out as quickly as possible. I know that they were on my farm before I knew the difference, but I know them now to my sorrow. I summer fallowed last year, I ploughed, disced and harrowed to keep them down and thought I should have very few on my fallow, but I had a greater crop than ever. I have now cut ten acres, while green, with the mower, in hopes of killing them. Don't you think, if fellow farmers were to meet—at any rate during the winter months, say once a month—we could do each other a lot of good, by discussing the best methods of doing our farm work? One man would have one way, and another would have a different way, and by coming together, it would be a mutual benefit. When I first came here, when the railroad was a hundred miles away we used to meet every two weeks and discuss these questions. We would hold the meetings from farm house to farm house, and we used to look forward to the meetings, and farmers would drive ten or fifteen miles to them. But now our aim seems to be merely how much wheat we can grow, neglecting the best part of our lives, that is mutual fellowship.

S. E. Sask.

"FARMER."

The Degree Course at the M.A.C.

The agricultural college calendar for 1908-09, issued recently, contains in addition to the outline of the regular two years course, an outline of the course for the B. S. A., degree, which, as was announced through these columns recently, the college has arranged to put on. The degree course extends over a period of five years of five months each. Two options are offered in which students may specialize during the last year and a half of the course, viz., agriculture and dairying. The agricultural option includes field and animal husbandry, and the subjects taken up are those ordinarily covered in advanced work in agricultural colleges, studies of grains and grasses, plant breeding, seed selection, manures and manuring, being among the practical subjects dealt with, while the scientific studies, physics, chemistry, biology, bacteriology, veterinary science, etc., are thoroughly gone into. In addition there is some work in horticulture, forestry and agricultural engineering. The work in English in the advanced course, except for the third year is not outlined, but this subject will be taken up during the fourth and fifth years as well, and should be made one of the strongest in the whole course. In animal husbandry, judging, breeding, feeding and management of stock, studies of the breed, pedigrees and breed records will occupy a good portion of the time. Outline of the work in the dairy option is not very complete. During the two final years it will include lectures and practice in butter and cheese making, milk testing, etc., augmented by some lectures on dairy cattle, swine feeding and management and practical work in judging. Students in this option will require to have at least one year's experience in practical work in a cheese factory or creamery.

Present indications are that the first class in the advanced course will number somewhere between six and ten. With the facilities now at hand this will be about as many as the regular staff can manage with. The laboratory equipment and staff of instructors will soon require to be largely increased.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Earl Roberts has been compelled, on account of his health, to cancel his western trip and returns at once to England.

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A select team of cricket players from Winnipeg is representing the Dominion at the cricket tourney at St. Louis.

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Toronto dog owners are up in arms against an ordinance of the city council, requiring dogs to be led by a string when on the streets.

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This is old boys' week in several Ontario cities and towns. Guelph and London are welcoming their sons and daughters from various parts of the continent, and various other towns in the province are holding celebrations.

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All the mechanics on the C. P. R. system from St. Johns to Vancouver laid down their tools last Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, and work will not again be resumed until the differences between the mechanical unions and the company are satisfactorily adjusted. About ten thousand men have quit work. The departments of the service involved are the shops, round houses and repair yards. The workmen who are out include blacksmiths, boiler-makers, car men, electricians, moulders, machinists, pipe fitters, shop specialists and helpers.

The worst disaster in the history of western Canada occurred on Aug. 1st, and 2nd, when a fire swept up the East Kootenay district in B. C., traversing the Crow's Nest line of the C. P. R. and practically wiped Fernie, Hosmer and Michel from the map. The origination of the fire is unknown. It swept over a strip of forest about fifty miles in length licking up the towns that lay in its way. Six thousand people were rendered homeless, and from twenty to fifty lives lost. The damage is estimated at five millions. Towns and cities all over the country have responded liberally in money and aid. Fernie will be immediately rebuilt.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A theatrical merger involving nearly every theatre in the United States seems likely to be formed. The value of the property involved is about half a billion dollars.

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Israel Zangwill, the noted Jewish author, will visit America shortly to further the Jewish territorial movement, by systematizing the immigration of Russian Jews into the southern and western districts of the republic.

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A delegation of women suffragists attempted to call on President Roosevelt last week. It was necessary to put on extra guards about the chief magistrate's summer residence to keep the women out.

* * *

A wild man was captured in Central Park, New York City the other day, by a policeman. He was eating grass and leaves when found, and otherwise acting like a wild animal.

* * *

The warship Indomitable, carrying the Prince of Wales, made a record run from Quebec to England last week, covering the distance from port to port at a speed of over 25 knots per hour.

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Bryan and Taft are using the phonograph in the presidential campaign to reach the electors. Each candidate has a set of speeches on record which are run off on the machines for the enlightenment of the electorate.

* * *

A cigarette dropped in a barrel in a Chicago warehouse, started a conflagration that wiped out several warehouses and elevators, burned up several hundred thousand bushels of wheat, rendered useless a hundred box cars, and did damage altogether to the extent of a million dollars.

* * *

The report of the fruit division of the department of agriculture for the month of July has just been issued. It states that weather conditions in Canada have been favorable during the month of July for the fruit industry.

Apples are estimated somewhat lower for July than June. Early and fall apples are estimated as slightly above medium, winter apples at less than medium crop. The quality is good.

Pears are reported a light crop, except in British Columbia and southern Ontario, where a medium crop is expected. Early peaches are reported a full crop. Late peaches are reported light to medium.

Plums are reported light generally. In British Columbia certain sections report a medium crop. In the Georgian Bay district three or four varieties promises well. Grapes are reported a full crop. Strawberries and raspberries have been reduced by dry weather but the average has been very good. Other small fruits are yielding, or promise a full crop. Insects and fungous diseases are not so prevalent as usual.

MARKETS

Wheat was very erratic all last week. On Tuesday the American exchanges ran wild for a time and prices mounted upwards. The advance came on bull reports sent in by Snow from the Dakotas and Minnesota. "Black rust worse than in 1904," was the message that sent wheat up from 2 to 2½ cents at almost a single bound. Chicago and Minneapolis are both sensitive to bull news, and respond quickly on any rumor of crop damage. Winnipeg advanced from ½ cent to 2½ on the various options. Lately the black rust reports seemed to have lessened, and during the next day or two prices again gradually subsided. The northwest is the big factor in the wheat world just now.

From no other part of the world is there any news of an alarming character. In Europe the harvest is well on. Britain is harvesting an average crop. Reports from Italy, France, Germany and the southeastern continental wheat growing states, indicate a favorable condition of affairs. Cutting is well advanced. Some injury is noted from excessive rains in Germany, and the Danube country, but nothing serious. Conditions in the Russian empire are difficult to determine. Contradictory reports filter through, but the impression gathered is that a fair crop will be reaped. It is the crop in North America from the corn belt north, that is the feature just now in the wheat market.

Down through the corn states there is anxiety as to this cereal. Snow's summary of corn conditions for August places this crop rather lower than for August last year. Dry weather in a good many sections is undoubtedly affecting corn and indirectly the corn crop is going to influence wheat to quite an extent.

Some new wheat was shown on the Winnipeg exchange this week. It graded No. 1 northern. Barley cutting was in full swing all over the west last week, and oats are now on. Wheat will be general at the end of this week. Prices as we go to press are as follows:

1 hard.....	108
1 northern.....	107
2 northern.....	104
3 northern.....	101
No. 4.....	97
No. 5.....	87½
No. 6.....	78½
Feed 1.....	70
Feed 2.....	60
No. 2 white oats.....	44½
No. 3 white.....	44
Rejected.....	40
No. 3 barley.....	48
No. 4 barley.....	46
Feed.....	40½
Flax, N. W.....	122

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	99½	96½	95½
Oats—			
No. 2 white.....		39½	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

	Net	per ton—
Bran.....	\$19.00	
Shorts.....	21.00	
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats.....	26.00	
Barley.....	25.00	
Oats.....	28.00	
Oatmeal and millfeed.....	19.00	
Wheat chop.....	22.00	
Hay per ton (cars on track, Win- niipeg), prairie hay.....	6.00@	\$ 7.00
Timothy.....	12.00@	14.00
Loads.....	6.00@	7.00
Baled straw.....	5.00@	6.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks.....	22½	@	23
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	22	@	23
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints.....	21½	@	22
Dairy, in tubs.....	20½	@	22½
CHEESE—			
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	13		
Eastern cheese.....	13½	@	13½
EGGS—			
Manitoba, fresh-gathered f. o. b. Winnipeg.....	21		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, car lots, per bu.....	\$0.85
Potatoes, small lots, per bu.....	.75
Beets, per bu.....	.90
Celery, per doz.....	.40
Onions, per cwt.....	3.00

LIVESTOCK.

Receipts of live-stock at Winnipeg for the week just closed have been rather light. Export stuff has been especially slack. There is the usual run of butchers' killing stock, in fact too much of it for the demand. Export prices for the week average around four cents. Butcher stock is selling at from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Hogs had been coming forward in fair numbers, but fell off seriously towards the close of the week. They are still quoted at six cents. Hog demand is active. Prices are hardly expected to strengthen but will likely be maintained. Sheep and lamb deliveries, nil; calves a few sold at about four cents.

CHICAGO.

Rangers are reported arriving in liberal numbers. The demand for cattle of average quality is slack. For cattle worth over six dollars per cwt., there is good inquiry, but low priced stuff is clogging up the market. Lower prices for native stuff seem inevitable in view of the heavy receipt of westerners. Prices are: Western rangers, \$3.65 to \$7.05; Texas cattle, \$3.85 to \$5.00; fat cows, \$2.70 to \$5.50; heifers, \$2.65 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.75. Hogs, \$6.10 to \$6.90. Sheep, native ewes, \$2.75 to \$4.25; western yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.65; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.50; western lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.55.

TORONTO.

Toronto live-stock deliveries for the week past have been good. Prices all around are ruling a little lower. Good cattle are in demand, but not too plentiful. Export business is reported fair. Prices are: Export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50; butchers stock, \$4.50 to \$4.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Hogs, \$6.65 to \$6.90.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

In Buenos Ayres they have a new holiday—Animal Day—which was celebrated on April 29. One of the features of the celebration was the liberation of 500 pigeons.

The London Express has polled its readers on the question of woman suffrage with the following result: 60,047 men and 49,942 women voted against it, and 13,316 men and 37,962 women supported it. Twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-five men and 29,594 women voted for a limited franchise for women.

A proposal to erect a monument to Charles Dickens at Rochester, England, reminds one that considering the greatness he achieved she is the least be-monumented man in Great Britain. Correspondence on the subject shows that this is the direct consequence of a clause in his will in which he expressed an objection to the erection of any memorial, resting his claim to remembrance on his published works.

Allan Bennett MacGregor, a Scotsman, who, on account of asthma, was compelled to live for years in the East, has become a convert to Buddhism, and has returned to England under the name of Bhukkhu Ananda Metteyya, to preach the faith of Buddha. He is the first Buddhist priest who ever set foot in England. His entire possessions consist of eight objects: a small filter, a rosary, a razor, a begging-bowl, and an umbrella and three parts of the yellow robe. He is bound by 272 rules, one of which compels him to be a vegetarian, and to subsist on one meal a day. He must meet no woman eye to eye, and when addressing mixed audiences must conceal his face. He must be drawn by no animal, and is compelled to travel barefoot wherever he goes.

At the Winnipeg exhibition, the depository of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible society had an interesting exhibit in charge of Mr. P. McGregor. There were Bibles displayed in thirty-five languages, and the booth was decorated with the flags of the nations thus represented. Copies were purchased by people who could make use of another language than English.

In sentencing two boys at Middlesex (Eng.) Sessions for house-breaking, Sir Ralph Littler said pernicious literature had brought them to this. It was a scandal to civilization that anyone should be allowed to sell, at the gain of about a farthing per copy, books which taught burglary, and made heroes of burglars. He would like to fine the people responsible for them £1 for every copy sold.

The statue of Queen Alexandra, which was unveiled on the grounds of the London Hospital by the Earl of Crewe, is a colossal bronze, executed by Mr. George Wade. This was the first statue erected of the Queen. There are two bronze panels on the ample stone pedestal which supports the figure. One bears a design which represents in bas relief the opening of the Finsen light department at the hospital. It will be remembered that her Majesty, who is the president of the hospital, introduced the Finsen light here, and gave the first lamp to the institution. The second panel bears an inscription which pays a tribute to the great interest the queen has taken in the hospital.

MAKING PAPER FROM WASTE

The price of white paper has been gradually going up, and now the cost of the other qualities is likely to follow suit within a few years. The only thing that can save it is to find a substance that will take the place of wood pulp in the manufacture of paper. The waste in handling our wood products and the extravagance with which our forests have been treated, if continued, is bound to deplete the supply of pulp wood to be made into paper.

Forests are not only being destroyed but other products are allowed to go to waste which, if used

would make as good paper as the wood. From the *New York Tribune* these two paragraphs are taken giving some of the substitutes which they suggest:—

"The Northwest annually produces a million and a half tons of flax stalks, which are not now used for anything. That amount of waste remains after the twine makers take all they want. It makes excellent paper. The farmers in the South burn or plough under 13,000,000 tons of cotton stalks every year. That which is ploughed under is not wholly lost, for it enriches the soil to some extent, but not so with what goes up in smoke. Five hundred thousand tons of fibre have been adhering to cotton seed every year. It has been fed to farm stock along with the seed and has done the stalk no good. Cattle and sheep do not like the fibre, and the seed cake is better without it. A machine has been invented which, it is claimed, will separate the lint from the seed. Paper makers think they can use it.

"Nobody knows how many millions of corn stalks go to waste, but in quality they are far ahead of cotton stalks, and it is believed they can be made into paper, although it has not yet been done on a commercial scale. Thousands of acres of wild hemp grow in the southwestern part of the country, particularly along the Colorado River. Its only use now is to shelter jack rabbits and coyotes, but it has good fibre, and tests on a small scale show that excellent paper can be made from it. Paper making from straw is a well established industry. Bookbinders use thousands of tons of straw board. The straw which goes to waste in Western wheat fields would bring fortunes if made into paper. The time has not yet come when it is absolutely necessary that substitutes for pulp wood be found, but it is coming. The forests are still able to furnish materials for paper, but they cannot continue to do so for a great many years to come at the present rate of cutting and growth. Makers of paper anticipate a scarcity of pulp wood, and it is this which prompts the active search now going on for substitutes."

THE LEAST KNOWN OF AMERICAN WRITERS

The Americans nowadays are discussing the widening influence of Thoreau. If it was the fate of Milton to be borne an age too late, it was the misfortune of Thoreau to be born about half a century too soon. What he gave to the world, the world was then unable to assimilate. His message was for another age of men than that in which he lived. Men think now that they are appreciative of his philosophy, and are beginning to speak vaguely of the widening influence of Thoreau.

Thoreau, Henry David Thoreau, that very name has an unfamiliar sound in our ears, and the man was as strange as his name and character are unfamiliar. It is the fate of genius frequently to be misunderstood. It was the fate of Thoreau to be ridiculed and laughed at by his own generation as well as to be misunderstood. His neighbors regarded him as a sort of a harmless lunatic, the world knew him as a fanatic, his family looked upon him as a vagabond, as a sort of a tramp. He adored Nature. He was always writing in a most unintelligible way about her. He described himself in language that seemed pure nonsense to his friends, and eccentricity or affectation to his contemporaries. He lived in a hermit's hut in the woods, railing against work and the set forms of society, living out his own life in solitary opposition to the world about him. All the time he was writing books, such works as, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," and "Life in the Woods." They came from the presses stillborn. Nobody would read them. They were returned by the booksellers to the author. A few men like Ralph Waldo Emerson professed to understand Thoreau, but even Emerson was far from appreciating his motive.

A little less than half a century has rolled away since Thoreau's death—he died in 1862, at the age of forty-five—and now a twenty volume edition of his "Walden," the "Life in the Woods" book is coming from the publishers. Scraps of paper bearing his handwriting are selling for their weight in gold. His manuscripts bring fabulous prices and the rejected copies of earlier editions sent back to the then unappreciated author are treasured up. His countrymen are beginning to think they understand him. The world sometimes is tardy in its recognition of genius in letters, but recognition comes ultimately if the genius is of the proper mould. Thoreau's influence is widening and his expansion is the triumph of simplicity and truth.

THE COUNTRY BOY'S ADVANTAGE

The biographies of most great American men have somewhere in their first chapter "He was a poor country boy" or words to that effect, as if the measure of humbleness and lowly position was reached in that combination of country life and poverty. But it isn't the limit in that direction, by any means; away below that is the poor city boy.

Neither of them get very much schooling as a usual thing, because there is work to be done to help keep the home going. The country boy goes out to the fields the day after he brings his books home, and though he works long hours he has the sky and the sun and Mother Earth for companions and friends. Every day he can observe some force of nature in action, and store up some new secret of the out-door life. He is developing physically too, broadening out in the shoulder, strengthening his lungs and growing into a man fit to bear a man's burdens. When winter comes there is another opportunity to use his books either at home or school, and no cheap theatres and noisy saloons to coax him away from them. He is getting fit to use a chance when it comes.

When the child of the city poor leaves school it is to help earn wages to pay high rents, and to buy the necessaries of life, everyone of which has to be obtained over a counter. There is no garden patch attached to a city house to grow the family potatoes and onions, no pasture field for a cow to supply milk and butter. Everything must be bought in small parcels at high prices and of a poor quality. So at twelve or fourteen the boy turns out, not into the fields, but into the factory. From seven in the morning till six at night he is enclosed between grim walls,—no fresh air, no sunlight, nor pleasant sounds. Instead is the steady hum of machinery, stifling heat and monotonous toil that never varies. The same steps are taken and the same muscles used every hour of every day in the week. His wages are not enough to give him anything but the cheapest pleasures. A day off means a day's less pay, and so is not to be considered often. There are night schools in the city, but a young, growing boy who is caged up ten hours a day cannot be blamed for getting out on the streets for some air and company at night. He isn't often in a position to study at home for several reasons: the poor boy's home is not adapted to studying, and his public school education has not been calculated to make him capable of doing much independent study. Poor as a boy, he is usually poor as a man, because his life is not calculated to develop initiative and constructive energy. The reason the successful country boy has so often that opening quotation in his biography is that, taking everything into consideration, he has more and better chances to make good than his city brother in the same financial condition.

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The Quiet Hour

THE HEALTH OF RELIGION.

Beloved, I pray that in all things thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth.—III. St. John 2.

Mind, it is our best work that He wants, not the dregs of our exhaustion. I think he must prefer quality to quantity.—George Macdonald.

"Because I spent the strength Thou gavest me
In struggle which Thou never didst ordain,
And have but dregs of life to offer Thee—
O Lord, I do repent."

It is to be hoped that the days have passed, never to return, when people fancied that suffering was a passport to saintliness, and that men could win God's favor by inflicting pain on their bodies. Tennyson shows the dark horror of such a morbid faith in his "St. Simeon Stylites." The miserable ascetic on his high pillar of self-chosen torture, tells God that he has won the right to be a saint because his sufferings have been so great. He explains how he has worn a rope knotted round his body until it caused terrible ulcers. For three winters he had caused himself to be chained to a crag on the mountain side, with nothing to eat and drink except the chance gifts of strangers. Then for thirty years he had stood on a high pillar.

"In hungers and in thirsts, fevers and cold,
In coughs, aches, stitches, ulcerous throes and cramps.
I am wet
With drenching dews, or stiff with cracking frost.
I wear an undressed goatskin on my back;
A grazing iron collar grinds my neck;
And in my weak, lean arms I lift the cross,
And strive and wrestle with Thee till I die;
O mercy, mercy! wash away my sin."

To think that anyone calling himself a Christian should make for himself such a horrible caricature of the loving Father of us all! Why, it is worse than the tortures of fakirs, worse than the horrible sacrifices offered to Moloch, for it is the declaration that God takes pleasure in lifelong torture. How the dear God must be grieved when His children misrepresent Him so cruelly. Of course, it is true that souls are often purified by suffering—by the "terrible mystery of pain,"—and because our Father loves us He will not let us miss the gifts which only pain of mind or body can bring us. And yet His desire for His beloved—that is, for each of us—is that in "all things" we may "prosper and be in health."

How can we know this—do you ask? Why, by the revelation of the Divine Nature given us in Christ. Our Lord expressly says that anyone who hath seen Him hath seen the Father, and no one can study His life on earth and fancy that He took pleasure in suffering or sickness. He was the Physician of souls, indeed, but not less the Healer of bodies. Many instances of healing are described in detail, but these are only glimpses of His busy days, when "the sick came in multitudes, and He healed them all." Only those who had not faith enough to come to Him received no benefit. And, if He showed so plainly that He wanted people to be healthy, then we are sure that health is still what God wants us to have and he must wish us to seek after it with unremitting hopefulness. Sickness is permitted in this world, even as sin is permitted, but

our business is to fight them as our Master fought them. And God has not left us to fight alone. These marvellous bodies of ours are fighting for health all the time, in spite of the hindrances we put in their way. We are exhausted by work, or pain, or grief, and we fall asleep. Then, quietly and secretly, God pours new life into brain and muscles and nerves, giving health to his beloved in sleep. We injure the body in any part of its delicate mechanism and the self-acting repair shop goes to work instantly to heal the damage. Even the invisible disease-germs that are such dangerous enemies, cannot invade our bodies without finding an army on guard ready

the health and happiness of His children, that God does not take pleasure in sickness and suffering, but has means to remove our anguish, that faith and trust in God bring peace to the heart, that the moral life powerfully affects the physical life, and that if these blessings are really contained in our religion it is a pity that we should not enjoy them."

Our business—as Christians—is to be as healthy as possible. Unless we are absolutely sure there is no way of escape, it is wrong to sink down with meek helplessness into chronic invalidism. Patience is sometimes vicious, when it is submission to evils that can be cured. The body is the instrument through which the soul must do most of its work, and if we are to do effective work for our Master we must keep that instrument in as good condition as possible. There are people who are very particular about oiling and cleaning sewing machines or ma-



UNDER THE BLOSSOMS.

to repel every attack. One physician declared: "We amuse our patients while nature cures them." Another man wrote on the wall of his hospital: "I dressed the wound and God healed it." Our bodies firmly believe in the religion of health, and even pain is a valuable danger-signal, warning us that something needs setting right.

Perhaps you may think that my business in writing a "Quiet Hour" is only to deal with souls, and bodies are out of my province. And yet the idea that "religion has nothing to do with bodies" is very far behind the times. Christians in these days are waking to the fact that men are made up of many different parts, and that Christianity is not the ideal religion unless it can help bodies and minds as well as spirits. Dr. Worcester, who is doing a wonderful work in healing nervous disorders at Emmanuel Church, Boston, says: "We do not consider restoration to health as in itself the end and aim of religion, but we do affirm that the fact of the Lord is ever set in the direction of

chines for doing farm work, and yet they take no pains to keep in good trim that far more valuable machine—the human body. It is kept going at lightning speed, without reasonable rest or recreation, food is tossed recklessly in without any regard for the feelings of the long-suffering digestive apparatus, and many other ways of tampering with God's good gift of health are only too common. We commit a sin when we try to live without rest, exercise and fresh air, unless the conditions are so exceptional that it really can't be avoided. If we are not well, then we are very sinful if we don't try to get well, so that we may do the work God puts before us with ease and gladness, instead of struggling miserably through it. If we are well, then let us thank God always for His great gift of health, and see that no reckless folly endangers its continuance.

And how are we to get well? Perhaps one way to health of body lies through the soul. When a paralyzed man was laid before Christ, He first helped the sick soul—"Thy sins be

forgiven thee"—and then raised the helpless body. Many are weak and miserable in body and mind because they are sick and weak in soul. In such a case the soul must first be cured, and the Great Healer is always ready. Prayer for forgiveness and for strength to conquer sin comes first, then comes a real battle against bad habits, which will result in improvement of the bodily health. Then there should be rational ways of living. It is wrong to deliberately depress ourselves or others by our surroundings. The story is told of a mother who had lost one of her four children and who made her three other children sad and depressed by her heavy crape clothes and veil. She paid no attention when they said that her clothes "hurt" them, but woke up to her mistake one day when one of the children took a pink bow off her doll and pinned it to her mother's black dress.

One person with pale, mournful face, and a weary headache, can depress a whole family. Our business, as the servants of the God of Joy, is to cheer other people, never to depress them. So, if the headache can be cured, it should be cured—I don't mean choked back with headache powders. Sometimes a rest in fresh air or a cheerful call on a friend, sometimes a little wholesome fasting from indigestible food will work wonders. Perhaps the case is more serious and calls for a doctor's trained professional skill and knowledge. But, whatever is making your body less effective than it should be, don't submit to it in weak helplessness if there is any way to remedy the trouble. If pain is unavoidable, then we must rally all our powers to endure it bravely; but, for the sake of God and our fellows, as well as for our own sake, do let us get well, and keep well, if we can. God wants us to be healthy, our Lord healed all manner of diseases—diseases of body and mind, as well as of soul—and He will help us in our fight against every kind of evil. Religion should make us sane, healthy and bright, not morbid, sentimental or doleful. It is intended to make us happy in this world as well as in the next. Our bodies are holy—being temples of the Holy Ghost—and should be consecrated in the most effective service we can render.

"Let my soul beneath her load
Faint not through the o'erworn
flesh;
Let me hourly drink afresh,
Love and peace from Thee, my
God."

HOPE.

THE QUIET HOUR.

My heart is tired, so tired to-night—
How endless seems the strife!
Day after day the restlessness
Of all this weary life;
I come to lay the burden down
That so oppresseth me,
And, shutting all the world without,
To spend an hour with Thee,
Dear Lord,
To spend an hour with Thee!

I would forget a little while
The bitterness of fears,
The anxious thoughts that crowd my
life,
The buried hopes of years;
Forget that mortal's weary toil
My patient care must be,
A tired child, I come to-night,
To spend an hour with Thee,
Dear Lord,
To spend an hour with Thee!

A foolish, wayward child, I know—
So often wandering;
A weak, complaining child, but O,
Forgive my murmuring;
And fold me to Thy breast,
Thou who hath died for me,
And let me feel 'tis peace to rest
A little hour with Thee,
Dear Lord,
One little hour with Thee!

—The British Weekly.

Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER XXI.

THE TEST

It had come time for Rob to sail over to Waldeck with me to turn his crop of potatoes into good bank-notes. He was as elated as a boy—not with the prospect of renting a house for Cuby and laying in flour and fish for the winter; no, but with the thought of the day's sail. A long day, it meant to him, a sort of epitome of freedom and adventure before he put on the yoke again and settled down to the drag.

"Jim," he said, as the Mary leaped through the Gut at high tide, like a bird shivering to try her wings over seas, "I wish we could sail her to Europe. Gad, I wish we could sail her to the ends of the earth. If I were as rich as I was once I'd have a yacht—I will, when my ship comes in again; and, by Heaven, the voyages we'll go, Jim."

There was the trouble. There was no meek, struggling look in Rob's eyes, now; there was the "keen" for mad freedom. The sea does that. The hills, with the sea to glimpse afar, give you steadiness, which is greatest of all I know; but take a boat that sails true, and a wind that forces the joy of health and daring into your very breath, and changing shores that lure you on and on, and you understand how runaways feel; you understand it well. You even feel, without God's good dart of shame, the marauding heart that has its own will, in stinging air and over wild seas, and for its own will would die vain-gloriously, reckless and glad as its brother elements.

And Rob had been prisoned away from the mighty galloping horse of the deep that had so often flung out a beckoning mane to him. This was his first sail since I had brought him to Power Lot, God Help Us—a dissipated lordling crouched reverently in the stern of my boat; now he stood erect and fearless, as handsome a fellow as I ever set eyes upon. But the spirit of the salt, wide waste about him and the way my little vessel ripped the foam up had entered into him. This it was to be a man, to sail out thus. Not the meek bearing of a yoke.

I had foreseen the temptation this whole day's business would be to Rob. The train went from Waldeck in the afternoon, at an hour when we must inevitably be there waiting for the tide. His pockets would be full of money once more. I had talked it over with Mary.

"Take him, Jim," she said. "He must be put to the test some time." And then, very gravely, as if thinking to herself far away, she said, "He will stand." But women know neither the sea nor the heart of a man.

"He will stand," she had said. What did she care I wondered. The light in her eyes was no more than nature often sent there to startle people with its beauty, no more for him than for the rest of the universe whom the imperious heart of the woman condoned with its sublime faith and pity.

Rob was not going to stand—I felt it in my bones as I regarded him now. I loved the lad. I wanted him to bear the test.

"The sea, and the wide bearing's of it, has tempted me lots o' times, Rob," I said. "But I've hung 'round. Tell the truth, I've felt a sort of concern about Mary Stingaree. Bate might—strike her. Or she might be left there, sick and alone. Some harm might happen her; and—though she's nothing to me and never can be, except the best friend I ever had, yet she kind o' draws me—she holds me. Many's the time she's told me, sharp, meaning it for my sake, I know, to go off where I could do better; but I sort of hung 'round within hailing distance, as you might say."

"She's worthy of it," said Rob, and his flushed tanned face straightened out drawn and thin as he spoke.

"Jim, you understand. If it was for her, if she were my wife—oh, God—living and digging there in Power Lot—

anything wouldn't be hard. It would be great Jim. But I'm up against something rocky that I don't clearly understand, either; and the very thought of it sickens me, old man."

"Well, I've looked at it this way: if I could care for her and guard her a bit, if I could only win her respect; since I could not have her love, her respect is a mighty good gauge to go by when a man's tryin'—to make a man of himself."

"Yes," said Rob, and a tingling look of pain turned his face red again. "Yes, that's true, Jim. And you have been a guard and a help to her, in ways some of us know, though she doesn't begin to know it all. But as for me, Jim, I've been more of a worry to her than anything else; and if she doesn't finally marry Doctor Margate—for he is not one to give it up—and if she goes away, I—I don't know as I could face it out, what I've undertaken to do; I don't know as it would be of any use."

"Well, if you were just doing it for her to look at, and approve, and perhaps applaud ye, I don't believe she would respect ye for that. But if you've made a contract between yourself and the Almighty to fight this fight out, like the splendid gentleman and wrestler that you are, Rob Hilton, why, of course you wouldn't give up your contract, whether Mary Stingaree was looking on or not. Besides, I don't know that it's love she feels for ye—I don't suppose it is—but it's an interest; and I tell ye right now, it would break her heart if you cut the traces or bungled your job or came home stuttering and silly with drink, now."

"I reckon she would not break her heart much over me," said Rob, with a smile poignant with the hopeless sweetness of the thought.

"Then you don't know her."

"That isn't love," said poor Rob; "that's philanthropy, pure and simple. I don't give a tuppence for it."

"Mary makes out they're one and the same thing—something steadf'ast—something to hold by; and, by God, I believe she's right. Look at Bate—he thinks sometimes he loves Cuby, but what does that kind of love amount to?"

I had forgotten for the instant Rob's relation to the matter. He turned cold and white. Then he spoke, through set teeth.

"Jim, do you consider that I'm like Bate Stingaree?"

"No lad—not for a minute."

The slumbering storm in his blue eyes turned them black; then he bit his lips and melted.

"After all," he said, "I was going to make a chum of him when I first came—and there's excuse for him; but I had a great chance in the world. Oh, Jim, what a fool I've been! What a fool, fool, fool! I wish you'd lose your rudder, I wish you'd lose your bearings, and we could get carried where we should never hear of Power Lot, not any other day of my past life again."

"We're right there now. You take the helm o' yerself an' yer life this blessed minute, an' it'll be just the same as if ye'd always steered."

"What? That isn't true."

"I'm running myself on wrong principles, then. But I ain't running on wrong principles. I know what I'm about. So long as I'm steering steady, so long as I'm steering true, and my hand fails not and my heart quails not, who's a-going to throw it up at me that I been shipwrecked once on a time, or run aground on the shoals somewheres? What do I care if they do? Who don't get wrecked in one way 'r another? That ain't the point; it's what I'm doing now concerns me; and just because I had my fling on the rocks an' swallered brine till I was pretty near done for, I know the sea better, an' better how to sail 'er now. I know better where the rocks and shoals lay for me, Rob."

"Well, that may be true."

"I'm steering steadier, I'm steerin' truer 'n what I was, and I shall come into port by an' by like a man ought to come. Best o' all, maybe, I got a ballas' o' pity along with me now f'r all manner o' shipwrecked men everywhere. I ain't lost nothin', so 's I mind my helm now—I gain by it."

"Sure, it would brace a fellow up if he could look at it that way."

"Rob, I kind o' wonder at the way you flat out sometimes, and I wish to thunder you'd get up on your hind legs and stay there, and steer yourself on, with a don't-give-a-d—n f'r anythin' 'ceptin' your straight course, like the brave cuss you be."

Rob tried to smile, but something of this bright day had turned to ashes; he was thinking still of the woman he had no hope to win, and maybe he was thinking it would make no difference, therefore, if he shirked the whole fight. I tried to buoy myself up to hope for the best. In my soul I felt that there was trouble coming. He recovered from his fit of depression, but ah, the reckless, laughing wind, the tossing sea and freedom. Never siren sang to tempted man as the elements sang to Rob that day.

He did not seem to crave the drink, even when he had an opportunity that it was not considered one bit polite, among the Waldeckers, to refuse. When we had sold his potatoes at a fancy price at Burt's market—and they were fancy potatoes too, having turned out extra smooth and pretty, as things sometimes do for children and folks who don't understand the game—Burt said, friendly:

"Come on over across and take something to swash the mildew out o' yer throats. Come on." He was putting on his coat to go out with us. I wished that I'd had a chance to tip the wink to Burt beforehand not to be offering his hospitalities. I need not have had any fears on that score.

"Thank you very much," said Rob, as monotonous and indifferent as you've sometimes heard a boy speak his piece in school. "I don't drink. I don't care for it. I'll wait for you, Jim."

"Oh, Jim ain't got into long pants, yet neither," said Burt, laughing. "The invitation was to you, young man. Wal', it's a fool thing, this drinkin'. Give my regards to the rest o' the infant class," he remarked drolly, in a low tone, as we went out.

Rob drew me out of sight with him into the lee of an old shop, and counted his money again. Two hundred dollars in bank notes.

"And not long ago I was swiping an egg to get a postage stamp," he chuckled and his white teeth shone.

He took out a twenty-dollar note, put it in his purse, and stowed away the rest in an inside pocket, with a double row of pins—which I was able to make over to him from the lapel of my coat—as a further safeguard to his treasure.

"I am going into potato raising," said Rob joyously, as we swung off. "I'm going into the business on a big scale, Jim. Your Burt, there, told me he'd take and export any quantity o' such potatoes as those I brought him. I'll have more land when I rent the Treet place, and another season, I'll have a thousand dollars"—he patted his breast, where the money lay—"where now I've only two hundred. I shouldn't wonder if I'd rent more land, and set other people to work for me. Good Lord!" spoke this son of a speculator, "I should think you fellows would have seen there's money in it, Jim. Here am I, a greenhorn at the business, and there's not another man in Power Lot, bluffs or River, that'll stow away two hundred dollars in his pocket this season—what are you all thinking of, I wonder."

So elated was he, he had even forgotten the voracious hunger on which we had passed some sympathetic remarks only a little while before.

"Well, Rob, I was thinking of dinner; and there'll be lots of dinner to be looked out for if you stand as the head of a family this coming winter, and possible illness, and chances of poor luck, and all that. Go careful on that two hundred dollars, Rob."

The sordid future rose up before him again, and perhaps I did unwisely to harp on that string of mean necessity and hard duty. Rob's inflation as a moneyed individual, and—for the first time in his life—as porter of bank notes

earned through his own efforts, abundantly sustained him, though.

"Come on, old man," he said, putting an arm on my shoulder, "I'm starving. It's my treat this time, mind you. I owe all I got to you, anyway. We'll blow out for all the grub they can show up. Where are the frescoed dining-halls of Waldeck, eh?"

Now, I had quite a bit of money saved in the bank—not much, but more than Rob had snugged against his breast. But he had all the air of a rich man. It was ingrained in him, and a sort of ease and grace, born to him when he was born; it did not make any difference that his hands had grown rough, and that linen collars and cuffs were a dream of the past. He looked every inch an easy gentleman, and as if he were sporting in flannel shirt and the potato business just for the lark or the thing.

We had our meal together at the only restaurant in Waldeck, a coarse place, where the draught sweeping in from the water on one side, and the infernal suction of the quarry-well on the other, was so stiff that in one instance it actually took up a corner of the tablecloth and with it knocked the vinegar cruet into the sugar bowl and swept the pepper-box clean off on to the floor.

Rob was hilarious, notwithstanding that the tea was weak. The admiring waitress hovered him as if he had been a young god.

"Shall I shet the windows, sir?" she said, looking exclusively at Rob.

"No," said Rob. "Great Tamarack, no! We live on wind—that's where we hail from—this is nothing but a cooling zephyr to us. No, sweet maiden—let her blow."

He emptied the remainder of the vinegar into the sugar bowl and stirred it briskly. "Bring us some soda, if you please, fair maiden," he observed, still briskly stirring, "and we will show you some superlative 'fizz.' Hasten—the compound waits only for the enlivening application of saleratus." The gale blew his fair hair in a tangle over his forehead, and his teeth gleamed. The girl giggled ecstatically, as though such wit had never before scintillated through that base apartment.

"I tell you," she murmured, with an air of confiding her very soul to Rob, "if you want that—'fizz,' as you call it—you can get it fine over to the hotel. This place ain't got no style in it, anyway. You can get champagne, or anything you want, over to the hotel; it's a lot better than this place, and stylisher." She tossed her head, as one with cosmopolitan experience though circumscribed in vocation by low necessity.

Rob put on a sober look. "You ought not to tell that to young fellows from the country," said he whimsically. "However, I am not going to the hotel. I'm a married man, I believe, and I am going down here to the furniture store to get some housekeeping things for my Tootsy-Wootsy. Isn't that so, Captain Turbine? Come, Captain, however regretfully, I suppose we must be on the move."

He haled me forth by my official title, leaving a fee for the girl on the table. She picked it up, but did not even thank him; she watched his retreat from the door so sadly.

"Come on, Jim," said the light-hearted Rob, "I'm going to blow out this twenty dollars in some parlor knick-knacks to please Cuby."

The very fact that he urged me to go with him scattered every lingering doubt in my mind as to his reliability and good faith. I had business of my own to attend to, and we had only an hour before the tide would serve for sailing back. As for the train, Rob had never once looked that way, though there was a great noise of loading freight from the wharf in the distance, and the engine stood puffing there in the yards.

I went on about my own affairs. At two o'clock I went down to the boat, as agreed. There were Rob's parlor gimcracks nicely stowed away, and I whistled about getting ready to run up sail, sure every moment I'd see his bright face appearing to me.

Rob did not come. It was time for the train to pull out from the yard. The lad might be watching among the loafers there. He was a great hand for a laugh and a joke with anybody and a bit of excitement. So I marched over,

[Continued on Page 112]

Ingle Nook

If Bridget will look in the Ingle Nook of June 10th she will have the addresses of the writers of both those songs, and a card sent to them would get information that I could not give. Mother of Four wrote about the same matter and can find out in the same way. I will keep the latter's other request in mind and keep my eyes open for new house ideas this summer.

NO LONGER SILENT.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been a silent member of your Nook, and have read all the letters, etc., with interest. We don't fully appreciate what the Ingle Nook means to us until we get right into the Prairie West. I look forward to reading it with longing. I have been a professional cook; now, I have my small family to adapt to the Western soil, and I have found not a few helps in your friendly column. My little girls will shortly join the Children's Corner, only that is such a busy corner, too. I would not intrude, only I feel small to take benefits and not do my share in the work. In future I shall watch my opportunity to give timely aid. I think, Dame Durden, you must feel weary with so much literature to handle; but what a world of good you do! You can't guess. I know of quite a lot of silent members who know how to appreciate the Nook. I hope you don't intend to bar me out for my presumption, as I am a lonely Westerner, and would be happy to be allowed to join.

A NOOK HELP.

(I am glad you can no longer be classed as a "silent reader." Can't you stir up the rest of those friends so that they will get out of that class, too? I am sure every one of them has something to say worth hearing, if it is only a cheery message, or a funny story. We are always glad to get recipes and new methods, but we want other things, too. Set them to writing, won't you? The Children's Corner will be glad to hear from your little girls, and the sooner their letters come in, the sooner they will be printed. Let us hear from you soon again, for there are no bars to the Ingle Nook. If there ever were, they have been lost long ago, or split up for kindling wood.—D. D.)

FARM COOKING IN SUMMER.

Last summer a lady was getting dinner for harvesters, in a hot kitchen without a bit of help, yet she seemed to take the hardest way for everything. Three young chickens were frying in a large, old-fashioned iron heater, such as our grandmothers used for irons, and had to be watched constantly to keep them from scorching, and in the oven were lemon pies covered with frosting that needed constant attention. The poor woman was hurried, and warm, and worried, but with a little planning, a great deal of the trouble might have been avoided.

At the last minute, she hurriedly made gravy, mashed potatoes, turned the pies, gave the early peas a final stir, took the butter from the pail of cold water, and dished up the dinner. Everything was good, but scarcely satisfying to hungry men. Lemon pie is a good dessert for hot days, but when it is the final course of a dinner in which the meat is very young chicken, it is not exactly "filling."

Just across the fields is another farm house where another country lady was getting dinner for her hired men at the same time. She usually sold her young chickens to town people for "broilers," and invested in beef or veal, if someone was going to town, but, if not, she had a supply of ham, sausage put down in lard, fried lean pork and bacon for summer use. Sometimes she used chickens,

too, but they were plump, fat hens. Everybody knows it is a dozen times easier to pick and dress a hen than to struggle with the pin feathers and tender skin of a two-pound chicken.

On this occasion, she had ham potpie made after a simple recipe. The end of ham was cleaned and boiled till tender—the broth being carefully skimmed to free it from fat. On the back porch she peeled enough potatoes for dinner, and, also, made her simple dumplings. The potatoes were almost done when the dumplings went into the large kettle to cook in twenty minutes, and came out flaky and good. Early in the morning she had baked apple pies and cooked a lot of string beans in salted water. The beans were re-heated and dressed with a sauce made of a little milk, flour, butter and seasoning blended together. Enough ham was cooked to furnish thin, cold slices for supper, and in the evening she served cold ham, apple pie, warm gingerbread and fried potatoes, so that both meals were easy. The price of the chickens more than paid for all the meat for two meals, and the ham was much easier prepared, besides being more satisfying to the men.

It is well to have a list of things easily prepared if one cannot keep them in mind. Baked potatoes or potatoes bursting in their jackets, when they are new and white should be used instead of mashed ones, on busy days. Vegetables may be prepared early in the day ready to be re-heated in a few minutes, and used with sauce. Tomatoes and apples can be placed in stone jars on the back of the stove, or in the oven, to slowly cook without watching, and there are many other things easy to prepare for the hot days when hired men must be fed.

If the farm is not well supplied with fruit, do not buy canned goods to manufacture into pies. Apricots, peaches, prunes and raisins are better than the best canned goods. Soak the dried fruits over night, and simmer them gently next day in plenty of water till soft and tender. Raisins used in rice and soft-bread puddings make them acceptable desserts. Where there is plenty of good milk it is easy to make good desserts with little trouble. Your good prunes will be a welcome substitute for the pies the hired men meet everywhere else.

It is also well to buy store cookies occasionally when work is pressing. They are not as good as the home-made, by any means, but they answer the purpose in hot weather, when the mistress of the house has her hands full. Ginger snaps, fruit bars and the common frosted cakes are all good for a change. While one would not care to substitute factory goods for home products indefinitely, yet they save much time and work in summer.

Eggs are so cheap in hot weather that they may be freely used to help out on busy days. But buttering a dripping pan and breaking into it the required number of eggs, salting and placing in a hot oven, it is easy to cook them just right without the careful watching required by fried or poached eggs. Omelets are easy to prepare, and so are scrambled eggs. Hard-boiled eggs, sliced and served with lettuce or beets are much relished. Nothing in the way of hot breads should be attempted for breakfast unless it might be small biscuits. Toast, cakes and waffles are too tedious for the busy housekeeper to attempt when several hungry men are to be fed in addition to her family. Think out the easily-prepared dishes beforehand, and save yourself all the work and worry possible, for it pays.—Exchange.

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Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

Children's Corner

TRANSPLANTED PRAIRIE FLOWERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I hope I am not writing too often; if I am, please tell me.

We have young chickens out, and are expecting some more soon. A gopher got in the barn and ate the food we put down for the hen. We have such a dear little colt; it is about two weeks' old. It will come to the door and neigh, when we go out it looks for sugar. My sister and I have two tame crows. They are only young ones, but they are as tame as can be. They will call to us every time we pass them. We have no cultivated flowers except some mignonette and nasturtiums, so we have to get wild flowers. We transplanted some big red Tiger Lilies from the prairie, also some pink and white daisies. I found a bird's nest not far from the house with five young ones in it. I went home and got bread crumbs which I crumbled up in front of the nest. The next time I went they had eaten it all, so I fed them every day till the young ones flew away.

Hoping you and all the cousins are well, I remain,

Your little reader,
Sask. (a) NORAH T. F. COCKRANE.

OLD AUNT MARY'S.

Wasn't it pleasant, oh brother mine,
In those old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth—when the Saturday's
chores were through
And the Sunday wood in the kitchen
too.
And we went visiting, "me and
you,"
Out to Old Aunt Mary's?

It all comes back clear to-day!
Though I am bald as you are grey—
Out by the barn lot and down the
lane,
We patter along in the dust again,
As light as the tip of the drops of
rain,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

We cross the pasture, and through
the wood,
Where the old grey snag of the pop-
lar stood,
Where the hammering "red-heads"
hopped awry,
And the buzzard "raised" in the
clearing sky
And lolled and circled as he went by,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

And then in the dust of the road
again,
And the teams we met and the coun-
trymen;
And the long highway, with sun-
shine spread

As thick as butter on country bread,
Our cares behind, our hearts ahead,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.
Why, I see her now in the open door,
Where the little gourds grow by the
sides and o'er
The clapboard roof! And her face—
ah me!

Wasn't it good for a boy to see—
And wasn't it good for a boy to be
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

The jelly, the jam and the marmalade
And the cherry and quince preserves
she made!
With cinnamon in 'em, and all things
rare—
And the more we ate was the more
to spare,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

And the old springhouse in the cool,
green gloom
Of the willow trees—and the cooler
room
Where the swinging shelves and the
corks were kept—
Where the cream in a golden languor
slept.

Where the waters gurgled and laughed
and wept—
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

And oh, my brother, so far away,
This is to tell you she waits to-day
To welcome us—Aunt Mary fell
Asleep this morning, whispering—
"Tell
The boys to come?" And all is well,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Speak gently to the octopus,
And beat him when he sneezes;
He only does it to annoy,
And 'cause he knows it teases.
—Lewis Carroll.

The reason the Gourlay Piano is not so susceptible to weather changes as other makes of instruments, is owing to the adoption of the non-varying endwood pin block or wrest-plank system, this improvement being based on the well-known fact that wood cannot swell or shrink lengthwise of its grain. The Gourlay Piano is so constructed that it will last for years, and will retain its tone quality however hard the service may be required.



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DON'T SHOOT

Don't shoot! Consider this one fact,
The lack of manhood in the act;
How could a creature of your size
Take aim at any bird that flies?
We are so helpless, and so small!
The very tiniest boy is tall
Compared with us. Put down your gun
And seek some manlier kind of fun.

Don't shoot! Out there in tree and
glade,
In pretty nests that we have made,
Our hungry little birdlings wait.
Ah, think of their unhappy fate
If we came not at set of sun!
Put down your gun, put down your gun.

Don't shoot! But leave us free of wing
To build, and nest, and soar and sing.
We ask so little, just to live—
And for that privilege we give
Our souls in song, till life is done,
Put down your gun, put down your gun.

Don't shoot! Earth has enough of joy,
Of space, and food, for bird and boy;
Enough for both of light and sun,
Put down your gun, put down your gun.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A BOY'S LAMENT.

I don't like grown folks very much;
'Pears like they don't like me;
In nearly ev'rything I do
Some fault they're sure to see.

If I'm playin' in my play-room,
As quiet as can be,
They think I'm up to mischief an'
Come runnin' up to see.

An' if I run an laugh an' shout
They send me off to bed,
'Cause it almost drives 'em crazy,
An' nearly splits their head.

I get all tired out an' cross
A tryin' to be good,
An' hate to hear of children who
Do just the things they should.

I've got er dandy sled, er course,
An' heaps er other toys,
But don't have no fun using 'em
Like all the other boys.

'Cause ma's so feared that I'll get
cold,
I don't get out till spring,
An' then the snow's all mushy like—
An' marbles is the thing.

In summertime it's 'bout as bad;
The things I want to do
Are mostly al'ays just the ones
She doesn't want me to.

Yer see, my ma, she never was
A little boy like me,
An' so, er course, she doesn't know
What a boy 'ud like to be.

An' pa, he ain't no use at all—
He dassn't say a word—
"Whatever mother says must go"
Is all I've ever heard.

It's dretful queer how he's forgot
'Bout things boys like to do!
But p'rhaps when I'm so awful old,
I'll have forgotten, too.

An' so, I think, I'd rather die
A little boy like me,
Than live to be as horrid as
The grown folks have to be.

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EE A MOTHER'S EE HAPPY THOUGHT.

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

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

These powders do not contain poison,
nor are they a narcotic; but they act
gently on the bowels, thus relieving
feverish heat and preventing fits, con-
vulsions, etc.

Please notice that the name
STEEDMAN is always
spelt with EE.



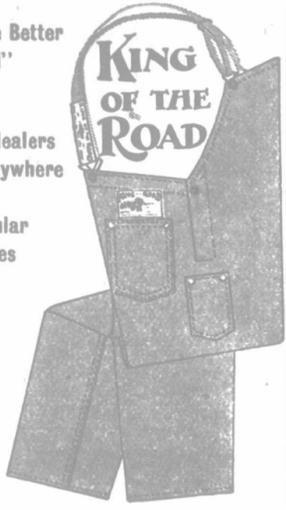
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Write Promotion Dept. **PELHAM NURSERY CO.**, Toronto for particulars.

"SAFE-LOCK"

METAL SHINGLES

WEAR WELL



Mr. Banford of Hainesville, Ont. writes on Jan. 19, 1907, "The roofing I bought from you in 1900 has given perfect satisfaction...I am well pleased...just as bright as when it was put on, no rust, no holes, no leakage. I am satisfied there is no better shingle."

Residence of Mr. D. Zurbriggen, Tavistock, Ont. Roofed with "Safe Lock" shingles.

What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send to-day for our prices and descriptive matter free.

ROOFERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA

Clare & Brockest, Winnipeg

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited.

Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued from Page 109)

but there was no handsome, stalwart Rob in that slouching group. Something got a hard grip at my heart. I rushed through every car on the train, searching. I knew the conductor. He let me work my way, tumbling and searching through the freight.

"What's up, Jim?" he called to me, and "All aboard," in the same breath, and the train was moving when I jumped.

Probably Rob was down in the boat waiting for me. Still I did not doubt him, and I turned, shamefaced, trusting that he had not seen my crazy leap from the train. I could see the boat stepping idly to her anchor in the harbor, but no blond head shining there. Still I did not doubt. He was loitering about somewhere in the dirty little town; some tobacconist's, or candy shop (with a special thought to Rhody), or some dog-fight, or some Punch and Judy show—that would be Rob, nursing out his holiday to the fullest extent.

So I paced up and down the one "Main" street, looking in everywhere, and making my affectedly light-hearted inquiry.

"Seen a tall fellow?—good-looking, light hair, blue flannel shirt, sort of showy necktie; thought you might 'a' seen him swaggering along somewheres—fine-looking fellow, you'd 'a' noticed him."

"Seen him around with you, whiles back," was the invariable response; ain't seen him since."

Search was made at the hotel; there, too, I knew the proprietor. Back and forth from the town to the boat I went. At dusk I entered the forlorn restaurant again.

"You seen my friend anywhere?" I said carelessly to the girl.

"Te, he!" she tittered, "I thought you'd lose him. No, I ain't seen him," she added, with the regretful accents of truth.

I ordered my supper as the natural excuse for my entrance.

"Tootsy-Wootsy 'll have to wait a while for her pretty things," said Miss, knowingly, as she brought me my tea. "Hubby's over to the hotel getting some 'fizz' after all, I reckon."

"No," said I, cheerily, "he ain't that kind."

And I forced down my supper, though the food choked me.

Then, from Main Street to the boat, with an air of loafing and sauntering, I alternated, like the pendulum of a clock. I gave up the boat, and paced the street till the last light went out and every shed and store was black as the night staring coldly at me; and then I began to curse Rob in my soul, for a weak liar and a coward.

I took a room at the hotel and turned in to bed. I could not sleep. My love for Rob had turned to stone. I longed to see him beaten, thrashed, and I would have borne a hand in doing it. But to go back without him to-morrow, the cause of his ruin; who had so trusted him, and who would have given my lifeblood for him—to go back without him, and to meet Mary!

I ground my teeth. "The cur, he is," I said, "the thankless, foolish, selfish, miserable cur." And thus anchored on the rock of indignation, with weariness in every bone, I sank off into a troubled sleep.

(To be continued)

Questions and Answers

MATING DUCKS AND GEESE.

Will you kindly tell me how many ducks I can put with one gander, and how many geese with one gander for breeding?

E. M. Sask.

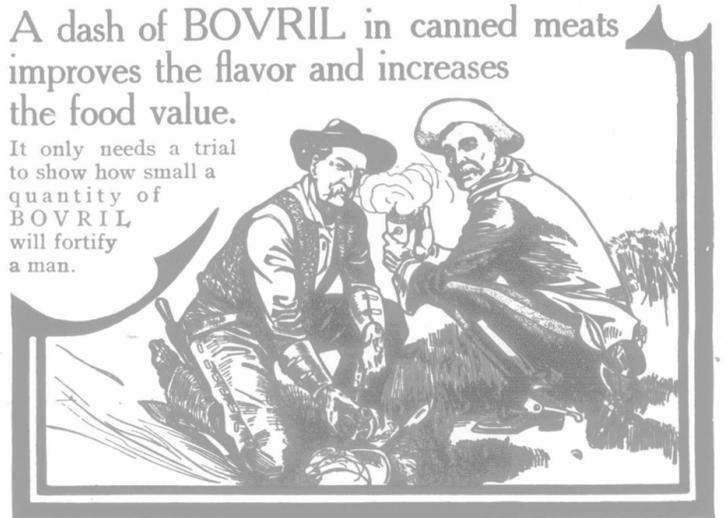
Ans.—With ducks, a fair number is four females to one male until the end of June, but after that, one drake with ten females is sufficient. Geese are disposed to pair, but when a small flock is kept, a gander will take care of four geese. Some of

There is only one

BOVRIL

A dash of BOVRIL in canned meats improves the flavor and increases the food value.

It only needs a trial to show how small a quantity of BOVRIL will fortify a man.



KINGSTON

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX.** Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO

Donald Morrison & Co.

Grain Exchange Winnipeg, Man.

Grain Commission

Wheat, Oats

Barley, Flax

Over 24 years experience in Grain Commission Business. Prompt Reliable Work at all times.

All enquiries will be given careful and immediate attention.

the larger breeders, however, allow only two geese with each gander.

MARE RUN DOWN

Have a mare, eleven years of age, raising a colt. She is run down, but I use her for light work. Feed her plenty of hay or grass and mixed chop. I have fed her an ounce of elecampane, which, I was told, is a blood-purifier. Is that the best I can give her? What is the action of elecampane?

Sask.

D. S. McN.

CUTTING GRAIN IN THE MORNING

Should a person cut grain in the morning before the dew is off it? Some people around here say it makes no difference, others say you should not, but if you don't, how is it possible to rush your work through?

Sask.

W. J. H.

Ans.—Yes, certainly, cut as early in the morning as convenient, some people even run all night. A good deal depends upon the dew. Sometimes it is so heavy that it is just as well to wait an hour or two for the grain to dry, but, generally, the dew is gone far enough by the time a man gets into the fields.

ROUP IN TURKEY

Two-months-old turkey is suffering from what seems like a bad cold in the head. Head is swollen so that the bird can hardly see. Lanced the swelling and some matter came out. Is the disease contagious? How should diseased birds be treated?

Alta. N. L. M.
 Ans.—From the symptoms given, it appears that the turkey is affected by roup, and that the disease has been running for some time. Treatment is not advisable in this case. If the bird is alive when you read this, kill and burn, or bury it. In the first stages of the disorder, which is a sort of a diphtheretic affection, the bird's head may be dipped into a mixture (half and half) of kerosene and olive oil, or peroxide of hydrogen and water (half and half) injected into the nostrils, and sometimes a cure is effected. A bird with the disease should be kept isolated from the rest of the flock, as roup is contagious. Experienced poultrymen rarely waste time doctoring roup cases. The birds, even if they do recover, are liable again to be attacked. They should never be used as breeders.

CATTLE DAMAGE CROP

A bunch of thirty-two cattle, among them two bulls, broke into my crop of barley and almost totally destroyed it. My land is not fenced and the by-law seems contradictory on the subject. How should I proceed in the matter?

Man. W. J.
 Ans.—The matter of stock running at large in Manitoba is regulated entirely by municipal by-law. If the by-law is not clear on the subject get the advice of a solicitor. We are not in a position to refer to the by-laws of different municipalities but we imagine that in most parts of Manitoba owners of cattle are responsible for any damages they may do to crops between April 1st and November 1st.

The difference in the tone of a Gourlay Piano and that of an ordinary instrument is noticeably marked. The Gourlay furnishes a means for better progress to the player, as with its rich, sweet, full singing tone the performer can produce all the exquisite gradations which make "tone color," the quality which gives beauty to a piece of music.

STORE ACCOUNT DISPUTE

I bought goods from a merchant, but did not pay for them at the time nor give note in settlement. Afterwards, I offered settlement by an order on a party that owed me money, then offered to deliver grain at his warehouse, and then offered to pay in full, with interest at 5 per cent., but he would not accept settlement in any of these ways. Is he justified in charging me 10 per cent. interest on the account, or can he collect it at all since he refused settlement?

Sask. J. A. H.
 Ans.—It is well in trying to arrive at a settlement of such a matter to get down to rock bottom. In the first place, the storekeeper, in order to get trade, gave credit, and as is the usual custom, we may suppose, charged credit prices. In the second place, the buyer, in consideration of getting credit, is under the obligation of paying cash when he is able. These things, of course, do not enter formally into the bargain, but are understood. This being the case, the merchant has a right to refuse an order on a second party in settlement, especially if he has reason to believe he will have more trouble collecting than he would from the original purchaser. In the same way he may refuse to take grain for reasons of his own, for all the time the purchaser is under obligation to pay cash, but if there were a probability of the merchant not getting paid, he would readily take grain. Now, as for the final settlement, in my opinion, the merchant is entitled to interest only from the time he presented his account with a demand

for settlement, stating that interest would be charged. If this demand and statement of interest has not been made in writing, he cannot collect interest, but he can at any time enforce the payment of the account.

POISONING BY STUMPING POWDER.

Kindly give antidote for cattle poisoned with stumping powder, and general treatment of a case to effect a cure?

G. B.
 B. C.
 Ans.—When it is known that cattle have eaten "stumping powder," large doses of raw linseed oil (from 3 to 4 pints) should be administered without delay. If there is abdominal pain, 1 ounce of fluid extract of Cannabis Indica should be given with the oil. Should the pain continue, 1 ounce doses of Cannabis Indica or tincture of opium in a pint of cold linseed tea may be given as a drench every two hours until relief is obtained. Should violent diarrhoea follow the ingestion of the poison, a small dose of raw linseed oil (from 1 to 1½ pints) should be given to rid the bowels of the offending material; 2 ounces of tincture of opium, and 2 ounces of subnitrate of bismuth to be given with the oil. The bismuth and tincture of opium may be repeated in a pint of cold linseed tea every two hours until the pain and diarrhoea subsides. Prostration should be combatted with

stimulants, such as whiskey in 6-ounce doses, either to be given in cold linseed tea as a drench every four hours. When the animal recovers its appetite, easily-digested food, such as mashes, boiled feed, pulped roots, or green feed, with plenty of clean water may be allowed.

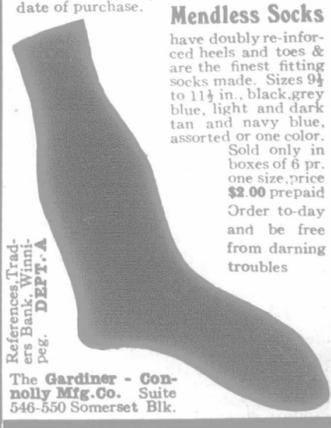
LINE FENCE

A and B put in a line fence together. A's land is pasture. B's land is farm land. A's cattle get through the fence into B's field. B puts on more wire on his eighty rods and requests A to do the same. A refuses saying, "It will not help me any, it is your grain." First—Can B compel A to put wire on his eighty rods (which would make a three wire fence the one hundred and sixty rods); and, Second—Can B remove his fence in 6 feet on his own land and forbid A joining same?

Alta. E. B. F.
 Ans.—Since A and B agreed to build a line fence it is understood the fence would be a lawful one, and two strands of wire do not make a lawful fence. However A may break faith if he chooses and take the consequences. If there is a herd law B can impound A's stock when it breaks into his crop and collect damages. If there is no herd law, B will have to protect his crop at own expense, and as A breaks the agreement to keep up a line fence B may be considered free to do what he wishes with his own fence. If he moves

Do You Wear Our Mendless Socks

the kind that are guaranteed? We have such confidence in these socks we absolutely guarantee to replace any that need darning in any way within 6 months from date of purchase.



Mendless Socks

have doubly re-inforced heels and toes & are the finest fitting socks made. Sizes 9½ to 11½ in., black, grey, blue, light and dark tan and navy blue, assorted or one color. Sold only in boxes of 6 pr. one size, price \$2.00 prepaid. Order to-day and be free from darning troubles.

The Gardiner - Conolly Mfg. Co. Suite 546-550 Somerset Bldg.

his fence in A can be forbidden to trespass, but the solution is for A to put on another strand of wire and so make it a lawful fence.



Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 1)

A Talk by the Maker to the Wearer.

The Wool

Stanfield's Underwear is made of the best wool that grows on the best wool-bearing sheep in the world—the long, silky-fibred Nova Scotia wool.

The founder of the Stanfield mills did more than anyone else to develop the wool industry throughout the Maritime Provinces. For half a century, the farmers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have saved their best wool for the Stanfields—first for C. E. Stanfield—and now for his sons, John and Frank, the President and Treasurer of Stanfields Limited.

The wear of a garment depends on the quality of wool from which it is made. Underwear may be PURE WOOL, and ALL WOOL—and still shrink, ravel and wear out in a single season. Because the underwear is not made of good wool in the first place.

There are seven grades of wool in the fleece when clipped from Nova Scotia sheep. Only the first three grades of this best wool are used in making Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear for men and women.

There are no weak spots in the fibre to break in the garments.

There can be no unraveling, because every stitch is locked.

Garments can't shrink, because of our perfected process of treating the wool BEFORE garments are woven, thus insuring absolutely Unshrinkable Underwear.

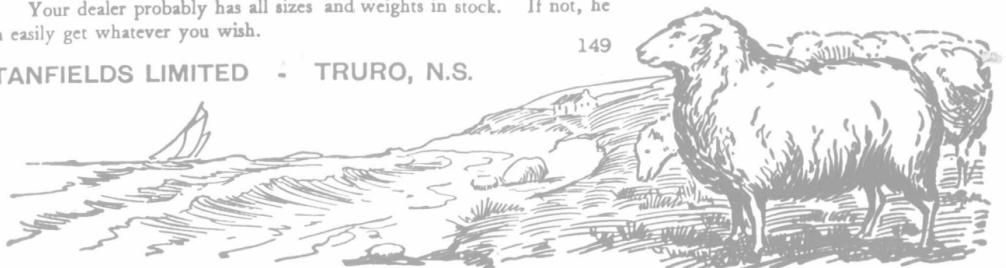
Stanfield's Underwear is right from start to finish. It is planned right, made right and wears right.

In all sizes from 22 to 70 inch chest measure. In three winter weights—RED label for light weight—BLUE label for medium weight—BLACK label for heavy weight.

Your dealer probably has all sizes and weights in stock. If not, he can easily get whatever you wish.

STANFIELDS LIMITED - TRURO, N.S.

149



WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

FARMERS! BUTCHERS!! EVERYBODY!!! Keep your knives and scissors sharp by using the **Black Diamond Sharpener Stone**. Puts keen cutting edge on all tools. Price 25c., postage 7c. Wright Supply Co., P. O. Box 1148, Edmonton, Alta. 22-tf

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell property any kind anywhere write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for land. Good steam threshing and plowing outfit near Winnipeg. Write for particulars. Box 284, Mapleton, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. 12-8

FOR SALE—Pure bred Jersey Bull, two years old, registered in New York Jersey Club. Address J. J. Hall, Box 232, Battleford, Sask. 12-8

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

FOR SALE—Cattle and Hay Ranch, land, buildings, stock and implements, endless hay and pasture—a snap. John Siefert, Winnipegosis, Manitoba. 19-8

WANTED—Position as engineer on threshing outfit this season. Ten year's experience; with certificate for Saskatchewan. Traction engine preferred. Apply to Drawer 16, Carnduff, Sask. 12-8

FEW SECRET FORMULAS—Invaluable to stock raisers. \$3.00 will give you a chance in a life time. Been used by innumerable prize winning exhibitors giving excellent results. R. S. Anderson, High River, Alberta. 19-8

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

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

FOR SALE—Hart-Parr plowing and threshing engine in first-class shape, for eighteen hundred dollars. J. I. Case steel separator, 32x54, with self feeder, high weigher and wind stacker, machine practically new, for 300 dollars less than cost last fall, and on easy terms. Address Box C, Irvine, Alberta. 22-tf

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, one bay pony branded 25 on left hip and Y. B. on left shoulder; last seen south of John Cochrane, Oakville, Man. 8

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

W. J. CURRIE, Lauder, Man., Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Exhibition birds for sale. One hundred birds to select from. Eggs in season. T. F.

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

POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED
BEST PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES
LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MENDLESS SOCKS GUARANTEED

Mendless socks are the latest thing in footwear available to mankind. The other kind, the kind that needs mending is common enough, but the mendless sort is a later creation. They are made particularly to stand the wear and tear of hard use, are built double as thick on the heel and toe, and guaranteed by the makers to wear six months. These socks are made by the Gardiner Connolly Mfg. Co., 546, Somerset Block, Winnipeg. They are sold in boxes of six pairs, a guarantee going with every sock. For the man who doesn't care to wear a sock full of holes, and hasn't an opportunity to have his footwear mended, these socks are a boon. They come in all sizes and colors, six pair to a box, guaranteed for six months, or money refunded. The man who is looking for something really reliable in the sock line has here his opportunity. The price is \$2.00 per box, prepaid.

GOSSIP

A certain drill sergeant, whose severity had made him unpopular with his company, was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise. Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:

'Now, I am the corpse. Pay attention.'

Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regarded them with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remarked:

'Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you 'aven't got that look of regret you ought to 'ave.'

The Gourlay Piano offers you, in the most artistically finished and durable form, an instrument with a resonant singing tone and action responsive to every gradation and it has found favor everywhere with touch. From its general excellence, it has found favour everywhere with musical people.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE WORLD'S HORSE SUPPLY.

The total number of horses in the world is estimated to be about 80,000,000, of which number 40,000,000 are in Europe, 11,000,000 in Asia, 25,000,000 in the American continent, and 1,250,000 in Africa.

According to the returns for 1907 of the Board of Agriculture there are in Great Britain and Ireland just about 2,000,000 horses used for agriculture, unbroken horses and breeding mares. It is estimated that there are also about 950,000 for business or pleasure purposes, and there are nearly 35,000 cavalry horses, making a total of about 3,000,000 horses in the United Kingdom.

Germany possesses, according to a census taken in 1900, 4,184,000, and has to import a small number to complete her requirements, so there is no surplus available for sale.

France has 2,900,000 horses, and wants them all. In Algiers there are 205,000, and in Tunis 35,000. For mobilisation, the number required would be 577,620, and in peace the army uses 122,700. In case of war there would be great difficulty in collecting the necessary number of suitable animals.

Italy has 720,000 horses. About 40,000 are yearly imported, chiefly from Hungary. Great efforts are now being made to increase the production, so as to make the country independent of foreign supplies.

Austria-Hungary has 4,020,000, of which Austria possesses 1,711,000, and Hungary 2,309,000. The Hungarian horses bought for our use in the Boer War proved very unserviceable. To the surprise of our experts.

Russia.—In Russia there are more horses than in all the rest of Europe together. According to official returns there are 21,740,474 in European Russia, 1,316,558 in Russian Poland, 1,273,522 in the Caucasus, and 4,781,230 in Siberia and the Steppes. During the Boer War we used 40,000 Russian horses, and they answered very well for our mounted infantry, especially the half-wild, small animals from the Steppes.

Every six years all horses are examined and registered. Russia can supply eight horses for every man in the army.

Sweden has 525,000 horses, and Norway 151,000. In both countries the breed is being much improved by the importation of English horses.

RAILROADING WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN for all Railroads.

Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

Have You Poultry OR EGGS FOR SALE?

Give it a Trial



Results are Sure

Your condensed advt. can be placed in our Poultry and Egg column for 2c per word each insertion and your message can thus be carried to over 20,000 Western farm homes. TRY IT.

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Denmark has 449,000. About 16,000 are exported yearly to Germany. Holland has 285,000 horses of poor quality. Most of the army horses are drawn from Ireland.

Belgium has 241,000. Flemish horses are used for the artillery; cavalry horses are imported.

Spain has 397,000 horses. The best cavalry horses come from Andalusia and Estramadura; in general, Spanish horses are small and of little power.

Portugal has 220,000. The horses are not good; most of the army horses are imported from Spain.

Switzerland has 109,000 horses, which are not sufficient for the ordinary need of the country. Nearly 1,000 are yearly imported from Ireland, England, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.

Roumania has 844,000; Bulgaria, 344,000; Servia, 180,000. All these countries draw their army horses from Hungary and Russia.

Turkey.—In European Turkey there are about 300,000 horses, but there are no exact statistics. The horses are small and hardy, useful for mounted infantry. The heavier horses are bought in Hungary and Russia. In the Asiatic provinces of Turkey there is a better breed, but there is no exact information about their number, and there is no railway system for their transport.

Persia.—The native horse is similar to the Arab, but lighter built. A good cavalry horse costs about £17. Here, again, there is the transport difficulty in the absence of railways.

China.—In Mongolia there is a large number of small horses; they are handy, and can carry great weights.

Japan.—The 1898 census showed 1,587,981 horses, but it is difficult to get suitable animals for the army; they are mostly ponies. The Government is now importing stallions from England and America to improve the breed, and reserves the right to buy any horse at the market price.

The United States of America had, according to our Board of Agriculture statistics, 17,000,000 in 1905. In the early days of the States, English and Dutch horses were imported and crossed with the native horses of Spanish origin. The American "trotter" is well known; its origin was the English blood horse, Messenger. Most of the American horses are light-draft animals, and it is from this class that the army mounts are taken. Chicago is the chief horse market. The North-western States are the home of the prairie horses; they roam wild on plains situated at an elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet, and are very hardy. During the Boer War we bought in America 107,511 horses, and 80,000 mules.

Mexico is not rich in horses; they are of Spanish origin, and light in character. The army horses are imported from America.

Argentine possesses 4,500,000 horses, and this number could be easily increased. We bought for the Boer War a good many, but they did badly. The change of climate and food seemed to upset them.

Chili has a good breed of horses, but not many of them. Peru draws all its army horses from Chili.—*Mark Lane Express.*

.....
In the Gourlay Angelus Player-Piano, the piano keys are always ready for playing by hand. It requires but a few seconds to make the change, and thus the owner has two of the most perfect instruments contained within one case. In the Gourlay Angelus, the phrasing lever gives absolute control, admitting of every gradation of tempo, placing within the reach of all the complete range of music—sacred, classic and popular.

SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

The sheep entry at the Royal Show at Newcastle, was a notably good one. It numbered 695, and right away through there was great

merit, high quality, and fine character.

The Oxford Downs numbered 45, the leading winners in these classes being Messrs. James Horlick, J. T. Hobbs, R. W. Hobbs, and G. Adams & Son.

The Shropshire entry was a notably good one, competition all through being very keen. The entry numbered 85, and the leading winners, all those whose names were most closely associated with the breed, amongst whom we may mention Messrs. A. Tanner, who won in the two-year-old class; T. S. Minton and Mrs. W. F. Inge, who won in the yearling ram class; Sir Richard Cooper, who won in the class for five rams, and also in the selling class; Mr. E. Nock, who was first in both lamb classes; Mr. M. Millens, and Mr. Frank Bibby. The quality was remarkably good all through.

In the Southdown classes was found keen competition, a good entry, uniform merit, and fine type. Champion honors were won by Mr. C. Adeane for a notably good ram, a two-shear; His Majesty the King, the r. n., with a very typical yearling ram, first in its class. For the best three yearling rams, Mr. C. Adeane was first and third—a notable success. Col. McCalmont was also well to the fore, taking several leading prizes for rams. The King won in both of the lamb classes, Mr. C. Adeane being a second. Sir J. Colman and Sir J. Wherner were the principal winners in the class, the former taking champion honors.

In the Hampshire Down section, Mr. James Flower was the leading winner in the lamb classes, and also in the yearling ewe class, Mr. H. C. Stephens winning first honors in both of the lamb classes, and other honors, also, with first-class sheep. Sir George Judd, Sir A. Henderson and Mr. Carey Cole were also winners.

In the good classes of Suffolk sheep, Mr. H. E. Smith was the leading winner. Messrs. S. R. Sherwood and D. A. Green, and Sir A. G. Hazelrigg, were also winners.

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THAT NEW HOUSE WILL REQUIRE A FIRST GRADE PLASTER—LET US REMIND YOU THAT THE "EMPIRE" BRANDS OF PLASTER ARE SPECIFIED FOR ALL UP-TO-DATE CONSTRUCTION.

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Have you a telephone in your house, one that you can depend upon to deliver your messages properly?

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Use address nearest you.

Amongst the Dorset Horn breeders, who made a very good entry, indeed, Messrs. Jas. Attrill, W. R. Flower and E. A. Hambro were the principal winners.

Lincoln sheep made a particularly good entry of high merit and quality. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons won champion honors for yearling ram. Mr. Tom Caswell took the r. n. of this honor with his first-prize two-shear ram. Mr. H. Dudding was also well to the fore in the yearling class. Messrs. Dean & Son were first for pens of five. Mr. C. E. Howard was first and second for yearling ewes out of the fleece, and also first for those in the fleece. Mr. Dudding was first and second for ram lambs, and first for ewe lambs.

In the Leicester classes, which were good in merit and number, Messrs. Simpson, G. Harrison, E. F. Jordan and J. Cranswith, English breeders, were the leading winners.

The Border Leicesters made a particularly good and strong entry—quite one of the best we have seen at the Royal for many years—the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour winning first in old rams, Messrs. Cameron & Sons taking the same corresponding position in the class for yearling rams and for yearling ewes.

A small but good entry of Cotswold sheep was present, Messrs. W. T. Garne & Son winning first and second honors in three out of the four classes, and Mr. W. Houlton in the fourth.

The Kent or Romney Marsh sheep made a very large entry—quite one of the largest ever seen at the Royal; it was also of very high merit and quality. Messrs. C. Pile, who was first with two-shear rams for the third year in succession, H. Riordon, J. B. Palmer, W. Mullin, and W. M. Cazalet, were the principal winners.

The Wensleydale breed were well represented. Messrs. W. J. Wheatley, Lord H. Bentinck and the Executors of T. Willis were the leading winners.

The South Devons made a small but good entry, Messrs. J. F. Harris and John Stooke dividing the honors.

A large entry of Cheviot sheep were present. They were of striking merit and outstanding quality. Messrs. J. C. Smith, John Elliot and John and Jacob Robson were the leading winners.

SWINE.

The entry was a large one. It was also a good one, and, as the parson says, in the third and last place, it was thoroughly typical of the breeds of British pigs.

The large White breed (Yorkshire) was well represented, six classes being well filled. Messrs. A. W. White, R. R. Bothwell, D. R. Daybell, the Earl of Ellesmere and Messrs. Wherry were the principal winners.

In the six classes of Tamworths, there was a good entry, Messrs. E. J. Morant, R. Ibbotson, Sir P. C. Walker and Sir O. Mosley being the leading winners.

The Berkshires made a particularly good entry, in which Messrs. J. Jefferson, G. J. R. Chetwynd, Lord Calthorpe and C. Raphael were the principal winners.

Six classes of Large Black pigs were provided, in which was found a very excellent and high-class entry. Mr. C. F. Mariner, Mr. T. Warne, Mr. H. J. Kingwell, Messrs. Whitley and T. Goodchild were those that owned the principal winners.

The Lincolnshire Curly-coated pigs made a grand entry. Messrs. T. Warne & Son, George Godson, S. E. Dean & Sons, H. Seollar, H. Caldwell and J. H. Smith were amongst those that took the leading position in several classes. W. W. C.

Put to any test, the Gourlay Piano makes good its claim to superiority. It is easily the leader in general tonal excellence, perfection of action and durability. Give it a test in your home, and you will become convinced of the truth of these claims.

SCOTTISH CROP PROSPECTS

Taking a general survey of Scottish counties, average weather from this week onwards would give the earlier localities a start with the grain harvest about the middle of August, or practically a month in advance of last year's set off to work, says the *Glasgow Herald* July 14. It is rare in North Britain to have a fairly early and at the same time a bulky straw crop. Taking this country as a whole, the cold of May and early June, along with the succeeding remarkable spell of sunshine, have resulted in general lack of bulk, except on lands of a deep, easy, and naturally cool or drought-resisting nature. The season has dealt somewhat severely with the very stiff clays and the thin porous soils.

Large breadths of the oat crop have suffered from the effects of weak seed, grub, and drought. The results are thin and unevenly developed plants. There is a great deal of very good early sown barley, but thin wheat is very common.

Beans may pod well; they are certainly to be much lighter than last year's crop in straw.

In the majority of counties there are moderately stocked fields of late potatoes, but on the whole that crop has an excellent appearance, and the showers have helped it very considerably.

Turnips are extremely varied, even along the eastern seaboard, where the drought was most severely felt. Forfar and the best parts of Fife have a flourishing outlook, but late sowings in Lower Nairn, Moray, and Banff, also along the Howe of the Mearns, East Lothian, and a considerable section of Berwick have either been a partial failure in the brairding or have refused to move until set agoing by the showers.

A comparatively light crop of ryegrass hay has been cut and cooled under perfect weather conditions. Much of the grass land was very bare over a week ago, but it is now making a very fair recovery.

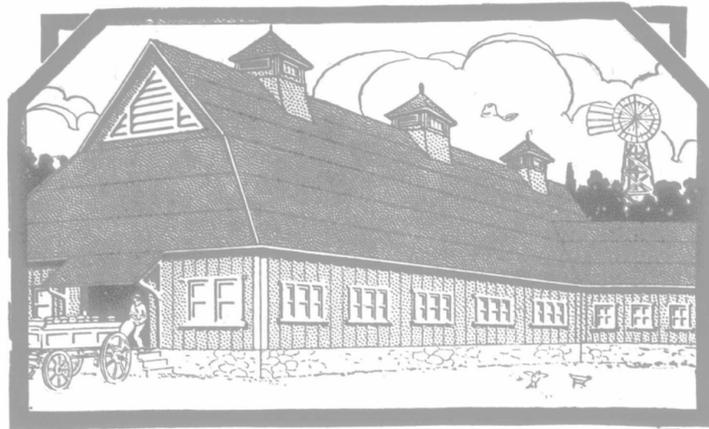
THE PERCHERON HORSE

One of the most numerous breeds of draft horses is the Percheron, known the world over for his uniform excellence. His origin is located in the district of Perche, in the southern part of Normandy, France. This is a broken country, abounding in nutritious grasses and streams of pure water, and presents an ideal locality for the evolution of this celebrated breed of horses.

History informs us that as early as A. D. 732, when the French defeated the Saracens, they utilised the Arabian horses of their vanquished foe to improve the breed of horses of Perche. It is to the intelligence, docility and endurance of the Arabian horse that the Percheron is indebted for his excellence as a draft animal. An infusion of Arabian blood is noted as late as 1820, when the famous gray stallions Godolphin and Gallipoli were extensively crossed on Percheron mares. Through Arabian crosses a fixed type was established of horses suitable for coaching and agricultural use. So great was the demand for these horses from foreign countries that to preserve the Percheron from deterioration the government established studs and purchased the best specimens of the breed, and offered their services to farmers at nominal figures. The government also offered prizes at agricultural shows and inaugurated a system of inspection and licensing stallions that prohibited using unsound animals for breeding purposes.

It was not until 1883 that Percheron horses were recognized by the French government under that name, this noble steel having been previously called Norman or Percheron. The first volume of the American stud book was published as Percheron Norman, but now the French draft horses classified in stud books, fairs and exposition schedules as Percheron.

A potential factor that has contributed in evolving the Percheron horse to his present degree of excellence is government supervision and regulation.



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The bare fact that you put a roof on a building means that you want the contents of that building protected. But if you put on a poor roofing you get only half protection. It costs very little more to put on the best roofing and get full protection.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is the only roofing that gives full, lasting protection. REX protects not only against rains and snows, but against heat, cold and damp, and against the danger of fire communication by falling sparks and firebrands. REX Flintkote ROOFING is absolutely water-proof, fire-resisting, a non-conductor of heat and cold, and an impervious barrier to dampness. REX is made to last; imitations merely coated to look like REX do not give REX service. To get a roof that will give the all-round protection required by farm buildings, look for the boy trade-mark and get the genuine REX Flintkote ROOFING.

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together with our valuable roofing booklet, on receipt of postal request. Our complete book, "Making Poultry Pay," will be sent for 4 cents in stamps for postage and packing—very useful to the poultry raiser.

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

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

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the best stallions. Every colt reserved for breeding is inspected by the government, and if his quality is superior he is approved and placed on the subsidy list at \$75 to \$150 per annum as long as he stands for public service. If sound and of average quality the young stallion is authorized but not subsidized. If the animal is imperfect or unsound he is condemned. It is the rigid veterinary inspection that has eliminated unsoundness from the Percheron horse and made him popular for draft use wherever introduced. His attributes of intelligence, docility, courage and endurance may be equalled, but not surpassed by other draft breeds, and wherever used for heavy teaming he has given satisfaction. — *Farmers' and Drivers' Journal*

The technique of the Gourlay Angelus Player-Piano, with its exclusive attachments, covered by basic patents, is the most perfect in the world. It enables almost anyone after a few hours' practice to play with individuality of a master all classes of music, popular, standard, classic, operatic, dance, accompaniment and sacred, down to the very latest successes in each class. When required for hand playing, the Angelus pedals can be folded entirely within the piano case, and do not detract from the appearance or the singing tone or responsive action of the Gourlay Pianos.

THE LURE OF CANADA.

(Continued from Page 95)

where you dozes down after you 'ave worked sixteen hours in the sun. I know that now. But the lecturer said, 'the settler' as arrived. Where once reigned solitude, now the foundations of a 'appy home are laid. 'Two years later,' was written under the picture.

"Five years later was a fine 'ouse like yer sees out 'Ampton Court way, an' here's the missis in a dress you couldn't buy at Whiteley's with a month's dibs, sittin' in a trap (you calls it a rigg) with as nice a bit of 'orse flesh atween the shafts as you would see at an agricultural 'all show. The pictur's alright but it was taken of a man who came wi' a thousand dollars from the States ten years before.

"When I came out of the 'all that night the rain was sizzlin' into the puddles under the lamps an' it was strange 'ow dirty an' black an' 'opeless the old street looked all of a sudden. An' thinks I, 'Gawd! I'll 'ave to get up at 'alf past five in the mornin' in the dark, an' trail down through the same smutty old street lookin' at the posters of all the fine things I can't go an' see, an' watch the fat smoke pour out of the everlastin' chimneys at the dinner hour, 'an work, an' work, an' work, hear the same smutty yarns, an' work, an' work, an' work until I die. It's just them thoughts as sends some of us into the canals, an' thousands to booze an' forget in the pub. But that night I couldn't take any pleasure in my beer, I was too busy thinkin' 'ow vile the stale beer smelt, an' what Sam Bridges, who was there blindo, would do to 'is wife when he got 'ome.

"Next day I goes down to see an old grocer I knows, funny old cove, always readin' dingy old books, but as ready to 'elp you wi' a tanner when you needed it as a word of advice, which isn't the way wi' most people. I tells 'im 'ow I feels. 'E pulls down 'is specs a bit so as 'e can look over 'em at me an' by an' by 'e says:

"'You 'ave got an attack of h'ideals, yer little runt; that's what's the matter wi' you.'

"'An' wha' am I goin' to do about it?' says I.

"'Get out, elope, 'ook it,' says 'e, 'before you 'ave a relapse.'

"'But I went on a spree wi' the gang an' forgot all about it till that trip we 'ad into Sussex. We was seduced into it by a Pure Air Society an' there was nothin' alive in that year one village they landed us in but the pubs. Some of the fellars made motions at me to come in when we 'ad lost our reverend guide nosin' round in the cathedral, but I says, 'No, we can get blindo any night we 'ave the price in the dear old Smoke,' an' some of us struck off up the road

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THINK OF IT!

BIOENELL, IND., June 26, 1908.
Have used a U. S. six months; it's perfectly satisfactory. I made 17 pounds of butter the week before using the U. S. The following week with the U. S. I made 27 pounds from the same cows, under the same conditions. It's the best investment I ever made. ALEX. NEAL.

An Investment Paying 33 1/3%

and this is exactly what the U. S. earned for Mr. Neal over his former methods of skimming. If you are not using a reliable

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but skimming your milk by some other method, you are losing just as large a per cent. of cream (which is money) as did Mr. Neal. It is clean skimming that counts, and the U. S. holds World's Record for clean skimming, therefore it is the separator that every one ought to purchase.

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

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Our Stock in all lines exceeds our limit of accommodation. We must reduce stock and will quote prices that will do it. In Clydesdales we have two yearling stallions, one imported. Two-year-old and yearling fillies. A very fine lot of young shorthorn bulls and heifers by **Missle's Prince** (Imp.); Tam Glen at head of herd. Yorkshires, all ages; spring pigs at prices to suit. Barred Rock eggs at \$1.50 per setting of 14. Roland and Carman stations, C. P. R., G. N. R. and G. N. R.

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Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs
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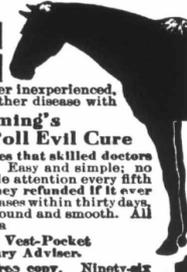
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 will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by
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CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
 "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
 and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address
 The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

MAYERS
 Model
 Medicine
 CHEST



This medicine chest contains a perfect remedy for all known animal diseases. Ask for it at our agents in all towns, or write to
The Mayer Co. Limited
 Winnipeg, Man.

runnin' like a streak of white paint into the blue hills at the back.

"Don't them 'ills look fine," says I; "I wonder what's be'ind 'em!"

"We walked up to the first 'ills an' they was just grass an' dandelions an' here an' there a daisy. Not a thing else. I knew there couldn't be anything else, but I was as disappointed as the kid who finds that the squawk in her doll when she pinches it, is nothin' but wood an' leather. But away beyond 'igher, drearier, bluer than ever was another hazy line. The gang says: 'Whatcher goin' on for?'"

"I goes to see wot there is over those 'ills," says I.

"Ave yer gone dotty?" says Bill Sawkins, 'what d'yer think there is, a beer fountain or a porter volcano?"

"If I knew," says I, 'like as not I wouldn't want to go, but I don't, an' I'm bound to see what's be'ind those 'ills."

"We hoofed it on an when we got to the top it was just grass an' a few stone walls, same as before, but away beyond there was somethin' low down an' shimmerin' an we all says 'the sea.' We dropped down on the roadside as tired as dawgs. An' I begins to think. 'Shall I go crawlin' round like a black ant all my life knowin' nothin' of what's 'appenin' outside the factory an' the street when there's all the world to see?' An' then I saw the little hut out on the big field an' the missis I might be able to keep, an' the kids at the door. 'Canada,' I shouts, an' good clean dirt on my 'ands an' a bit o' something I can call my own; something I can keep a dawg on without it's gettin' poisoned; some where I can blow my nose without the neighbors 'earing me, askin' if I caught cold last night talkin' on the doorstep with Sarah Jane. Let me go where I can see the sky an' no chimneys in the way an' ave' some 'ills to look up to. Canada for me!"

"Leave 'im alone," says Bill Sawkins, 'fits runs in the family.'

"But I sailed in a couple of weeks.

"I've been in the West since then sweatin' on the binder without a patch o' shade as big as yer 'and fer miles. In the fall before the ground froze good an' 'ard I worked on the dump along wi' Finns an' Poles an' other breeds till the cold iron on the shovel 'andle bit through the mitt an' we 'ad to quit for the winter. During the winter when everything was bound up tight I've stewed round the stoves in the little prairie towns. Came down to Toronto last September pretty flush wi' money to see what the streets smelt like again an' never a stroke o' work 'ave I done since. Couldn't buy it."

"If I gave you fifty dollars what would you do with it?"

"Work 'ome on a cattle boat; it's 'ell to starve in a strange land. An' I'd like to see the folks agen an' a real hedge."

"And how long would you stay?"

"About as long as the money lasted an' till the old folks got tired o' me. I couldn't settle down to the old life again, seein' what I 'ave seen an' 'ope to see. Me an' a remittance man was smokin' in our bunks on the C. P. R. construction train last fall an' we were talkin' of 'ome. 'I couldn't live at 'ome agen,' says he, and 'e lent back among the blankets an' spouted:

"But Gawd, what things are they I 'aven't done?"

I've turned my 'and to most, an' turned it good.

In various situations round the world — For 'im that doth not work must surely die;

But that's no reason man should labor all

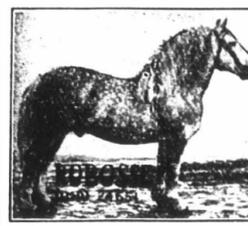
'Is life on one same shift; life's none so long"

"That's it, mister; that's just it."

First impressions are the most lasting, and it is important that children, beginning their musical career, should have an instrument perfect in tone and responsive in action, as it will make a permanent out of what, with an inferior instrument, might be regarded as a passing fancy. The Goulet Piano is the most perfect instrument in Canada, played by the student of the finished pianist. Students practicing on a Goulet always become interested in the work.



JOHN A. TURNER
 BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM
 CALGARY, ALTA.
 Box 472
 Importer and Breeder of
 Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep
 Since last December I have sold 42 STALLIONS and have now 20 STALLIONS on hand. A new importation will arrive soon. My prices defy competition and you have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Business conducted personally. Everyone welcome.



FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS
 Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages
 Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.
 W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.



Brampton JERSEYS Canada's Premier Herd
 Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance 'phone at farm.
 B. H. BULL & SON - - BRAMPTON, ONT.



Rare Bargains in
Fairview Shorthorns
 I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones. The females are of different ages.
 All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.
 Fairview, C. N. R. Station
 Carberry P. O., and C. P. R. Station
JOHN G. BARRON

OFFER TO MEN



I have confidence enough in my treatment to give my Electric Belt free until you are cured. I ASK NO PAY IN ADVANCE.

Give me a man "broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age. I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength, I can make as good as ever he was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of Nature.

You Run No Risk in Using My Belt. I Take All Chances.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED.

Every man should understand that physical power, large muscles, strength and endurance come from animal electricity. My treatment will pump every part of the body full of that, and perfection will result. It not only restores vigor and increases nerve power, but it cures rheumatism, pains in the back and kidneys, indigestion and constipation, and all troubles which result from weakness of any vital organs.

Mr. Alex. Colter, Bird River, Ont., says: "I have much pleasure in saying that I was cured by your Belt. I have not used it for over a year now, and the pains in chest have not returned, neither am I bothered with the severe pains in the stomach as formerly. I have recommended your Belt to others, and wish you all the success you deserve."

Mr. G. Lloyd, Ellesmere, Ont., says: "I am pleased to be able to report to you that the Belt I purchased from you last December has done me a world of good. It has taken the pain completely out of my back, and I can now work all day without feeling it at all."

FREE TO YOU
 Get my 80 page book describing my treatment, with illustrations of the Belt, for men and women. Write for it to me, and I will send it to you free of charge. If you will enclose this coupon, I will also send you a copy of my book, and you will receive this book free of charge. Write for it to me, and I will send it to you free of charge. Write for it to me, and I will send it to you free of charge. Write for it to me, and I will send it to you free of charge.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin
 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
 Please send me your Book, free.
 NAME.....
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In a Lighter Vein

Her Majesty is very fond of visit-
ing the tenants at Sandringham, and
some time ago she had an amusing
conversation with a poor old woman
who was busy darning stockings.
Thinking to put the old lady at her
ease, the Queen said: "I am sure
you cannot heel a pair of stockings
as quickly as I can."

"Oh, so the King wears stockings,
do 'e?" asked the dame in surprise.
"Only you an' me, mum, who mends
stockings, knows what terrible bad
'oles men do make in their 'eels."

An inhabitant of the City of Ba-
daon, in Upper Burmah, lost two
wives in quick succession, and was
about to contract a third marriage
when he received the following man-
date from the relative of the bride:
"We are told that when a man has
already lost two wives, his third al-
so dies very soon. In order to
satisfy the angel of death you are
requested marry a doll, and there-
after come and marry our daughter,
who should be your fourth wife, and
not your third." The man did as
he was told. He married the doll,
then announced that she was dead,
buried her with great pomp, and
proceeded to marry his fourth wife.

Mrs. John Burns, wife of the noted
labor member of the British Cabinet,
once received a note from a society
woman in London regretting in some-
what haughty terms that as her
house in Grosvenor Square was so
far away from Battersea, she had
not been able to call upon Mrs.
Burns, but she hoped, nevertheless,
that the labor member's wife would
come to a party of hers. Mrs.
Burns replied that as her house was
quite as far from Grosvenor Square
as that of the society personage from
Battersea, she regretted she must de-
cline the invitation.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Old Gentleman.—"Rastus, if you
had half of that big watermelon,
would you be happy?" Little Ras-
tus.—"No, sah." Old Gentleman.—
"What more 'would you want to
complete your happiness?" Little
Rastus.—"De odder half ob dat
melon, sah."—Chicago Daily News.

CUTTING THEIR WEEDS.

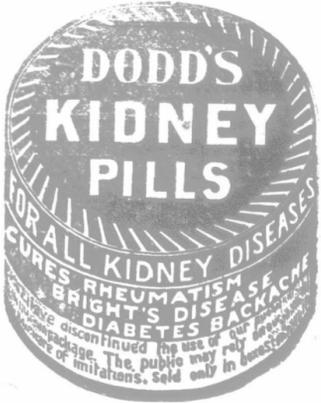
Hyker.—"Why did you give up
smoking?"
Pyker.—"In order to marry a rich
widow."
Hyker.—"I fail to see the connec-
tion."
Pyker.—"She refused to give up
her weeds unless I would give up
mine."—Chicago News.

SWEEPING THE CONVENTION.

"I nominate for President our
friend and former associate now no-
bly serving his country in State's
prison." "But a man in jail can't
run," suggested another delegate.
"No, nor he isn't apt to make any
bad breaks, either," resumed the
first speaker, this happy hit sweeping
the convention with the force of a
tidal wave.

Get acquainted with
Black Watch
the big black plug
chewing tobacco. A
tremendous favorite
everywhere, because of
richness and pleasing
flavor.

2266



Many are the stories told of Dr.
Maclagan's kindness. One of his
first acts on becoming Bishop of
Lichfield was to set aside a sub-
stantial part of his income to help
the poorer clergy of the diocese. It
is told of him, too, that when he
was vicar of Newington he used to
stop the bells of his own church so
that the worshippers at Mr. Spur-
geon's chapel should not be dis-
turbed. The Archbishop is a very
broad-minded ecclesiastic, and his
general manner and philanthropic
character have endeared him to all
with whom he has come in contact.

His Grace tells an amusing story
of a railway journey he once took in
a third-class carriage. Seated op-
posite to him were a couple of rough
working men, who had evidently dined
not wisely, but too well. Presently
one of them began to complain that
he had been robbed of a £5 note,
and expressed his determination to
ask his fellow-passengers to turn out
their pockets. Dr. Maclagan began
to feel very uncomfortable, for, as
it happened, he himself had a £5
note in his pocket. "However,"
says his Grace, when he relates the
story, "I sat quietly, and pretended
to be asleep." Presently the man
who had lost the note touched him
on the arm, but still Dr. Maclagan
feigned to be in the arms of Mor-
pheus. Just as he was beginning
to wonder what would happen next,
the other workman called out lustily
to his mate: "Come on, Bill, leave
'im alone. Can't you see 'e's
drunker than yourself?"—M. A. P.

"I believe," declared the Irish-
"that me youngest son's born't be
a surgeon."
"Phat leads ye t' say that?"
asked his friend.

"Oi caught him usin' th' scissors
on a book Oi'd lately bought, an' be-
fore Oi could stop him he cut out th'
appendix."

Spongem.—I say, old man, in case
I should die suddenly, will you make
sure that I am really dead before
they bury me?

Knox.—Yes; you may depend on
me. I'll ask you to have a drink,
and if you don't sit up and take
notice, I'll tell the undertaker to go
ahead and plant you.

A number of representatives were
facetiously discussing the resources
of the State of Missouri one after-
noon, when McCall, of Massachu-
setts, observed to Mr. Lloyd, of the
first named State:

"Lloyd, I am told that Missouri
stands at the head in raising
mules."

"It seems to me," retorted Lloyd,
"that is the only safe place to
stand in the circumstances."

The reason the Goulay Piano finds
such favor with students and child-
ren is because the action is so
sympathetic and responsive. It is
made with extreme accuracy, and the
adjustments are so exact that the
action is perfectly balanced, and
moves with the lightest touch. Be-
cause of its character, for just in
proportion to the responsiveness of
the action are they encouraged
to play longer and longer.

A professor in the University of
Berlin, who came over here a year
ago was much surprised the first
time when he travelled in a sleeping
car to be asked by the porter for his
berth ticket. "My berth ticket?"
he said. "I have my passport, I
have my letter of credit, and I have
even in my trunk my certificate of
vaccination; but the railway com-
pany should want my berth ticket, I
do not see." "But," said the por-
ter, "I must know whether you have
lower or upper berth." "Upper, of
course," said the German. "Look
at my passport; does it not say,
'Well and highly born'?"—Presi-
dent Hadley, in Yale Alumni Weekly.

Blasting on the G. T. P. at the
Prince Rupert end is a big proposi-
tion. This is how the shots are
made: Two holes, 14 feet apart,
were drilled down 32 feet into the
solid rock, and 25 feet back, from
the face of the cut, which now ex-
tends 100 feet into the bluff. Into
each hole 50 pounds of dynamite
were dropped and fired, thus "spring-
ing" or burning a large chamber at
the bottom of each. They were then
loaded with 525 pounds, or 2,100
sticks of dynamite, and after being
tapped and cemented, to prevent
their blowing out, were fired simul-
taneously with an electric battery.
There was a muffled roar, a spas-
modic convulsion of the earth, and
the hundreds of people on the hill-
top above the town saw 1,000 tons
of rock rise en masse about ten feet
into the air and fall, shattered to
fragments, into the cut below. No
damage whatever was done to the
buildings in the vicinity, and enough
rock was broken to keep the night
and day gangs mucking for ten days.

No Disease is so Quiet and
Stealthy in its Approach
as Kidney Disease

That is why it is so dangerous. It may
become deep-seated before you realize the
danger.

It is therefore of great importance to
recognize the early warning symptoms:
pain or dull ache in the back, bladder
pains, smarting sensation when urinating,
frequent or suppressed urination, sediment
in the urine, etc., because in its early stage
kidney disease is easily cured by DOAN'S
KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Elgin Brisebois, Vernon, Ont.,
writes:—I was troubled a great deal with
kidney trouble. I had to get up four or
five times every night, my urine contained
a thick brick-dust sediment, I had a pain
in the small of my back, and could not
sleep at night.

I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills
and in a very short time I was all right
again. I am very thankful to have found
a cure so speedy in its action.

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

BLAIR'S GOUT AND
RHEUMATIC PILLS

All druggists: 40c. and \$1.00.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL

Here Is Strength



With health and strength as the sole foundation, many a man has built fame and
fortune. For lack of it, many a budding genius has passed into oblivion, many high
hopes have been shattered, many hours of misery spent.
The world is full of half-sick, half-well, half-successful men, any one of whom could
become a power in life with vigorous strength as a fundamental asset—could find happiness
where he now sees nothing but gloom.

I CAN RESTORE YOUR STRENGTH

There is no medicine, no mystery, no magic in my treatment. It is founded on the
great basic truth that electricity is the motive power of the human body, and that effort
causes an expenditure of this power.

Success is possible in this world to any man who has the energy to strive for what
he wants. A man without strength has no inclination to work. The vital energy of the
human body is electricity. This has been proven. The way to become strong, to keep
strong, and to stimulate ambition is to give your body a charge of electricity every day
giving you a good reserve fund of vitality to draw on.

The newest device for electrifying the human body is the Dr. Sanden Herculex
Body Battery, composed of a series of cells arranged in the form of a girdle, to be worn
comfortably about the body at night while you sleep. It is the most convenient, most
comfortable, and most effective means of applying galvanic electricity for curative pur-
poses.

FREE UNTIL CURED.

In order that every sufferer may have a chance to prove its merits I now offer
this famous Appliance on trial for two months, not to be paid for unless you are cured.
Or, if you prefer to deal for cash you get 25% discount.

This Belt cures to stay cured, Wounds of any kind, whether in the nerves, Stomach,
Heart, Liver, or Kidneys, Rheumatism, pains in the Back and Shoulders,
Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Constipation, and all troubles where new life and
strength is needed.

Call at once if you can. If you cannot call, write to me
and I will send you my FREE BOOK, with full information,
and a coupon to order the same. Save the coupon and write.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office hours, 11 to 6.

Makes Kitchen Work Easy and Pays For Itself Too

Look At It In The Picture

Getting dinner—or any meal—takes only half as long when you have this Cabinet in your kitchen. Everything is so handy that cookery is a pleasure instead of drudgery. There's far less mess to clean up afterwards—it's so easy to keep the kitchen tidy—and the cook saves so many steps. Compact, sensible, and work-saving.

Let Me Send You One On Trial

You can pay for the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet a little at a time,—stretch the payments over many months—so it buys itself while you use it. After it has been a week in your kitchen you will wonder how you ever got on without it.

This Cabinet actually is, and I GUARANTEE it to be, better, more compact and more labor-saving in design than any other made. It costs less. It is more complete, more convenient, built better—a great deal better.

The wood-work is the finest selected Canadian chestnut, beautifully finished in rich, lustrous golden-brown.

The bakeboards, drawers, flour-bin, are snow-white basswood—the shelves, hard, clean maple—knobs, handles, catches, heavy red copper—every part the best material money can buy.

Practical and Common-Sense

It couldn't be made more complete. Large enclosed closets for heavy utensils; plenty of shelves; shelf rack; two big drawers;—17½ inches wide, 5 inches deep; three small drawers; three cupboards; two big bins—self-moving; the whole thing 6 feet high, and mounted on double-acting rotary castors—easy to move around. Top is made of extra-heavy, polished zinc that will wear for years and be easy to keep clean all the while. Six aluminized canisters supplied free with Cabinet.

Take it on trial. Pay for it a little at a time. Nothing like it elsewhere.

Saves Room And Time

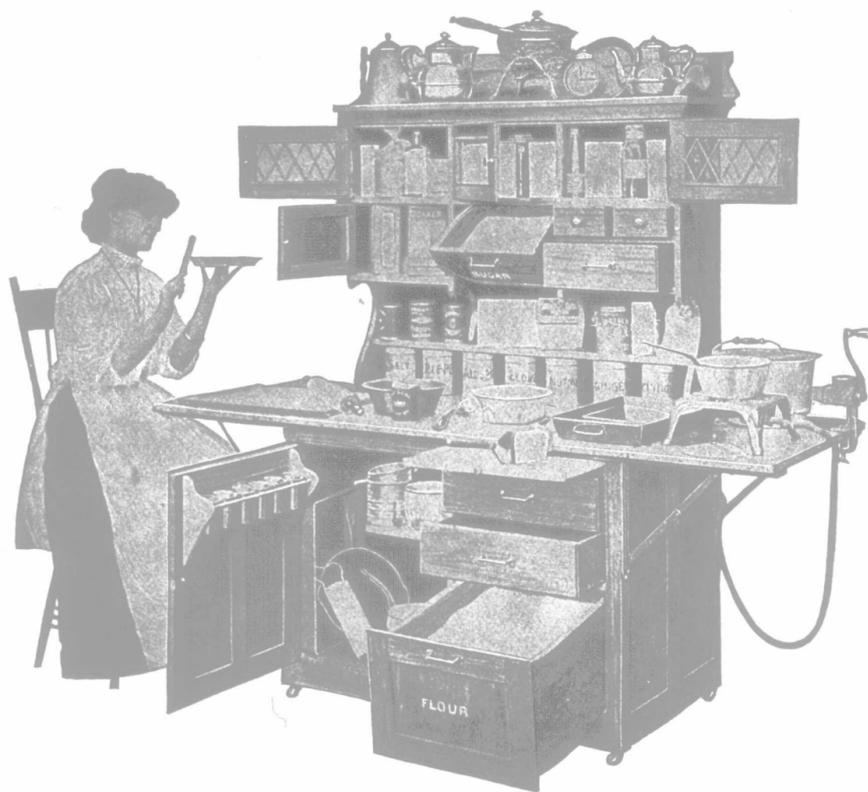
Take and try it in your kitchen,—see the work it does away with, the time it saves, the bother it puts an end to,—see how sensibly planned, how excellently built, how well worth its small cost it actually is. Indeed you will be well satisfied if you buy a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet. It is a most practical convenience.

Get My Long-Credit Offer

The drop-leaves (they'll hold a heavy man's weight) just double the table-top's area. Nothing is in the way,—nothing opens on the table's level.

The whole top is polished metal,—sanitary, clean, waterproof. All the fronts of drawers, doors and bins overlap,—that makes them dust-proof, fly-proof, CLEAN. All the inside parts are finished satin-smooth,—not a crevice nor a seam to harbor dirt or insects.

The flour-bin (that compartment lowest down) holds 75 pounds, has a curved solid-metal bottom, and glides in and out at a touch, on double roller ball-bearings. Every drawer shuts TIGHT, but never can stick. Every bin slides in and out EASILY. The whole Cabinet is mouse-proof.



The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet

Saves 500 Steps a Day in Any Kitchen
Saves endless bother and clutter



Fully Guaranteed In Every Detail

There are no out-of-the-way cubby-holes around a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet; but there IS a handy, easy-to-get-at place for everything that is used in getting a meal ready,—flour, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, spices, package food supplies, knives, spoons, kettles, bread-pans, etc., etc. Let me send you a book that illustrates and describes the Cabinet; or send me your order for it on trial, with my special credit terms and a guarantee that you will be wholly satisfied with it. Address me personally, or my nearest place.

MANSON CAMPBELL, President

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Limited, CHATHAM, ONT.

Address my nearest Warehouse.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Calgary, Alta.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Brandon, Man.

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Cote & Co., 6 St. Peter St., Montreal, Que.

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